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CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.

LABOUR REPORT, 1928.

No. 19.

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by

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78



PREFACE.

The first Labour Report of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was published in 1912. This Annual Report is the nineteenth issued by the Bureau, and deals chiefly with the year 1928 ; but data are also included for earlier years, in most cases back to 1924, and in others back to 1891. The subject-matter in the Report has been divided into four main Chapters, covering information on Prices (Wholesale, Retail, and International Comparisons), Wages (Nominal, Effective, and International Comparisons), Employment (Unemployment and Industrial Disputes), and Associations (Trade Unions and Employers' Associations). This arrangement is to facilitate ready comparison of cognate matters.

Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages, hours, and conditions of labour, and concerning also industrial legislation introduced during 1928, are given in the Chapter relating to Wages. Other matters of interest included in the Report are those relating to the Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia ; Seasonal Employment in Australia, and information relating to the scope and functions of State Free Employment Bureaux.

In Appendix IV. a comprehensive table is given showing the minimum rates of wage for adult male workers in the capital cities of the Commonwealth, while similar information is given in Appendix V. for adult female workers. Rates of wage and hours of labour for adult male workers in Sydney, Australia ; London, England ; Auckland, New Zealand ; and Montreal, Canada, are given in Appendix VI.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to rates of wage, labour organizations, employees' associations, unemployment, industrial disputes, &c., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted :—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timberworks, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco—Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of State and Commonwealth Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents, and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Bureau by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices, is acknowledged, and to the officers concerned I desire to express my sincere thanks.

I am specially indebted to Mr. H. J. Petrie, the officer in charge of Labour Statistics, for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the compilation of this Report and in seeing the matter through the press, also to the staff under his control for their cordial co-operation and valuable services.

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Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Canberra, F.C.T., 21*st August*, 1929.

SYNOPSIS.

Page

CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

§ 1. Wholesale Prices.

1. General 9
2. Basis 10
3. Index-numbers, 1861 to 1929 .. 12
4. Quarterly Variations in Price Levels 13
5. Variations since Outbreak of War 13
6. Seasonal Fluctuations .. 14
7. Prices—1927 and 1928 .. 14

§ 2. Retail Prices—Food, Groceries and Rent.

1. General 15
2. The Regimen or Composite Unit 16
3. Collection of Data 17
4. Method of Computation .. 17
5. Investigations concerning Retail Prices 18
6. Retail Prices, Capital Cities, 1907 to 1928 19
7. Change of Basis for Rent Constituent 22
8. Retail Prices, 30 Towns, 1924 to 1928 22
Population Weights 26
9. Relative Retail Prices, 30 Towns Food, Groceries and Housing .. 26
10. Retail Price Index-numbers in Terms of Currency 28
11. Price Details, 1928 30

§ 3. Food, &c., Clothing and Miscellaneous.

1. General 30
2. Methods Adopted 31
3. Base 32
4. Variations, 30 Towns 32
5. Retail Prices, November, 1914, to 4th Quarter, 1928 .. 32

§ 4. Retail Price Index-numbers, 200 Towns.

1. General 38
2. Results, 1926 to 1928 39
3. Comparisons with Quarterly Results 43

Page

Chapter I.—Prices—*continued.*

§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-numbers.

1. Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries 44
2. Retail Prices—Australia and Other Countries 45

CHAPTER II.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

1. General 47
2. Awards and Determinations and Industrial Agreements Filed .. 48
3. Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force, Boards Authorized and Constituted .. 49

§ 2. Changes in Rates of Wage.

1. General 62
2. Effect of Changes in 1928 .. 64
3. Effect of Changes, Australia, 1924 to 1928 64
4. Changes in each State, 1924 to 1928 65
5. Changes in Industrial Groups, 1928 65
6 Changes in Industrial Groups, 1926 to 1928 67
7. Changes according to Sex of Employees, 1924 to 1928 .. 68
8. Methods by which Changes were effected—Australia, 1924 to 1928 69

§ 3. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. General 69
2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1928 .. 71
3. Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914 to 1928 72
4. Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1928 .. 74
5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914 to 1928 76
6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1928 77

Page

Chapter II.—Wages—*continued.*

§ 3. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—*continued.*

7. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1928 .. 79
8. Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour 81
9. Average Nominal Weekly Wage —States, 1891 to 1928 .. 83
10. Average Nominal Weekly Wage— Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1928 83
11. Nominal Wage Index-numbers —States, 1901 to 1928 .. 84
12. Nominal Wage Index-numbers— Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1928 84
13. Nominal Wages and Effective Wages 85
14. Variations in Effective Wages, 1901 to 1928 85
15. Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1928 .. 86
16. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1928 88

§ 4. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. The Basic Wage 90
2. Child Endowment 92

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. General 99
2. Collection of Information .. 99
3. Methods of Tabulation .. 99
4. Definitions of Terms 100
5. Other Particulars 101
6. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1928 101
7. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1928 103
8. Industrial Disputes, 1924 to 1928 108
9. Duration of Disputes 110
10. Causes of Industrial Disputes .. 114
11. Results of Industrial Disputes .. 118
12. Methods of Settlement .. 120
13. Interstate Disputes 124

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. General 128
2. Unemployment, States, 1928, and Australia, 1891 to 1929 .. 128
3. Employment Index-numbers .. 129
4. Unemployment by Industries .. 130
5. Unemployment—States .. 131
6. Causes of Unemployment, 1924 to 1928 132
7. Seasonal Employment in Australia 132
8. Organization of Public Works in connexion with Unemployment 135

Page

Chapter III.—Employment—*continued.*

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. General 137
2. Applications and Positions Filled 142
3. Details for each State .. 143
4. Details in Industrial Groups .. 143
5. Details by Sexes 144

§ 4. Assisted Immigration.

1. General 144
2. Immigrants to each State .. 145
3. Immigrants in Industrial Groups 145

§ 5. Industrial Accidents.

1. Source of Information .. 146
2. Number of Accidents Reported .. 146
3. Accidents in Industrial Groups .. 147
4. Mining Accidents 147

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. General 148
2. Trade Unions and Branches— Number and Membership, 1924 to 1928 149
3. Trade Unions — Industrial Groups, 1924 to 1928 .. 150
4. Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members 151
5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1924 to 1928 152
6. Interstate or Federated Trade Unions 153
7. Central Labour Organizations .. 153
8. Organizations registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. 154

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. General 154
2. Employers' Associations in each State, 1924 to 1928 .. 155
3. Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups, 1927 and 1928 155
4. Employers' Associations in Membership Groups, 1924 to 1928 .. 156
5. Federations of Employers' Associations 156
6. Industrial Peace Conference .. 157

Page

Chapter IV.—Associations—*continued.*

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. The International Labour Conference, 1927 158
2. British Economic Mission .. 158
3. Unemployment 162
4. Trade Unionism in other Countries 162
5. Employers' Associations in Great Britain 163
6. Retail Prices of Food—Australia and other Countries .. 163
7. International Comparison of Real Wages 165

APPENDIX.

Section 1. Wholesale Prices, 1927 and 1928 166
„ 2. Retail Prices, 1928 167
„ 3. House Rents, 1924 to 1928 .. 171

Page

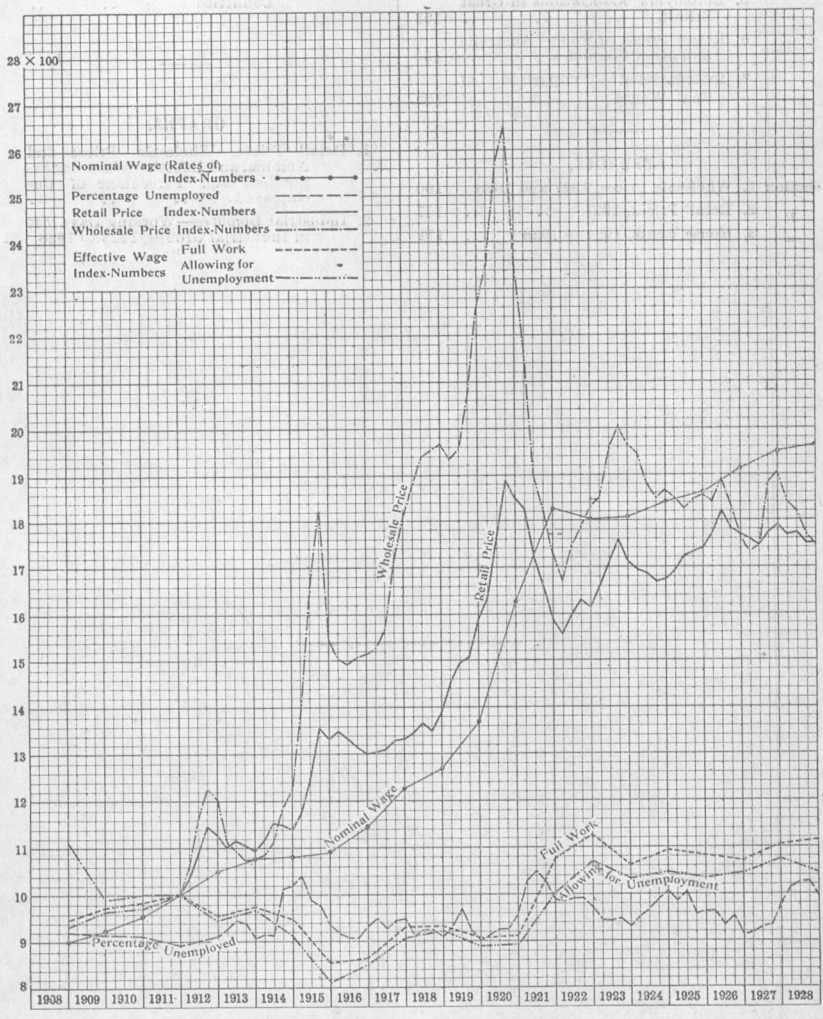
Appendix—*continued.*

Section 4. Minimum Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour for Adult Male Workers, 31st December, 1928 172
„ 5. Minimum Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour for Adult Female Workers, 31st December, 1928 195
„ 6. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour, Australia and Other Countries 198

GRAPHS.

1. Retail Prices, Wholesale Prices and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-numbers and Percentage of Unemployed 8
2. Industrial Disputes—Working Days lost in Industrial Groups, 1913 to 1928 113

Retail and Wholesale Prices and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, and Percentage of Unemployed 1908 to 1928.



NOTE.—The figures on the right represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the left represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.

CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

§ 1. Wholesale Prices

1. General.—Information regarding variations in wholesale prices in Melbourne for 1928 and previous years is given herein. The investigation, commenced in 1912, included the collection of prices for years back to 1861 and the computation of index-numbers in connexion therewith.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices published in the ordinary press and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known business firms dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article referred to a uniform quality, and, in cases where several sources of information were utilized for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case on reliable data, were secured.

Since 1912 the wholesale prices of the commodities, included in the investigation, have been recorded monthly, and index-numbers have been computed from these price data for monthly, quarterly, and annual periods. The results have been published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics and in the Annual Labour Reports.

It was at first intended to obtain records on the lines indicated for a uniform list of commodities for the capital city in each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the information published in some of these cities, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. **Basis and Commodities Included.**—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The list which follows shows that the commodities included in this investigation embrace a large number of the staple articles of Australian consumption and production. The commodities have been distributed into eight groups, and index-numbers have been computed for each group separately, and for all groups combined.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of 80 commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to 92.* The proposed revision of the present list with a view to increasing the number of commodities regarding which wholesale prices are collected was deferred on account of the transfer of the Bureau to Canberra. Preliminary inquiries have been made, but further investigation will be necessary before adopting an extended regimen. The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurements for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units indicating the relative extent to which each commodity in the units of measurement specified is used or consumed, are shown in the following statement.

* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.			
Iron—			
Pig ..	Mxd. Nos.	ton	6½
Rod and Bar	Stafford	,,	3½
Angle and Tee	,,	,,	3½
Plate ..	,,	,,	3
Hoop ..	,,	,,	½
Galvanized ..	26 gauge	,,	5
Tinned Plates ..	I.C. Coke	cwt.	60
Fencing Wire ..	No. 8 ..	ton	6
Zinc, sheet ..	..	,,	1
Lead, sheet ..	..	,,	¾
,, Pipes ..	..	,,	½
Copper, sheet ..	..	lb.	2,000
Quicksilver ..	..	,,	12
Coal	Newcastle, on wharf	ton	600
GROUP II.			
Branbags ..	..	doz.	110
Cornsacks ..	..	,,	250
Woolpacks ..	..	each	200
Leather—			
Chrome Box Hide	..	ft.	600
Rough Tanned —Split	..	lb.	600
Sole Leather— Factory Sides	..	,,	600
Cotton ..	Raw ..	,,	24,000
Wool ..	Greasy..	,,	12,200
Twine ..	Reaper and Binder	,,	150
Tallow ..	Mutton Prime	ton	1¾
GROUP III.			
Wheat ..	..	bushel	500
Flour ..	..	ton	48
Bran ..	..	,,	14
Pollard ..	..	,,	14
Oats	Milling	bushel	1,200
Oatmeal ..	Colonial	ton	1¼
Barley ..	English	bushel	150
,, ..	Cape ..	,,	100
Maize ..	..	,,	1,000
Hay	Best Mngr.	ton	135
Chaff ..	Prime ..	,,	135
Straw ..	Victorian	,,	25
Peas	..	bushel	55
Potatoes ..	..	ton	40
Malt	Victorian	bushel	140
Onions ..	..	ton	3
GROUP IV.			
Ham ..	..	lb.	800
Bacon ..	..	,,	3,200
Cheese ..	..	,,	1,500
Butter ..	Best Fresh	,,	9,500
Lard	Bulk ..	,,	200
Eggs	Ordinary	doz.	1,800
Honey ..	..	lb.	600
Beeswax ..	..	,,	40
Condensed Milk	Bacchus Marsh	doz. lb.	160

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP V.			
Currants ..	..	lb.	1,400
Raisins ..	Sultanas	,,	1,400
Herrings ..	1-lb. fresh	doz. 1-lb. tins	50
Salmon ..	1 lb. tall Alaska	,,	50
Sardines ..	Halves	doz. halves	100
Coffee ..	Plantation	lb.	200
Cocoa ..	McKenzie's	,,	100
Sugar ..	No. 1A	ton	22
Macaroni ..	..	lb.	200
Sago ..	..	cwt.	7
Rice ..	..	ton	2
Salt	Australian fine	,,	7
Salt	Rock ..	,,	1
Mustard ..	Coleman's	doz. 1-lb. tins	6
Starch ..	Coleman's White	lb.	100
Blue ..	Keen's	,,	50
Matches ..	Australian Safety	gross	90
Candles ..	Rangoon	lb.	1,600
Tobacco ..	Two Seas Po'ket Pcs.	,,	1,300
Tea	..	,,	3,000
Kerosene ..	..	gallon	1,700
GROUP VI.			
Beef ..	Average quality	100 lbs.	390
Mutton ..	,,	lb.	33,000
Veal ..	,,	,,	2,000
Lamb ..	,,	,,	5,600
Pork ..	,,	,,	3,700
GROUP VII.			
Timber—	Flooring— 6 x 1½	100 ft. lin.	30
	6 x ¾	,,	30
	6 x ¾	,,	30
	6 x ½	,,	30
	Weather-boards	,,	200
	Oregon	1,000 ft. sup.	20
	Shelving	,,	10
Cement ..	Portland	cask	30
White Lead ..	..	ton	¾
Slates ..	Welsh 20 x 10	1,000	½
GROUP VIII.			
Cream of Tartar	In kegs	lb.	400
Carbonate of Soda	..	ton	½
Saltpetre ..	Refined	,,	1/20
Sulphur ..	..	,,	¼
Caustic Soda ..	..	cwt.	¼
Alum ..	Lump ..	ton	½
Cyanide of Potassium	..	lb.	570

3. **Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined. These index-numbers are shown in the following table —

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers, 1861 to March, 1929, Computed with Year 1911 as Base (= 1,000).

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Commodities combined.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,229
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,088
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,055
1920 ..	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921 ..	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,944
1924 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
1925 ..	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926 ..	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,832
1927 ..	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	1,817
1928 ..	1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1928—									
Jan. ..	1,928	1,836	1,860	1,721	1,728	2,211	1,709	1,904	1,860
Feb. ..	1,922	1,849	1,774	1,683	1,710	2,197	1,718	1,945	1,829
March ..	1,917	1,912	1,710	1,651	1,715	2,289	1,739	1,945	1,830
April ..	1,919	1,916	1,738	1,761	1,709	2,246	1,745	1,929	1,844
May ..	1,916	1,844	1,743	1,818	1,715	1,970	1,732	1,934	1,810
June ..	1,916	1,796	1,746	1,796	1,706	2,041	1,742	1,934	1,807
July ..	1,914	1,803	1,728	1,777	1,707	1,973	1,746	1,909	1,795
Aug. ..	1,914	1,685	1,682	1,745	1,700	1,902	1,756	1,909	1,751
Sept. ..	1,914	1,659	1,678	1,769	1,701	1,881	1,762	1,909	1,746
Oct. ..	1,910	1,651	1,684	1,751	1,693	1,822	1,763	1,909	1,737
Nov. ..	1,889	1,676	1,657	1,755	1,704	1,847	1,755	1,909	1,735
Dec. ..	1,889	1,742	1,717	1,791	1,695	1,797	1,762	1,942	1,760
1929—									
Jan. ..	1,889	1,728	1,786	1,878	1,682	1,903	1,741	1,942	1,793
Feb. ..	1,913	1,745	1,701	1,868	1,710	1,894	1,741	1,934	1,778
March ..	1,913	1,714	1,603	1,822	1,709	2,399	1,746	1,934	1,792

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers in each group have been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; in other words, they show the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1,000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in such group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1,229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1,000 in 1911 and 1,792 in 1928. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1928, and the purchasing-power of money in 1911 was accordingly greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore less.

The general index-number for the year 1928 shows a decrease of 1·4 per cent. compared with that for 1927. The index-numbers computed from the annual average wholesale prices of commodities in the following groups showed an increase as compared with those during 1927 :—Jute, Leather, etc. (II.), Building Materials (VII.), and Chemicals (VIII.), while the index-numbers of prices of Metals and Coal (I.), Agricultural Produce (III.), Dairy Produce (IV.), Groceries (V.), and Meat (VI.) declined. The main increases were—Jute, Leather, etc., 7.9 per cent., and Building Materials, 7.4 per cent. The average prices of Agricultural Produce showed a decline of 5.5 per cent., Meat, 4.5 per cent., and Dairy Produce, 4 per cent. The variation in prices of commodities in the other groups during the two years was not sufficient to affect the index-numbers to any great extent.

The monthly index-numbers show the movement of prices from January, 1928, to March, 1929. Prices of the commodities included in the following groups, Jute, Leather, etc., Agricultural Produce, Dairy Produce, and Meat fluctuated considerably during the period under review. Jute and leather prices reached their peak during April, while the lowest prices were recorded during October. Agricultural Produce was dearer in January, 1928, than during any other month. Prices declined gradually during the year, but recovered in January, 1929. The lower price of wheat caused a sharp decline in the next two months. Dairy Produce was highest in price during the last four months of the period. Meat prices were high during the early months of 1928, but declined during the succeeding months, reaching the lowest level in December. During March, 1929, meat prices rose rapidly and during that month peak prices were recorded.

Prices of metals and coal, groceries, building materials, and chemicals did not fluctuate greatly during the fifteen months under review.

4. **Quarterly Variations in Price Levels.**—The following table gives the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1928 and the first quarter of 1929 :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers for 1928 and First Quarter, 1929 (Base 1911 = 1,000).

Group.	No. of Commodities.	Index Numbers.				
		Jan. to March, 1928.	April to June, 1928.	July to Sept., 1928.	Oct. to Dec., 1928.	Jan. to March, 1929.
I. Metals and Coal	14	1,922	1,917	1,914	1,896	1,905
II. Jute, Leather, &c.	10	1,866	1,852	1,716	1,689	1,729
III. Agricultural Produce ..	16	1,781	1,742	1,696	1,686	1,696
IV. Dairy Produce	9	1,685	1,792	1,764	1,765	1,856
V. Groceries	21	1,718	1,710	1,703	1,698	1,700
VI. Meat	5	2,232	2,086	1,919	1,822	2,065
VII. Building Materials	10	1,722	1,740	1,754	1,760	1,743
VIII. Chemicals	7	1,931	1,932	1,909	1,920	1,936
All Groups (*a*)	92	1,840	1,820	1,764	1,744	1,788

(*a*) Weighted average.

5. **Variations since Outbreak of War.**—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1928, and for each month from January, 1928, to March, 1929, are shown in the

following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (=1,000) for each group :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, July 1914, Years 1915 to 1928, and Monthly January, 1928, to March, 1929. (Base—July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, etc.	III. Agricultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Groups.
July 1914 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
„ 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
„ 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
„ 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
„ 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
„ 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
„ 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
„ 1922 ..	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
„ 1923 ..	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
„ 1924 ..	1,667	2,220	1,541	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
„ 1925 ..	1,682	1,806	1,681	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,617
„ 1926 ..	1,760	1,453	1,873	1,483	1,677	1,191	1,519	1,771	1,606
„ 1927 ..	1,782	1,515	1,709	1,516	1,671	1,302	1,482	1,820	1,593
„ 1928 ..	1,737	1,635	1,616	1,456	1,654	1,242	1,592	1,876	1,571
1928—									
January ..	1,751	1,685	1,741	1,431	1,675	1,363	1,560	1,857	1,630
February ..	1,746	1,698	1,660	1,399	1,657	1,355	1,569	1,897	1,604
March ..	1,741	1,755	1,601	1,373	1,662	1,412	1,588	1,897	1,604
April ..	1,743	1,759	1,626	1,464	1,656	1,385	1,593	1,881	1,616
May ..	1,740	1,693	1,632	1,512	1,654	1,215	1,581	1,886	1,587
June ..	1,741	1,649	1,634	1,493	1,653	1,258	1,590	1,886	1,584
July ..	1,738	1,656	1,618	1,477	1,654	1,217	1,593	1,862	1,573
August ..	1,738	1,547	1,574	1,451	1,648	1,173	1,603	1,862	1,535
September ..	1,738	1,523	1,570	1,471	1,649	1,160	1,603	1,862	1,530
October ..	1,735	1,516	1,576	1,456	1,641	1,124	1,609	1,862	1,523
November ..	1,716	1,539	1,551	1,459	1,652	1,139	1,602	1,862	1,521
December ..	1,716	1,599	1,607	1,489	1,643	1,108	1,608	1,894	1,543
1929—									
January ..	1,716	1,587	1,671	1,561	1,630	1,174	1,589	1,894	1,572
February ..	1,737	1,602	1,592	1,553	1,657	1,168	1,590	1,886	1,558
March ..	1,737	1,573	1,501	1,515	1,656	1,479	1,594	1,886	1,571

6. **Seasonal Fluctuations.**—In order to show the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1928. These are given in the following table, first, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the year 1928 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and cost of housing) have been included for comparative purposes.

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1928.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,840	1,820	1,764	1,744	**1,792**
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1928 as base (= 1,000)	1,027	1,016	984	973	**1,000**
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost of House Rent) Index-Numbers with average for 1928 as base (=1,000)	1,013	1,008	990	988	**1,000**

The results evidence a greater variation in wholesale prices than in retail prices, but in both instances the index-numbers show that the prices moved uniformly in a downward direction.

7. **Prices, 1927 and 1928.**—In Section 1, Appendix, details are given of the average wholesale prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index numbers in the years 1927 and 1928. Corresponding information for previous years as far back as 1871 was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports.

§ 2. Retail Prices—Food, Groceries, and Rent.

1. **General.**—Information regarding the methods adopted for the computation of retail price index-numbers showing variations in the purchasing power of money, and in the prices of separate groups of items of expenditure such as food, groceries, and housing has been furnished in various issues of the Labour Reports and Bulletins, and an analysis of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was given in Report No. 1. Complete understanding of the latter analysis was, perhaps, somewhat difficult for the ordinary reader, and it has been thought desirable to review briefly the methods adopted by the Bureau, not from a mathematical or technical standpoint, but from a popular point of view.

In the first place it is necessary to point out that expenditure on living depends on three elements, viz. :—

(*a*) The particular series of commodities consumed.

(*b*) The relative quantities consumed of the commodities.

(*c*) The price of the commodities.

A change in any one of these elements may result in a variation in the expenditure on living. The first two of these elements, which constitute what is called the *standard of living*, are, of course, subject to individual control, so that the standard varies not only as between nation and nation, but as between localities and classes, and in the last analysis between individuals. The third element is not subject to individual control, and the price of any commodity measures or expresses the value in exchange between the unit of money, i.e., the sovereign, and the particular commodity in question. From period to period the prices of some commodities may increase, and of others decrease, though the variations in price are not usually of the same degree. The purchasing power of the sovereign expressed in relation to any particular commodity varies according to the rise and fall in the price of that commodity, and since the variations in price are not identical, a different result will be obtained, according to the particular commodity considered. For this reason recourse must be had, if it be desired to obtain a general result, to some suitable group of commodities, and as the figures obtained will be affected to some extent by the relative quantities used of each commodity included in the group, it becomes necessary, in order to obtain satisfactory returns, to determine approximately the relation between these quantities. In other words it is necessary to determine in some suitable manner the first two of the elements indicated above, viz. :—(*a*) the particular series of commodities consumed, and (*b*) the relative quantities consumed of the commodities. That is to say before any investigation can be made as to the effect on the cost of living of variations in prices, it is essential that some suitable and definite standard of living be determined. When this has been established it becomes possible to investigate the effect of variations in prices on the cost of living, i.e., on the amount necessary to purchase a composite unit, or group of commodities constituting the definite standard or regimen which serves as the basis for comparisons.

It cannot be too explicitly stated that the investigations of the Bureau are not directly concerned in any change in the standard of living, whether due to variation in prices or to other causes. The object of the investigations is to measure the variation in the average retail price levels, that is,

the variation in the cost of definite quantities of certain commodities, and the inquiries are not, in any way directly concerned with the question of how far people change their standard of living on account of change in these price levels.

2. The Regimen or Composite Unit.—The selection of the commodities to be included in the investigations was made only after an exhaustive inquiry as to the relative quantity or extent to which each item is on the average consumed. After due investigation it was decided to collect retail prices of 46 items of food and groceries. The items making up this "composite unit" were divided into three groups, viz. :—(i) groceries and bread, (ii) dairy produce, and (iii) meat. Particulars relating to cost of a fourth group, housing, are also collected. The cost of these four groups covers about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family.

The relative extent to which the commodities included in the composite unit were consumed was ascertained by an investigation of the average production for Australia and the average export and import returns for a period of five years.

The constitution of the "composite unit" is shown hereunder. The "mass-units" represent the proportionate consumption by the Australian community of the articles included.

Retail Prices.—Composite Unit.

Commodity or Service.	Unit of Quantity.	"Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).		
1. Bread	2 lb. loaf	468
2. Flour, ordinary	25 lb. bags	11
3. Tea	lb.	30
4. Coffee	"	2
5. Sugar	"	460
6. Rice	"	50
7. Sago	"	8
8. Jam	"	73
9. Oatmeal	"	35
10. Raisins	"	14
11. Currants	"	14
12. Starch	"	1
13. Blue	doz. sqs.	½
14. Candles	lb.	16
15. Soap	"	64
16. Potatoes	14 lbs.	64
17. Onions	lb.	68
18. Kerosene	gallon	17
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
19. Milk	quart	300
20. Butter	lb.	95
21. Cheese	"	15
22. Eggs	dozen	18
23. Bacon, middle	lb.	16
24. Bacon, shoulder	"	16
25. Ham	"	8
GROUP III.—MEAT.		
26. Beef, sirloin	lb.	67
27. Beef, rib	"	82
28. Beef, flank	"	12
29. Beef, shin	"	14
30. Beef, steak, rump	"	24
31. Beef, steak, shoulder	"	53
32. Beef, steak, stewing	"	53
33. Beef, corned round	"	39
34. Beef, brisket, with bone	"	11
35. Beef, brisket, without bone	"	32
36. Mutton, leg	"	92
37. Mutton, shoulder	"	62
38. Mutton, loin	"	30
39. Mutton, neck	"	40
40. Mutton, chops, loin	"	62
41. Mutton, chops, leg	"	15
42. Mutton, chops, neck	"	31
43. Pork, leg	"	9½
44. Pork, loin	"	8½
45. Pork, belly	"	10½
46. Pork, chops	"	8½
GROUP IV.—HOUSING.		
47. House Accommodation	week	46½

3. **Collection of Data.**—The retail prices of the commodities included in the "composite unit" are collected from representative retail establishments in each of the 30 towns. The registers of traders are forwarded to the Bureau by the State Statisticians. The prices are obtained from about ten tradespeople in each town in respect to the various items in the regimen. The prices are in all cases, except Group IV., Housing, the predominant prices, or the price at which the bulk of the particular article is sold. In the case of Group IV., average rentals are employed. The tradespeople and agents who supply the information are carefully selected to ensure accurate and representative figures for the district as a whole. It may here be pointed out that every care is exercised in the collection and computation of the price data. Returns are queried and referred for verification when there is any reason to doubt the accuracy of the information supplied. The movement in wholesale prices of the commodities is scrutinized as a check on marked increases or decreases in retail prices.

4. **Method of Computation.**—The method by which the "index-numbers" are compiled is briefly described hereunder:—

(*a*) The prices of the various articles as supplied by the several tradespeople in each section are "averaged," and are known as the "average predominant retail prices ruling at the 15th of each month." The average rent is computed quarterly from returns received from representative house agents.

(*b*) These "averaged" prices are then "weighted" by a number representing their relative importance in the household consumption. The "composite unit" shows not only the list of articles, but the relative "weight" given to each. These "weights" represent the approximate relative annual consumption of the commodities set forth. It follows, therefore, that a small rise in the heavily-weighted articles would be immediately reflected in the resultant total, while a comparatively big rise in the lower-weighted commodities has little effect.

(*c*) The "weighted aggregate cost" at a particular point of time resulting from the above operations compared with the "weighted aggregate cost" of an exactly similar series of commodities for another point, represents the variation over the intervening period. For convenience of comparison the whole of the "aggregates" are related to the aggregate cost of the corresponding series in the six capital cities in 1911, which latter was made equal to 1,000. The fact that they are all related to the one base renders the resultant index-numbers comparable throughout.

The method outlined above by which the Bureau compiles its index-numbers was adopted after full and exhaustive investigations into the methods followed in various countries throughout the world. The system is mathematically sound, and has the endorsement of world-wide authorities as a simple and effective means of measuring price variations over a period of time. It should be noted that the prices being treated in the same way in respect of every date of collection, and the "composite unit" being kept constant, the method adopted provides a **true** index of the **variations** in prices as between any given dates.

The care taken by the Bureau to check the information received ensures that the prices and rentals are accurate, and represent those actually prevailing at the time when the returns are obtained.

A certain amount of misapprehension appears to exist in regard to the meaning and purpose of the retail price index-numbers issued by the Bureau. This is due in great measure to the fact that a more or less definite wage value has been attributed to them by industrial tribunals throughout Australia, and more particularly by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The wage value given to the index-numbers is, of course, a matter for which the Bureau is in no way responsible. The Bureau does not, by virtue of its index-numbers, determine either the "cost of living" or what a fair "basic wage" should be.

The purpose of the index-numbers is **to provide a ready and effective means of measuring average retail price variations at stated periods of time.**

5. **Investigations Concerning Retail Prices.**—(i) *General.*—Investigations concerning retail prices are made by the Bureau in respect of the following matters :—

(*a*) Monthly variation in the cost of food and groceries in 30 towns.
(*b*) Quarterly variations in retail prices and house rent in 30 towns.
(*c*) Quarterly variations in retail prices of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure in 30 towns.
(*d*) Annual variations in retail prices and house rent in 200 towns.
(*e*) Intermittent Householders' Budget Inquiries.

In earlier Reports the results of comprehensive investigations concerning prices and prices-indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of data and the computation of results.

In the year 1912, the first series of index-numbers based on the methods described were published, covering the years 1901 to 1912. The publication of these index-numbers has since been continued quarterly for the 30 principal towns in the Commonwealth.

(ii.) *Price-Indexes for* 200 *Towns.*—Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital cities only, but for 1912 and subsequent years monthly inquiries have been extended to 30 towns. An investigation as to variation in price-indexes for 100 Australian towns was carried out for the months of November, 1913, and November, 1914. From 1915 to 1922 the number of towns from which returns were collected annually was increased from 100 to 150, and from November, 1923, the

number was further raised to 200. The results of the investigations for November of each year from 1913 to 1927 have been published in various issues of the Report. The general agreement of the various results shows that the index-numbers for the capital cities only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, fairly indicate the variations in the cost of food, groceries, and housing in each State and throughout Australia.

(iii.) *Householders' Budgets.*—The first collection of these was made in 1910–11, and the results, which covered a period of twelve months, were published in December, 1911. A second was made during 1913 for the month of November only, and results were given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September, 1917, the Government of Western Australia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessaries of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission budgets were obtained from householders showing their weekly expenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician undertook the necessary analysis of the returns, and the report, when completed, was forwarded to the Western Australian Government, at whose request it was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63–71.

(iv.) *Special Investigations.*—During recent years, in connexion with Arbitration Court proceedings, the question has been raised of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts as compared with the cost in the towns usually covered by the investigations of the Bureau. In order to ascertain the necessary particulars, inquiries were made in various towns and localities, and index-numbers were computed and submitted to the tribunals concerned.

(v.) *Investigations by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.*—In December, 1919, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Commission consisting of three representatives of Employers' Organizations, and three representatives of the Federated Trade Unions, with an independent Chairman. The terms of the Commission and other particulars in regard to findings, etc., are given in this Report.

6. **Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1928.**—(i.) *General.*—Index numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shown for the capital city of each State in the next table. In this table the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital cities in 1911 for each group or combination is taken as base (= 1,000), and the figures for the separate cities give the relative cost of the regimen. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects within the limits of a group or combination, since within such limits they show not only the variations from year to year in each city, but comparisons also as to the relative cost in the different cities for the same year or for different years :—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1928.

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.									
Sydney	904	1,018	1,112	1,976	1,710	1,864	1,995	1,870	1,747
Melbourne	817	924	996	1,897	1,575	1,727	1,787	1,669	1,583
Brisbane	969	1,087	1,076	1,958	1,685	1,836	1,933	1,737	1,689
Adelaide	903	958	1,061	1,907	1,643	1,770	1,814	1,719	1,584
Perth	1,013	1,276	1,113	1,955	1,627	1,770	1,819	1,684	1,703
Hobart	888	1,003	1,070	1,927	1,683	1,736	1,807	1,692	1,642
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	885	1,000	1,062	1,937	1,650	1,797	1,886	1,760	1,665
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.									
Sydney	932	971	1,110	1,828	1,660	1,613	1,769	1,818	1,807
Melbourne	967	959	1,075	1,840	1,604	1,583	1,680	1,717	1,663
Brisbane	837	983	995	1,664	1,558	1,540	1,651	1,657	1,624
Adelaide	928	1,103	1,194	1,723	1,626	1,622	1,691	1,716	1,663
Perth	1,200	1,241	1,244	1,951	1,720	1,689	1,748	1,748	1,748
Hobart	955	994	1,177	1,848	1,540	1,484	1,654	1,673	1,630
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	955	1,000	1,108	1,815	1,630	1,600	1,717	1,751	1,720
GROUP III.—MEAT.									
Sydney	994	959	1,280	1,838	1,845	1,833	1,749	1,833	1,982
Melbourne	1,067	929	1,270	1,972	1,958	1,959	1,852	1,855	1,878
Brisbane	1,024	935	1,169	1,719	1,838	1,765	1,683	1,608	1,689
Adelaide	1,059	1,037	1,502	2,097	2,222	2,193	2,151	2,185	2,225
Perth	1,511	1,577	1,688	2,113	2,526	2,432	2,071	2,039	2,334
Hobart	1,279	1,221	1,493	2,382	2,463	2,285	2,201	2,077	1,976
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	1,074	1,000	1,323	1,934	1,982	1,961	1,852	1,878	1,972
GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.									
Sydney	936	989	1,156	1,898	1,732	1,785	1,867	1,846	1,826
Melbourne	925	935	1,091	1,901	1,684	1,748	1,774	1,732	1,684
Brisbane	947	1,018	1,078	1,812	1,690	1,734	1,788	1,680	1,671
Adelaide	951	1,020	1,215	1,906	1,791	1,840	1,869	1,841	1,775
Perth	1,197	1,346	1,302	1,995	1,891	1,938	1,866	1,796	1,882
Hobart	1,010	1,058	1,212	2,025	1,849	1,810	1,868	1,788	1,727
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	955	1,000	1,144	1,902	1,732	1,785	1,829	1,789	1,761
GROUP IV.—HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).									
Sydney	969	1,145	1,243	1,617	1,831	1,870	1,826	1,814	1,868
Melbourne	744	931	1,027	1,340	1,574	1,604	1,695	1,710	1,778
Brisbane	463	610	762	1,030	1,157	1,165	1,333	1,361	1,372
Adelaide	835	1,155	1,071	1,322	1,540	1,576	1,516	1,540	1,672
Perth	749	857	963	1,209	1,311	1,340	1,469	1,507	1,539
Hobart	661	739	847	1,441	1,592	1,649	1,628	1,579	1,535
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	813	1,000	1,082	1,410	1,615	1,647	1,677	1,684	1,743
ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.									
Sydney	948	1,048	1,188	1,793	1,769	1,817	1,852	1,834	1,842
Melbourne	857	934	1,067	1,690	1,643	1,694	1,744	1,724	1,719
Brisbane	765	865	959	1,519	1,490	1,521	1,617	1,560	1,559
Adelaide	908	1,070	1,161	1,687	1,697	1,741	1,736	1,728	1,736
Perth	1,029	1,162	1,175	1,700	1,673	1,714	1,717	1,687	1,753
Hobart	879	938	1,075	1,805	1,753	1,750	1,778	1,710	1,655
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	900	1,000	1,121	1,717	1,688	1,733	1,772	1,749	1,755

Note.—As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks on previous pages.

(*a*) For all capital cities.

(ii.) *Groceries* (18 *Commodities*).—The index-number for this group was lower in 1928 than in 1927 in all the capital cities with the exception of Perth. The decrease for all cities in 1928 compared with 1927 amounts to 5.4 per cent.; compared with 1911 there has been an increase of 66.5 per cent. The average cost in 1928 of the commodities included was highest in Sydney and lowest in Melbourne.

(iii.) *Dairy Produce* (7 *Commodities*).—The index-numbers for this group were lower for 1928 than for 1927 in all the capitals with the exception of Perth, which remained unaltered. The index-number for all the cities in 1928 was 1.8 per cent. lower than in 1927, and 72.0 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost in 1928 of the commodities was highest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

(iv.) *Meat* (21 *Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat*).—The index-numbers for this group in 1928 were higher than in 1927 in all capitals with the exception of Hobart. The index-number for all the cities in 1928 was 5 per cent. higher than in 1927, and 97.2 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost for 1928 of the commodities included was highest in Perth and lowest in Brisbane.

(v.) *Food and Groceries* (*Groups I., II., and III. combined*).—The index-numbers in this table show the aggregate effect of movements in prices of groceries, dairy produce, and meat. There was a decrease in 1928 as compared with 1927 in all the capital cities with the exception of Perth. Taking the weighted average for all the capitals, the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries were 1.6 per cent. lower in 1928 than in 1927, and 76.1 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost of these items for 1928 was highest in Perth and lowest in Brisbane.

(vi.) *Housing*.—The cost of housing increased in five capital cities during 1928, viz., Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth, and decreased in Hobart. The weighted average increase for the six capitals in 1928 compared with 1927 was 3.5 per cent. The increase in cost in 1928 compared with 1911 for the six capitals considered as a whole was 74.3 per cent. In 1928 the cost of housing was greatest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

(vii.) *Food, Groceries, and Housing combined*.—The weighted average index-numbers for the six capitals considered as a whole for the combined expenditure upon these items show an increase of 0.3 per cent. in 1928 compared with 1927, and an increase of 75.5 per cent. compared with 1911. The cost of the combined items was higher in 1928 than in 1927 for Sydney, Adelaide, and Perth, and lower in Melbourne, Brisbane, and Hobart. The average cost was highest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

In 1907 and 1911, the index-number for Perth for all groups combined was higher than for any other capital city. For the year 1921 the index-number for Hobart was the highest, and for 1920 and 1922 to 1928 inclusive the index-number for Sydney was higher than for any other capital city.

7. **Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.**—From and after the first quarter of 1925, the basis employed in computing the variations in housing costs has been amended to accord with a resolution of the Conference of Statisticians of Australia and New Zealand, held in Adelaide in August, 1924. The conclusion then reached was that "for purposes of computing price-levels in respect of rent, it is desirable that houses of four and five rooms only be taken into account."

Up to that date the practice followed in computing the retail price index-number had been to take into account the rentals of all houses ranging from those of four rooms and under to those of seven rooms and upwards. In respect to rent this practice was, to some extent, a departure from the principle adopted with regard to prices of food and groceries, i.e., that of taking the price of the predominant type of commodity, inasmuch as the rent of houses of other than the predominant type had been included. The Census of 1921 disclosed the fact that while houses having five rooms predominated in some towns, in others the houses of four rooms predominated. Houses of four rooms represented 24 per cent. of the total dwellings, while those of five rooms represented 29 per cent; the two types together representing 53 per cent. of the total. While the tables which included rent of all houses have been replaced in Labour Reports issued since the date mentioned and in the present issue by those including rent of houses of four and five rooms, the computation of index-numbers for food, groceries, and rent of all houses in the 30 towns of the Commonwealth has been made, quarterly and annually, for the use of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the parties interested in Awards and Variations of Awards made by that Court, and the results have been published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.

8. **Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1924 to 1928.**—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are given showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing. These are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities, which go back to the year 1901.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns, 1924 to 1928: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (*a*) (= 1,000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
FOOD AND GROCERIES—46 COMMODITIES.												
1924 ..	1,732	1,749	1,954	1,767	1,647	1,739	1,684	1,704	1,729	1,673	1,723	1,687
1925 ..	1,785	1,801	2,105	1,785	1,720	1,794	1,748	1,763	1,779	1,730	1,721	1,746
1926 ..	1,867	1,850	2,117	1,851	1,791	1,871	1,774	1,812	1,802	1,761	1,755	1,776
1927 ..	1,846	1,832	2,154	1,841	1,780	1,852	1,732	1,769	1,771	1,726	1,697	1,734
1928 ..	**1,826**	**1,819**	**2,156**	**1,850**	**1,768**	**1,834**	**1,684**	**1,726**	**1,726**	**1,703**	**1,680**	**1,687**
1927 1st Qtr.	1,847	1,839	2,097	1,834	1,794	1,852	1,698	1,761	1,761	1,717	1,675	1,703
2nd "	1,810	1,788	2,113	1,809	1,754	1,816	1,692	1,736	1,738	1,704	1,676	1,696
3rd "	1,818	1,819	2,184	1,828	1,765	1,828	1,777	1,798	1,804	1,741	1,722	1,777
4th "	1,907	1,880	2,222	1,892	1,810	1,912	1,761	1,780	1,780	1,740	1,715	1,761
1928 1st Qtr.	1,833	1,828	2,204	1,852	1,769	1,842	1,715	1,741	1,738	1,710	1,692	1,717
2nd "	1,844	1,823	2,158	1,858	1,785	1,850	1,709	1,735	1,737	1,712	1,675	1,711
3rd "	1,810	1,814	2,129	1,849	1,771	1,819	1,658	1,723	1,724	1,687	1,631	1,663
4th "	1,816	1,811	2,131	1,840	1,749	1,824	1,653	1,704	1,706	1,704	1,642	1,658
1928.												
January ..	1,854	1,849	2,255	1,866	1,771	1,864	1,715	1,752	1,755	1,707	1,691	1,718
February ..	1,812	1,812	2,195	1,838	1,759	1,822	1,711	1,743	1,730	1,708	1,695	1,712
March ..	1,833	1,824	2,161	1,850	1,776	1,841	1,720	1,729	1,729	1,716	1,690	1,720
April ..	1,848	1,823	2,168	1,855	1,780	1,853	1,725	1,734	1,735	1,717	1,696	1,725
May ..	1,852	1,825	2,150	1,863	1,789	1,858	1,709	1,734	1,736	1,718	1,688	1,711
June ..	1,833	1,819	2,157	1,857	1,786	1,840	1,694	1,737	1,741	1,701	1,640	1,697
July ..	1,821	1,823	2,146	1,859	1,787	1,830	1,668	1,734	1,737	1,694	1,623	1,673
August ..	1,807	1,809	2,135	1,844	1,772	1,816	1,653	1,718	1,721	1,685	1,634	1,659
September ..	1,801	1,809	2,107	1,845	1,754	1,810	1,652	1,718	1,713	1,603	1,635	1,658
October ..	1,805	1,805	2,105	1,844	1,757	1,813	1,641	1,715	1,706	1,681	1,633	1,648
November ..	1,820	1,797	2,103	1,838	1,731	1,825	1,644	1,701	1,701	1,671	1,631	1,649
December ..	1,824	1,832	2,185	1,839	1,759	1,833	1,672	1,697	1,710	1,759	1,661	1,678
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).												
1924 ..	1,831	1,520	930	1,755	1,255	1,776	1,574	960	986	1,267	1,227	1,513
1925 ..	1,870	1,654	1,001	1,687	1,373	1,823	1,604	1,034	1,089	1,322	1,222	1,548
1926 ..	1,826	1,699	1,101	1,741	1,457	1,793	1,695	1,022	1,194	1,569	1,211	1,640
1927 ..	1,814	1,737	1,133	1,861	1,416	1,787	1,710	1,031	1,288	1,631	1,296	1,660
1928 ..	**1,868**	**1,781**	**1,147**	**1,935**	**1,447**	**1,839**	**1,778**	**1,103**	**1,297**	**1,602**	**1,353**	**1,722**
1927 1st Qtr.	1,812	1,721	1,105	1,803	1,452	1,783	1,698	1,029	1,244	1,598	1,258	1,646
2nd "	1,824	1,721	1,146	1,802	1,448	1,794	1,699	1,032	1,249	1,636	1,258	1,649
3rd "	1,808	1,721	1,150	1,930	1,391	1,782	1,718	1,034	1,328	1,636	1,308	1,669
4th "	1,812	1,785	1,130	1,908	1,374	1,789	1,724	1,030	1,331	1,651	1,360	1,676
1928 1st Qtr.	1,867	1,779	1,146	1,971	1,431	1,839	1,779	1,085	1,290	1,617	1,357	1,723
2nd "	1,867	1,786	1,149	1,973	1,433	1,839	1,780	1,092	1,297	1,594	1,360	1,724
3rd "	1,868	1,788	1,147	1,885	1,463	1,840	1,776	1,103	1,305	1,597	1,360	1,721
4th "	1,869	1,779	1,147	1,910	1,463	1,840	1,775	1,132	1,294	1,597	1,360	1,721
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.												
1924 ..	1,769	1,663	1,570	1,763	1,500	1,753	1,643	1,425	1,450	1,520	1,537	1,622
1925 ..	1,817	1,746	1,691	1,749	1,590	1,805	1,694	1,489	1,520	1,577	1,533	1,673
1926 ..	1,852	1,793	1,735	1,810	1,666	1,842	1,744	1,515	1,574	1,639	1,551	1,725
1927 ..	1,834	1,796	1,770	1,848	1,644	1,828	1,724	1,492	1,589	1,690	1,546	1,706
1928 ..	**1,842**	**1,805**	**1,777**	**1,882**	**1,648**	**1,836**	**1,719**	**1,492**	**1,565**	**1,665**	**1,547**	**1,701**
1927 1st Qtr.	1,834	1,795	1,724	1,822	1,666	1,826	1,698	1,486	1,567	1,672	1,518	1,682
2nd "	1,815	1,763	1,750	1,806	1,639	1,807	1,694	1,471	1,554	1,679	1,519	1,678
3rd "	1,815	1,782	1,795	1,867	1,625	1,810	1,755	1,511	1,625	1,702	1,567	1,737
4th "	1,871	1,845	1,812	1,898	1,646	1,866	1,747	1,499	1,611	1,706	1,582	1,729
1928 1st Qtr.	1,846	1,810	1,807	1,896	1,642	1,841	1,739	1,495	1,570	1,675	1,566	1,719
2nd "	1,853	1,805	1,779	1,901	1,653	1,846	1,736	1,494	1,572	1,668	1,557	1,716
3rd "	1,832	1,804	1,760	1,863	1,655	1,827	1,702	1,490	1,566	1,654	1,529	1,685
4th "	1,836	1,799	1,762	1,866	1,641	1,830	1,699	1,490	1,551	1,664	1,536	1,682

(*a*) See explanatory note at head of page 20.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns 1924 to 1928 : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (*a*) (= 1,000)—*continued.*

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).												
1924 ..	1,690	1,600	1,679	1,841	1,625	1,686	1,791	1,756	1,820	1,692	1,817	1,790
1925 ..	1,734	1,674	1,749	1,875	1,668	1,734	1,840	1,854	1,934	1,753	1,939	1,844
1926 ..	1,788	1,770	1,874	2,030	1,796	1,803	1,869	1,926	1,995	1,830	1,982	1,876
1927 ..	1,680	1,631	1,796	2,036	1,733	1,701	1,841	1,915	1,916	1,815	1,971	1,848
1928 ..	**1,671**	**1,593**	**1,735**	**1,944**	**1,664**	**1,680**	**1,775**	**1,894**	**1,875**	**1,783**	**1,985**	**1,786**
1927 1st Qtr.	1,719	1,712	1,856	2,118	1,788	1,746	1,831	1,916	1,928	1,814	1,966	1,838
2nd ,,	1,642	1,585	1,767	2,008	1,695	1,663	1,822	1,915	1,903	1,795	1,952	1,830
3rd ,,	1,667	1,595	1,780	2,001	1,718	1,685	1,873	1,913	1,922	1,833	1,968	1,877
4th ,,	1,692	1,630	1,783	2,016	1,733	1,708	1,839	1,915	1,911	1,816	1,995	1,846
1928 1st Qtr.	1,669	1,575	1,727	1,962	1,651	1,677	1,810	1,920	1,903	1,806	2,006	1,820
2nd ,,	1,669	1,584	1,735	1,919	1,655	1,677	1,828	1,905	1,905	1,799	1,998	1,835
3rd ,,	1,650	1,597	1,715	1,908	1,655	1,661	1,751	1,869	1,849	1,785	1,955	1,761
4th ,,	1,695	1,616	1,763	1,986	1,694	1,705	1,713	1,883	1,842	1,744	1,982	1,728
1928.												
January ..	1,674	1,589	1,724	1,975	1,666	1,683	1,822	1,940	1,917	1,819	2,015	1,832
February ..	1,666	1,564	1,723	1,965	1,643	1,674	1,807	1,915	1,902	1,814	2,008	1,817
March ..	1,667	1,573	1,734	1,946	1,643	1,675	1,802	1,906	1,889	1,784	1,996	1,811
April ..	1,659	1,569	1,724	1,910	1,641	1,666	1,820	1,904	1,902	1,786	1,999	1,827
May ..	1,677	1,583	1,746	1,922	1,665	1,684	1,830	1,901	1,902	1,804	1,998	1,837
June ..	1,672	1,599	1,735	1,926	1,659	1,681	1,832	1,909	1,910	1,807	1,996	1,839
July ..	1,661	1,605	1,729	1,917	1,663	1,672	1,800	1,889	1,888	1,792	1,980	1,808
August ..	1,645	1,599	1,713	1,906	1,655	1,657	1,741	1,857	1,841	1,785	1,946	1,752
September ..	1,644	1,585	1,703	1,900	1,647	1,654	1,711	1,861	1,819	1,778	1,938	1,724
October ..	1,692	1,603	1,754	1,936	1,653	1,698	1,693	1,852	1,813	1,748	1,926	1,707
November ..	1,694	1,609	1,777	1,975	1,694	1,704	1,693	1,865	1,823	1,737	1,971	1,708
December ..	1,699	1,635	1,760	2,048	1,733	1,712	1,754	1,934	1,889	1,748	2,048	1,769
HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).												
1924 ..	1,157	1,033	799	911	1,097	1,106	1,540	990	1,005	810	1,225	1,485
1925 ..	1,165	1,139	1,027	921	1,087	1,141	1,576	869	1,049	821	1,270	1,514
1926 ..	1,333	1,208	1,083	929	1,168	1,283	1,516	825	1,135	865	1,219	1,461
1927 ..	1,361	1,215	1,141	922	1,219	1,312	1,540	831	1,145	835	1,309	1,484
1928 ..	**1,372**	**1,189**	**1,068**	**1,106**	**1,110**	**1,316**	**1,672**	**786**	**1,143**	**898**	**1,259**	**1,601**
1927 1st Qtr.	1,334	1,212	1,155	922	1,150	1,290	1,520	843	1,133	821	1,375	1,466
2nd ,,	1,334	1,220	1,174	922	1,242	1,295	1,520	851	1,148	821	1,274	1,466
3rd ,,	1,386	1,213	1,121	922	1,242	1,329	1,561	825	1,157	821	1,279	1,502
4th ,,	1,389	1,217	1,113	922	1,242	1,332	1,559	803	1,143	878	1,309	1,500
1928 1st Qtr.	1,383	1,188	1,082	1,036	1,115	1,323	1,669	793	1,141	892	1,228	1,599
2nd ,,	1,377	1,188	1,082	1,113	1,115	1,321	1,679	786	1,141	892	1,219	1,607
3rd ,,	1,365	1,188	1,071	1,113	1,104	1,310	1,669	785	1,141	903	1,283	1,599
4th ,,	1,364	1,190	1,037	1,163	1,104	1,309	1,668	779	1,151	903	1,308	1,598
FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.												
1924 ..	1,490	1,388	1,349	1,492	1,427	1,468	1,697	1,469	1,514	1,361	1,595	1,675
1925 ..	1,521	1,473	1,478	1,517	1,450	1,511	1,741	1,484	1,602	1,403	1,688	1,720
1926 ..	1,617	1,559	1,577	1,617	1,560	1,608	1,736	1,513	1,672	1,468	1,695	1,720
1927 ..	1,560	1,475	1,550	1,617	1,540	1,554	1,728	1,508	1,627	1,447	1,722	1,711
1928 ..	**1,559**	**1,441**	**1,484**	**1,629**	**1,455**	**1,543**	**1,736**	**1,478**	**1,600**	**1,451**	**1,713**	**1,716**
1927 1st Qtr.	1,575	1,524	1,593	1,669	1,548	1,575	1,714	1,513	1,630	1,441	1,744	1,699
2nd ,,	1,527	1,448	1,544	1,600	1,525	1,525	1,709	1,516	1,619	1,429	1,697	1,693
3rd ,,	1,562	1,452	1,532	1,596	1,539	1,551	1,756	1,504	1,635	1,453	1,709	1,736
4th ,,	1,578	1,475	1,531	1,605	1,549	1,566	1,734	1,497	1,622	1,464	1,738	1,716
1928 1st Qtr.	1,561	1,430	1,485	1,614	1,450	1,544	1,757	1,497	1,617	1,463	1,714	1,737
2nd ,,	1,559	1,435	1,490	1,617	1,452	1,543	1,772	1,485	1,618	1,458	1,705	1,749
3rd ,,	1,543	1,443	1,473	1,609	1,448	1,529	1,720	1,462	1,583	1,454	1,703	1,700
4th ,,	1,571	1,456	1,491	1,677	1,472	1,556	1,696	1,469	1,582	1,428	1,729	1,679

(*a*) See note at head of page 20.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns 1924 to 1928: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (*b*) (= 1,000)—*continued.*

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam (*a*).	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie (*a*).	Devonport (*a*).	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).														
1924 ..	1,891	2,122	1,916	1,940	1,985	1,918	1,849	1,836	1,879	1,864	2,016	1,853	**1,732**	**1,738**
1925 ..	1,938	2,144	2,013	2,009	2,067	1,965	1,810	1,795	1,821	1,849	2,046	1,817	**1,785**	**1,791**
1926 ..	1,866	2,124	2,018	2,006	2,009	1,902	1,868	1,843	1,899	1,885	2,084	1,871	**1,829**	**1,837**
1927 ..	1,796	2,052	1,963	1,982	1,968	1,834	1,788	1,765	1,818	1,799	1,977	1,790	**1,789**	**1,796**
1928 ..	**1,882**	**2,097**	**1,974**	**2,021**	**1,960**	**1,911**	**1,727**	**1,696**	**1,800**	**1,739**	**1,931**	**1,729**	**1,761**	**1,769**
1927 1st Qtr.	1,812	2,058	1,953	2,004	1,980	1,848	1,812	1,801	1,819	1,844	2,008	1,818	1,782	1,792
2nd "	1,828	2,086	2,000	1,983	1,966	1,865	1,787	1,770	1,824	1,796	1,963	1,790	1,758	1,766
3rd "	1,775	2,053	1,959	1,963	1,956	1,816	1,795	1,756	1,827	1,819	1,980	1,793	1,794	1,801
4th "	1,769	2,012	1,939	1,980	1,971	1,807	1,760	1,733	1,801	1,737	1,955	1,760	1,820	1,825
1928 1st Qtr.	1,768	2,003	1,891	1,959	1,946	1,803	1,730	1,711	1,792	1,718	1,924	1,733	1,771	1,777
2nd "	1,903	2,060	1,969	2,017	1,955	1,924	1,736	1,715	1,825	1,770	1,939	1,743	1,784	1,789
3rd "	1,930	2,158	2,016	2,063	1,956	1,959	1,717	1,686	1,783	1,739	1,927	1,719	1,745	1,754
4th "	1,929	2,166	2,020	2,043	1,981	1,959	1,725	1,673	1,799	1,731	1,934	1,721	1,746	1,755
1928.														
January ..	1,758	2,007	1,876	1,946	1,955	1,795	1,743	1,721	1,781	1,709	1,934	1,743	1,780	1,787
February ..	1,768	2,001	1,889	1,965	1,932	1,803	1,724	1,709	1,795	1,712	1,915	1,729	1,760	1,768
March ..	1,776	2,001	1,907	1,965	1,953	1,810	1,725	1,702	1,800	1,732	1,923	1,729	1,772	1,777
April ..	1,825	2,007	1,905	1,956	1,951	1,851	1,740	1,718	1,817	1,775	1,937	1,746	1,783	1,788
May ..	1,885	2,060	1,954	1,997	1,960	1,909	1,744	1,717	1,831	1,782	1,943	1,749	1,787	1,791
June ..	2,000	2,113	2,047	2,099	1,956	2,014	1,726	1,708	1,827	1,754	1,938	1,734	1,782	1,787
July ..	1,952	2,126	2,032	2,075	1,961	1,975	1,725	1,699	1,795	1,756	1,936	1,729	1,761	1,769
August ..	1,939	2,174	2,043	2,096	1,962	1,969	1,713	1,682	1,783	1,737	1,928	1,716	1,741	1,751
September ..	1,900	2,173	1,974	2,019	1,946	1,934	1,712	1,678	1,770	1,723	1,917	1,713	1,733	1,742
October ..	1,966	2,162	2,045	2,067	1,999	1,991	1,712	1,670	1,778	1,724	1,911	1,711	1,738	1,747
November ..	1,912	2,159	2,030	2,039	1,973	1,944	1,724	1,668	1,777	1,725	1,919	1,717	1,741	1,749
December ..	1,909	2,178	1,985	2,024	1,970	1,942	1,740	1,681	1,841	1,744	1,972	1,736	1,759	1,769
HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).														
1924 ..	**1,311**	**919**	**1,330**	**1,158**	**1,349**	**1,268**	**1,592**	**1,272**	**1,300**	**1,277**	**810**	**1,449**	**1,615**	**1,551**
1925 ..	1,340	898	1,405	1,167	1,398	1,293	1,649	1,319	1,339	1,247	810	1,495	1,647	1,589
1926 ..	1,469	897	1,403	1,156	1,409	1,400	1,628	1,302	1,284	1,240	648	1,470	1,677	1,622
1927 ..	1,507	885	1,462	1,165	1,422	1,432	1,579	1,286	1,259	1,215	693	1,435	1,684	1,632
1928 ..	**1,539**	**885**	**1,499**	**1,097**	**1,564**	**1,461**	**1,535**	**1,382**	**1,273**	**1,163**	**752**	**1,436**	**1,743**	**1,687**
1927 1st Qtr.	1,482	884	1,429	1,185	1,408	1,411	1,599	1,267	1,265	1,253	626	1,442	1,673	1,622
2nd "	1,480	884	1,429	1,185	1,408	1,409	1,586	1,249	1,257	1,196	626	1,426	1,678	1,626
3rd "	1,527	886	1,475	1,153	1,435	1,449	1,574	1,306	1,257	1,223	724	1,439	1,690	1,638
4th "	1,538	886	1,516	1,138	1,435	1,459	1,556	1,324	1,257	1,187	798	1,435	1,694	1,644
1928 1st Qtr.	1,536	875	1,541	1,068	1,547	1,457	1,539	1,399	1,273	1,238	721	1,446	1,744	1,687
2nd "	1,540	875	1,488	1,068	1,547	1,459	1,537	1,399	1,273	1,170	772	1,442	1,745	1,688
3rd "	1,540	898	1,483	1,115	1,547	1,463	1,520	1,381	1,273	1,120	761	1,424	1,741	1,685
4th "	1,540	893	1,484	1,137	1,618	1,464	1,545	1,348	1,273	1,122	754	1,430	1,742	1,686
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.														
1924 ..	1,673	1,670	1,696	1,646	1,746	1,674	1,753	1,625	1,662	1,643	1,564	1,701	1,688	1,668
1925 ..	1,714	1,676	1,785	1,693	1,809	1,713	1,750	1,616	1,640	1,623	1,582	1,696	1,733	1,715
1926 ..	1,717	1,664	1,787	1,687	1,784	1,713	1,778	1,640	1,668	1,643	1,545	1,720	1,772	1,756
1927 ..	1,687	1,614	1,775	1,675	1,763	1,683	1,710	1,585	1,608	1,580	1,495	1,657	1,749	1,734
1928 ..	**1,753**	**1,642**	**1,796**	**1,674**	**1,811**	**1,742**	**1,655**	**1,578**	**1,602**	**1,523**	**1,488**	**1,619**	**1,755**	**1,738**
1927 1st Qtr.	1,688	1,617	1,756	1,697	1,765	1,684	1,732	1,600	1,611	1,622	1,489	1,676	1,741	1,728
2nd "	1,697	1,635	1,785	1,683	1,757	1,694	1,711	1,574	1,611	1,571	1,461	1,653	1,728	1,714
3rd "	1,682	1,615	1,777	1,658	1,761	1,678	1,712	1,587	1,613	1,595	1,508	1,660	1,755	1,740
4th "	1,682	1,589	1,780	1,664	1,770	1,676	1,684	1,579	1,597	1,530	1,520	1,638	1,773	1,757
1928 1st Qtr.	1,681	1,579	1,759	1,624	1,796	1,673	1,659	1,594	1,597	1,538	1,472	1,625	1,761	1,744
2nd "	1,767	1,615	1,788	1,661	1,802	1,750	1,661	1,596	1,617	1,545	1,501	1,630	1,769	1,751
3rd "	1,784	1,685	1,816	1,707	1,802	1,773	1,643	1,572	1,591	1,506	1,489	1,609	1,744	1,728
4th "	1,783	1,688	1,819	1,703	1,845	1,773	1,658	1,551	1,601	1,502	1,491	1,612	1,744	1,729

(*a*) The Towns of Midland Junction (W.A.), Zeehan (Tas.), and Beaconsfield (Tas.), were replaced in 1923 by Northam (W.A.), Burnie (Tas.), and Devonport (Tas.). (*b*) See note at head of page 20.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 20 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1,000.

The two last columns in each of the tables above refer to the weighted average for the six capital cities and for the 30 towns. The population weights used in the computations of these weighted averages for 1923 and subsequent years are as follows :—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	899	Melbourne	766	Brisbane	210	Adelaide	255	Perth, etc.	155	Hobart	52
Newcastle	84	Ballarat ..	36	T'woomba	21	Kadina,etc	13	Kalg'lie,etc	19	Launceston	24
Broken Hill	26	Bendigo ..	30	Rockham'n	24	Pt. Pirie	10	Northam	4	Burnie ..	3
Goulburn	13	Geelong ..	32	Chrts. Twrs.	9	Mt. Gamb'r	4	Bunbury	4	Devonport	5
Bathurst	9	W'nambo'l	8	Warwick	6	Peterbor'gh	2	Geraldton	4	Queenst'wn	3

The weights used are based on the 1921 Census populations, and represent, to the nearest 1,000, the actual populations at that date.

9. **Relative Retail Prices, 30 Towns, Food and Groceries and Housing.**—(i.) *General.*—The figures in the next table represent the relative index numbers for the years 1926 to 1928 for the 30 towns in respect of which particulars are regularly collected, comparing expenditure on food and groceries and housing separately with the total expenditure on food, groceries, and housing. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects. For each year the first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food ; the second, the relative expenditure on housing ; while the remaining column relates to food and groceries combined with housing.

Index-Numbers, 30 Towns, showing Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries and on Housing (4 and 5 rooms) separately, and on these Items combined. Basis of Table = Weighted Average Expenditure on Food, Groceries, and Housing (4 and 5 rooms) in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1926.			1927.			1928.		
	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney	1,166	686	1,852	1,153	681	1,834	1,140	702	1,842
Newcastle	1,155	638	1,793	1,144	652	1,796	1,136	669	1,805
Broken Hill.. ..	1,322	413	1,735	1,345	425	1,770	1,346	431	1,777
Goulburn	1,156	654	1,810	1,150	698	1,848	1,155	727	1,882
Bathurst	1,119	547	1,666	1,112	532	1,644	1,104	544	1,648
Weighted Average ..	1,168	674	1,842	1,157	671	1,828	1,145	691	1,836
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne	1,108	636	1,744	1,082	642	1,724	1,051	668	1,719
Ballarat	1,131	384	1,515	1,105	387	1,492	1,078	414	1,492
Bendigo	1,125	449	1,574	1,106	483	1,589	1,078	487	1,565
Geelong	1,100	589	1,689	1,078	612	1,690	1,064	601	1,665
Warrnambool ..	1,096	455	1,551	1,060	486	1,546	1,037	510	1,547
Weighted Average ..	1,109	616	1,725	1,083	623	1,706	1,054	647	1,701
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane	1,116	501	1,617	1,049	511	1,560	1,044	515	1,559
Toowoomba ..	1,105	454	1,559	1,018	457	1,475	995	446	1,441
Rockhampton ..	1,170	407	1,577	1,122	428	1,550	1,083	401	1,484
Charters Towers ..	1,268	349	1,617	1,271	346	1,617	1,214	415	1,629
Warwick	1,121	439	1,560	1,082	458	1,540	1,039	416	1,455
Weighted Average ..	1,126	482	1,608	1,062	492	1,554	1,049	494	1,543
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide	1,167	569	1,736	1,150	578	1,728	1,109	627	1,736
Kadina, &c.	1,203	310	1,513	1,196	312	1,508	1,183	295	1,478
Port Pirie	1,246	426	1,672	1,196	431	1,627	1,171	429	1,600
Mount Gambier ..	1,143	325	1,468	1,133	314	1,447	1,114	337	1,451
Peterborough ..	1,238	457	1,695	1,231	491	1,722	1,240	473	1,713
Weighted Average ..	1,171	549	1,720	1,154	557	1,711	1,115	601	1,716
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, &c.	1,165	552	1,717	1,122	565	1,687	1,175	578	1,753
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,327	337	1,664	1,282	332	1,614	1,309	333	1,642
Northam	1,260	527	1,787	1,226	549	1,775	1,233	563	1,796
Bunbury	1,253	434	1,687	1,238	437	1,675	1,262	412	1,674
Geraldton	1,255	529	1,784	1,229	534	1,763	1,224	587	1,811
Weighted Average ..	1,188	525	1,713	1,145	538	1,683	1,194	548	1,742
TASMANIA—									
Hobart	1,167	611	1,778	1,117	593	1,710	1,078	577	1,655
Launceston	1,151	489	1,640	1,102	483	1,585	1,059	519	1,578
Burnie	1,186	482	1,668	1,135	473	1,608	1,124	478	1,602
Devonport	1,177	466	1,643	1,123	457	1,580	1,086	437	1,523
Queenstown ..	1,301	244	1,545	1,234	261	1,495	1,206	282	1,488
Weighted Average ..	1,168	552	1,720	1,118	539	1,657	1,080	539	1,619
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	1,147	609	1,756	1,121	613	1,734	1,105	633	1,738
Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities ..	**1,142**	**630**	**1,772**	**1,117**	**632**	**1,749**	**1,100**	**655**	**1,755**

Expenditure in each town for food, groceries, and housing was multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted result for all towns was thus computed. The population weights used are given on page 26. The relative expenditure in each town for (*a*) food and groceries, (*b*) housing, and (*c*) food, groceries, and housing combined, is shown, the base being the

weighted average expenditure in the six capital cities for 1911 = 1,000. Therefore, in each horizontal line for each year the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and housing combined. The items in the table are comparable in all respects, and in addition show the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of housing. For example, taking the last line but one in the table for the year 1928, the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and housing being £1,738, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £1,105 (1st column), and the average rental £633, the sum of the two latter amounts being £1,738. In addition to showing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus, taking food and groceries only for 1928, commodities which would cost £1,140 in Sydney can be purchased for £1,051 in Melbourne, or £1,109 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent, an expenditure of £1,719 in Melbourne is equivalent to £1,842 in Sydney, £1,736 in Adelaide, £1,642 in Kalgoorlie, or £1,811 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons between any of the towns included. Thus, if the average weekly rental of four and five-roomed houses in Melbourne is 23s. 0d. and the average rental of similar houses in Bendigo is required, the rental in Melbourne must be multiplied by the index-number for housing in Bendigo and divided by the index-number for Melbourne; 23s. 0d. $\times \frac{487}{668}$ = 16s. 9d.

(ii.) *Food and Groceries.*—The weighted average of the five towns was below the weighted average for all towns for 1928 in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, and above it in the other States.

(iii) *Housing.*—As regards housing accommodation, Sydney, Goulburn, Newcastle, Melbourne, and Adelaide are the most expensive, while Queenstown, Kadina, Mt. Gambier, and Kalgoorlie are the cheapest towns.

(iv.) *Food and Groceries and Housing combined.*—The average cost of food, groceries, and housing in 1928 was greatest in Goulburn, followed by Sydney, Geraldton, Newcastle, and Northam, and was least in Toowoomba and Mt. Gambier.

10. **Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.**—In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities in the year 1911 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of:—(*a*) food and groceries; (*b*) house rent; and (*c*) food, groceries, and house rent combined from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, by referring to the section of the table relating to food, groceries, and house rent combined it will be seen that 21s. in

Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 17s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 18s. 9d. in Hobart, while 34s. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1928 was equivalent to 15s. 4d. in Brisbane in 1907, or 23s. 3d. in Perth in 1911.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year specified from 1907 to 1928 to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 in 1911 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).							
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1907 ..	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1911 ..	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	**20 0***a*
1921 ..	38 0	38 0	36 3	38 1	40 0	40 6	38 0
1922 ..	34 1	32 11	32 2	34 6	35 6	35 11	33 8
1923 ..	36 5	36 1	33 10	36 6	36 7	37 3	36 1
1924 ..	34 8	33 8	33 10	35 10	37 10	37 0	34 8
1925 ..	35 8	35 0	34 8	36 10	38 9	36 2	35 8
1926 ..	37 4	35 6	35 9	37 5	37 4	37 4	36 7
1927 ..	36 11	34 8	33 7½	36 10	35 11	35 9	35 9
1928 ..	**36 6**	**33 8**	**33 5**	**35 6**	**37 8**	**34 6**	**35 3**
1928 1st Qtr.	36 8	34 4	33 5½	36 2	35 4	34 7	35 5
,, 2nd Qtr.	36 11	34 2	33 5½	36 7	38 1	34 9	35 8
,, 3rd Qtr.	36 2	33 2	33 0½	35 0	38 7	34 4	34 11
,, 4th Qtr.	36 4	33 1	33 11	34 3	38 7	34 6	34 11
HOUSE RENT (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).							
1907 ..	19 5	14 11	9 3	16 8	15 0	13 3	16 3
1911 ..	22 11	18 7	12 2	23 1	17 2	14 9	**20 0***a*
1921 ..	32 4	26 10	20 7	26 5	24 2	28 10	28 2
1922 ..	33 7	28 10	22 7	27 6	25 1	27 2	28 9
1923 ..	34 9	30 8	23 0	29 0	25 11	30 1	31 1
1924 ..	36 7	31 6	23 2	30 10	26 3	31 10	32 4
1925 ..	37 5	32 1	23 4	31 6	26 10	33 0	32 11
1926 ..	36 6	33 11	26 8	30 4	29 5	32 7	33 7
1927 ..	36 3	34 2	27 3	30 10	30 2	31 7	33 8
1928 ..	**37 4**	**35 7**	**27 5**	**33 5**	**30 9**	**30 8**	**34 10**
1928 1st Qtr.	37 4	35 7	27 8	33 5	30 9	30 9	34 11
,, 2nd Qtr.	37 4	35 7	27 7	33 7	30 10	30 9	34 11
,, 3rd Qtr.	37 4	35 6	27 4	33 5	30 10	30 5	34 10
,, 4th Qtr.	37 5	35 6	27 3	33 4	30 10	30 11	34 10
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT COMBINED.							
1907 ..	19 0	17 2	15 4	18 2	20 7	17 7	18 0
1911 ..	21 0	18 8	17 4	21 5	23 3	18 9	**20 0***a*
1921 ..	35 10	33 10	30 5	33 9	34 0	36 1	34 4
1922 ..	33 10	31 5	28 6	31 10	31 7	32 7	32 2
1923 ..	35 10	34 0	29 10	33 8	32 6	34 7	34 2
1924 ..	35 5	32 10	29 10	33 11	33 6	35 1	33 9
1925 ..	36 4	33 11	30 5	34 10	34 3	35 0	34 8
1926 ..	37 1	34 11	32 4	34 9	34 4	35 7	35 5
1927 ..	36 8	34 6	31 2	34 7	33 9	34 2	35 0
1928 ..	**36 10**	**34 5**	**31 2**	**34 9**	**35 1**	**33 1**	**35 1**
1928 1st Qtr.	36 11	34 9	31 3	35 2	33 7	33 2	35 3
,, 2nd Qtr.	37 1	34 9	31 2	35 5	35 4	33 3	35 5
,, 3rd Qtr.	36 8	34 0	30 10	34 5	35 8	32 10	34 11
,, 4th Qtr.	36 9	34 0	31 5	33 11	35 8	33 2	34 11

(*a*) Base of each Section.

11. **Price Details, 1928.**—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the average retail prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. In Section II. of the Appendix to this Report the average retail price of each item of the food and groceries regimen during 1928 is given for the 30 towns included in the investigation. Information with regard to house rents is published quarterly in the Summary, and annually in the Labour Reports. In appendixes to Labour Report, No. 1, detailed particulars were given of retail prices and house rents in the capital cities for each year, 1901 to 1911. In Report, No. 2, and subsequent issues information in detail regarding retail prices and rents during each year has been published.

§ 3. Food, &c., Clothing and Miscellaneous.

1. **General**—In the following Section the results are published of investigations into retail price variations of all items ordinarily entering into household expenditure classified into four main groups:—Food and Groceries; Rent; Clothing; and Miscellaneous.

The tabulation by the Bureau was undertaken as a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, which was appointed in 1919, to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

(i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.

(ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.

(iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

This Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family, consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 0 6	1 2 0	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 2	2 6 9	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing ..	1 9 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous ..	1 0 10	1 1 4	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914	3 7 9	3 12 11	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915	3 16 9	4 1 6	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916	3 17 5	4 4 6	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917	4 2 2	4 9 8	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918	4 8 10	4 14 8	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919	4 18 5	5 5 3	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." After consulting the Commonwealth Statistician as to methods of collection and tabulation, the Government decided that the recommendation would be met by widening the scope of inquiries of this nature already made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The results of the investigations by the Bureau into the variations in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given hereafter.

2. **Methods Adopted.**—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the regimen adopted, which is described in the "Indicator List" published in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat limited if confined in the way suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and Groceries ; (ii) Housing ; (iii) Clothing ; (iv) Other Requirements (Miscellaneous).

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent,* the commodities method and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely to those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of

* The basis of housing accommodation has been altered in this section to conform with the basis adopted in § 2.

5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau, while not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to prices and duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the "Indicator Lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was so described by the Commission, as the index-numbers already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, starch, blue, &c.

3. **Base.**—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some period as base. In the case of index-numbers for food, groceries, and housing, already published, the year 1911 was selected. For the new index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, November, 1914, was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information with regard to prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier years. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. For base the weighted average cost for the six capital cities has been taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000.

4. **Variations—Thirty Towns.**—The investigations have been extended to the 30 towns for the months of November, 1921, and May, August and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. The task of securing information for previous years as to prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals was considered unnecessary. So far as the capitals are concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.

5. **Retail Prices—Thirty Towns—Nov., 1914, to 4th Quarter, 1928.**—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing, and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities) Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	995	..	..	..	..	..	960	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,503	1,524	1,515	1,482	1,459	1,504	1,439	1,447	1,434	1,467	1,479	1,441
Year 1923 ..	1,588	1,603	1,743	1,618	1,541	1,593	1,572	1,564	1,566	1,533	1,526	1,570
„ 1924 ..	1,511	1,526	1,705	1,542	1,436	1,517	1,469	1,487	1,508	1,459	1,503	1,471
„ 1925 ..	1,557	1,571	1,836	1,557	1,500	1,565	1,525	1,538	1,552	1,509	1,501	1,525
„ 1926 ..	1,628	1,614	1,846	1,615	1,563	1,632	1,548	1,580	1,572	1,536	1,531	1,549
„ 1927 ..	1,610	1,598	1,879	1,606	1,553	1,615	1,511	1,543	1,544	1,505	1,480	1,513
„ 1928 ..	1,593	1,587	1,880	1,614	1,543	1,600	1,469	1,506	1,506	1,486	1,448	1,472
1928 1st Qtr.	1,599	1,595	1,922	1,615	1,543	1,607	1,496	1,519	1,516	1,492	1,476	1,498
„ 2nd „	1,609	1,590	1,883	1,621	1,557	1,614	1,491	1,514	1,516	1,493	1,461	1,493
„ 3rd „	1,579	1,582	1,857	1,613	1,545	1,587	1,446	1,503	1,504	1,472	1,423	1,451
„ 4th „	1,584	1,580	1,859	1,605	1,526	1,591	1,441	1,487	1,488	1,486	1,432	1,447

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	957	..	..	..	..	..	1,066	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,490	1,395	1,480	1,531	1,460	1,482	1,468	1,474	1,510	1,440	1,554	1,471
Year 1923 ..	1,477	1,465	1,516	1,592	1,463	1,483	1,590	1,550	1,578	1,530	1,571	1,587
„ 1924 ..	1,474	1,396	1,465	1,606	1,417	1,471	1,563	1,532	1,587	1,476	1,585	1,561
„ 1925 ..	1,513	1,460	1,526	1,635	1,455	1,513	1,605	1,617	1,687	1,529	1,691	1,608
„ 1926 ..	1,559	1,544	1,635	1,771	1,566	1,573	1,630	1,680	1,740	1,597	1,729	1,636
„ 1927 ..	1,466	1,422	1,567	1,776	1,512	1,483	1,606	1,670	1,671	1,583	1,719	1,612
„ 1928 ..	1,458	1,389	1,513	1,696	1,451	1,465	1,549	1,652	1,635	1,556	1,732	1,558
1928 1st Qtr.	1,456	1,374	1,507	1,711	1,440	1,463	1,579	1,675	1,660	1,575	1,750	1,587
„ 2nd „	1,456	1,381	1,513	1,674	1,444	1,463	1,594	1,661	1,662	1,569	1,743	1,600
„ 3rd „	1,439	1,393	1,496	1,664	1,443	1,449	1,527	1,630	1,613	1,557	1,705	1,537
„ 4th „	1,478	1,409	1,538	1,733	1,477	1,487	1,495	1,643	1,606	1,521	1,729	1,507

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						**Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.**	**Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.**
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,164	..	..	..	..	..	1,072	..	..	..	..	..	**1,000**[a]	..
„ 1921 ..	1,567	1,746	1,644	1,636	1,608	1,610	1,601	1,495	1,728	1,553	1,680	1,577	**1,482**	**1,487**
Year 1923 ..	1,594	1,833	1,711	1,605	1,673	1,623	1,625	1,587	1,642	1,618	1,703	1,618	**1,574**	**1,577**
„ 1924 ..	1,649	1,851	1,672	1,692	1,732	1,613	1,613	1,602	1,639	1,626	1,759	1,617	**1,511**	**1,516**
„ 1925 ..	1,691	1,870	1,756	1,752	1,794	1,514	1,579	1,566	1,588	1,613	1,785	1,585	**1,557**	**1,563**
„ 1926 ..	1,627	1,853	1,760	1,750	1,753	1,659	1,630	1,608	1,657	1,645	1,818	1,632	**1,596**	**1,602**
„ 1927 ..	1,567	1,790	1,712	1,729	1,717	1,600	1,560	1,540	1,586	1,569	1,724	1,562	**1,560**	**1,566**
„ 1928 ..	1,642	1,829	1,722	1,763	1,709	1,667	1,507	1,480	1,570	1,517	1,684	1,508	**1,536**	**1,543**
1928 1st Qtr.	1,542	1,747	1,649	1,709	1,698	1,573	1,509	1,492	1,563	1,498	1,678	1,512	**1,545**	**1,550**
„ 2nd „	1,660	1,797	1,717	1,760	1,706	1,679	1,515	1,496	1,592	1,544	1,692	1,520	**1,556**	**1,560**
„ 3rd „	1,684	1,882	1,759	1,800	1,706	1,709	1,497	1,471	1,555	1,517	1,681	1,500	**1,522**	**1,530**
„ 4th „	1,683	1,890	1,762	1,782	1,728	1,709	1,505	1,459	1,569	1,510	1,687	1,502	**1,523**	**1,531**

(a) Base.

Housing (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,168	..	..	..	..	..	937	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,542	1,364	862	1,357	919	1,488	1,303	738	812	1,030	1,056	1,216
Year 1923 ..	1,639	1,355	833	1,450	984	1,587	1,446	860	938	1,190	1,135	1,392
„ 1924 ..	1,726	1,433	876	1,655	1,183	1,674	1,484	905	930	1,194	1,156	1,427
„ 1925 ..	1,763	1,559	944	1,591	1,294	1,719	1,512	975	1,027	1,247	1,152	1,459
„ 1926 ..	1,722	1,602	1,038	1,641	1,373	1,690	1,598	963	1,126	1,479	1,141	1,546
„ 1927 ..	1,710	1,638	1,068	1,754	1,335	1,685	1,612	972	1,214	1,537	1,222	1,565
„ 1928 ..	1,761	1,679	1,082	1,828	1,365	1,734	1,676	1,040	1,222	1,510	1,281	1,624
1928 1st Qtr.	1,761	1,677	1,080	1,858	1,349	1,734	1,678	1,023	1,217	1,525	1,280	1,625
„ 2nd „	1,761	1,675	1,083	1,860	1,351	1,733	1,678	1,029	1,223	1,503	1,282	1,625
„ 3rd „	1,762	1,686	1,081	1,777	1,379	1,734	1,674	1,040	1,230	1,506	1,282	1,622
„ 4th „	1,762	1,678	1,081	1,801	1,379	1,735	1,674	1,067	1,220	1,506	1,282	1,623

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	714	..	..	..	..	..	942	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	970	843	724	814	824	915	1,262	872	929	759	872	1,204
Year 1923 ..	1,085	927	730	842	925	1,029	1,367	1,003	934	759	950	1,325
„ 1924 ..	1,091	974	754	859	1,034	1,043	1,452	933	947	764	1,155	1,400
„ 1925 ..	1,099	1,074	968	868	1,025	1,076	1,485	819	989	774	1,197	1,427
„ 1926 ..	1,257	1,139	1,021	876	1,101	1,210	1,429	778	1,070	815	1,149	1,377
„ 1927 ..	1,283	1,146	1,075	869	1,149	1,236	1,452	783	1,080	787	1,234	1,399
„ 1928 ..	1,294	1,121	1,007	1,043	1,046	1,241	1,576	741	1,078	846	1,187	1,509
1928 1st Qtr.	1,304	1,120	1,020	977	1,051	1,247	1,574	748	1,076	841	1,157	1,507
„ 2nd „	1,298	1,120	1,020	1,049	1,051	1,245	1,583	741	1,076	841	1,150	1,516
„ 3rd „	1,287	1,120	1,009	1,049	1,041	1,235	1,573	740	1,076	852	1,210	1,507
„ 4th „	1,286	1,122	978	1,096	1,041	1,234	1,573	734	1,085	851	1,233	1,507

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						**Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.**	**Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.**
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	904	..	..	..	..	..	810	..	..	..	..	..	1,000(a)	..
„ 1921 ..	1,162	892	949	1,000	1,201	1,094	1,341	1,042	454	231	764	1,123	**1,352**	**1,269**
Year 1923 ..	1,220	889	1,057	1,088	1,272	1,181	1,417	1,175	1,196	1,156	764	1,305	**1,464**	**1,406**
„ 1924 ..	1,236	866	1,254	1,091	1,272	1,196	1,501	1,200	1,226	1,204	764	1,366	**1,522**	**1,462**
„ 1925 ..	1,263	846	1,325	1,101	1,318	1,212	1,555	1,243	1,263	1,176	764	1,410	**1,553**	**1,498**
„ 1926 ..	1,385	846	1,323	1,090	1,328	1,320	1,535	1,228	1,210	1,170	611	1,386	**1,581**	**1,529**
„ 1927 ..	1,421	835	1,378	1,098	1,340	1,350	1,488	1,213	1,187	1,145	654	1,353	**1,587**	**1,539**
„ 1928 ..	1,451	835	1,413	1,035	1,475	1,377	1,447	1,303	1,200	1,096	709	1,353	**1,643**	**1,590**
1928 1st Qtr.	1,443	825	1,453	1,007	1,458	1,374	1,451	1,319	1,200	1,168	680	1,363	**1,644**	**1,591**
„ 2nd „	1,452	825	1,403	1,007	1,458	1,376	1,449	1,319	1,200	1,104	728	1,360	**1,645**	**1,592**
„ 3rd „	1,452	847	1,399	1,052	1,458	1,379	1,433	1,302	1,200	1,056	717	1,343	**1,642**	**1,589**
„ 4th „	1,451	842	1,399	1,072	1,526	1,380	1,457	1,271	1,200	1,058	711	1,348	**1,642**	**1,589**

(a) Base.

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,057	..	..	..	..	..	952	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,517	1,467	1,282	1,438	1,266	1,499	1,390	1,194	1,212	1,311	1,328	1,361
Year 1923 ..	1,606	1,514	1,418	1,558	1,342	1,591	1,527	1,312	1,342	1,410	1,387	1,506
„ 1924 ..	1,588	1,493	1,409	1,582	1,346	1,573	1,475	1,279	1,302	1,365	1,379	1,455
„ 1925 ..	1,631	1,567	1,517	1,569	1,427	1,620	1,520	1,336	1,364	1,415	1,376	1,502
„ 1926 ..	1,662	1,609	1,557	1,624	1,495	1,653	1,566	1,360	1,412	1,516	1,392	1,548
„ 1927 ..	1,646	1,612	1,589	1,659	1,475	1,640	1,547	1,339	1,426	1,517	1,388	1,532
„ 1928 ..	1,653	1,620	1,595	1,689	1,479	1,648	1,543	1,339	1,405	1,494	1,388	1,526
1928 1st Qtr.	1,657	1,624	1,621	1,702	1,474	1,652	1,561	1,342	1,409	1,504	1,406	1,543
„ 2nd „	1,663	1,620	1,597	1,706	1,484	1,657	1,558	1,340	1,411	1,497	1,397	1,540
„ 3rd „	1,644	1,619	1,580	1,672	1,485	1,639	1,527	1,338	1,406	1,484	1,372	1,512
„ 4th „	1,648	1,615	1,581	1,675	1,473	1,642	1,524	1,337	1,392	1,493	1,378	1,510

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	870	..	..	..	..	..	1,021	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,304	1,198	1,210	1,274	1,233	1,279	1,394	1,259	1,302	1,196	1,311	1,375
Year 1923 ..	1,337	1,272	1,235	1,323	1,271	1,321	1,511	1,355	1,348	1,254	1,349	1,493
„ 1924 ..	1,337	1,245	1,211	1,339	1,280	1,318	1,523	1,318	1,358	1,221	1,431	1,504
„ 1925 ..	1,365	1,322	1,327	1,361	1,301	1,357	1,562	1,332	1,438	1,259	1,515	1,543
„ 1926 ..	1,451	1,399	1,416	1,451	1,400	1,443	1,558	1,358	1,501	1,317	1,522	1,544
„ 1927 ..	1,400	1,324	1,391	1,452	1,382	1,395	1,551	1,353	1,460	1,298	1,546	1,536
„ 1928 ..	1,399	1,293	1,332	1,462	1,306	1,385	1,558	1,326	1,436	1,302	1,537	1,540
1928 1st Qtr.	1,402	1,284	1,333	1,449	1,301	1,386	1,577	1,343	1,451	1,313	1,538	1,559
„ 2nd „	1,400	1,288	1,337	1,451	1,304	1,385	1,590	1,333	1,452	1,309	1,531	1,570
„ 3rd „	1,385	1,295	1,322	1,444	1,299	1,372	1,544	1,312	1,421	1,305	1,528	1,526
„ 4th „	1,410	1,306	1,338	1,505	1,321	1,397	1,523	1,318	1,420	1,282	1,551	1,507

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						**Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.**	**Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.**
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,071	..	..	..	..	..	978	..	..	..	..	..	**1,000**(a)	..
„ 1921 ..	1,423	1,441	1,395	1,409	1,463	1,426	1,509	1,333	1,273	1,081	1,352	1,415	**1,436**	..
Year 1923 ..	1,460	1,496	1,477	1,420	1,530	1,465	1,551	1,440	1,483	1,453	1,367	1,506	**1,535**	**1,427**
„ 1924 ..	1,502	1,499	1,522	1,477	1,567	1,503	1,573	1,458	1,491	1,475	1,403	1,527	**1,515**	**1,516**
„ 1925 ..	1,538	1,504	1,602	1,519	1,624	1,537	1,571	1,450	1,472	1,457	1,420	1,522	**1,556**	**1,497**
„ 1926 ..	1,541	1,493	1,604	1,514	1,601	1,538	1,596	1,472	1,497	1,475	1,386	1,544	**1,591**	**1,576**
„ 1927 ..	1,514	1,449	1,593	1,504	1,582	1,510	1,534	1,423	1,443	1,418	1,341	1,487	**1,570**	**1,557**
„ 1928 ..	1,574	1,474	1,611	1,503	1,626	1,564	1,485	1,416	1,438	1,367	1,336	1,453	**1,575**	**1,560**
1928 1st Qtr.	1,508	1,417	1,579	1,458	1,612	1,502	1,489	1,430	1,433	1,380	1,321	1,459	**1,580**	**1,565**
„ 2nd „	1,585	1,449	1,605	1,491	1,617	1,570	1,491	1,433	1,452	1,387	1,347	1,463	**1,588**	**1,571**
„ 3rd „	1,601	1,512	1,630	1,532	1,618	1,591	1,475	1,411	1,428	1,352	1,336	1,444	**1,565**	**1,551**
„ 4th „	1,600	1,515	1,632	1,529	1,656	1,591	1,488	1,392	1,437	1,348	1,338	1,447	**1,566**	**1,552**

(a) Base.

Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	1,035	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,665	1,760	1,683	1,822	1,672	1,676	1,685	2,120	2,082	1,940	2,138	1,758
Year 1923 ..	1,317	1,436	1,309	1,531	1,410	1,330	1,419	1,499	1,490	1,481	1,555	1,428
„ 1924 ..	1,241	1,331	1,173	1,567	1,361	1,252	1,357	1,394	1,371	1,403	1,602	1,363
„ 1925 ..	1,246	1,303	1,175	1,559	1,306	1,253	1,314	1,377	1,296	1,388	1,511	1,320
„ 1926 ..	1,255	1,330	1,176	1,547	1,401	1,264	1,298	1,426	1,306	1,365	1,506	1,308
„ 1927 ..	1,242	1,328	1,179	1,541	1,297	1,251	1,293	1,418	1,316	1,375	1,511	1,304
„ 1928 ..	1,297	1,305	1,164	1,547	1,355	1,298	1,313	1,458	1,344	1,355	1,487	1,324
1928 1st Qtr.	1,285	1,296	1,187	1,548	1,353	1,287	1,304	1,447	1,340	1,358	1,538	1,315
„ 2nd „	1,300	1,302	1,167	1,539	1,350	1,300	1,318	1,459	1,352	1,365	1,508	1,329
„ 3rd „	1,299	1,318	1,152	1,553	1,364	1,301	1,320	1,470	1,339	1,352	1,458	1,330
„ 4th „	1,305	1,302	1,151	1,551	1,354	1,304	1,311	1,455	1,343	1,347	1,444	1,321

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	872	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,492	1,867	1,926	2,079	2,015	1,638	1,585	1,903	1,963	2,251	1,565	1,641
Year 1923 ..	1,426	1,441	1,433	1,344	1,492	1,427	1,441	1,470	1,398	1,604	1,417	1,443
„ 1924 ..	1,379	1,445	1,421	1,269	1,413	1,385	1,451	1,421	1,408	1,567	1,394	1,449
„ 1925 ..	1,369	1,422	1,377	1,190	1,395	1,368	1,442	1,409	1,380	1,625	1,471	1,442
„ 1926 ..	1,337	1,398	1,410	1,162	1,464	1,345	1,440	1,375	1,356	1,617	1,470	1,437
„ 1927 ..	1,280	1,390	1,358	1,102	1,465	1,293	1,415	1,383	1,347	1,600	1,462	1,414
„ 1928 ..	1,253	1,414	1,340	1,123	1,454	1,273	1,443	1,412	1,342	1,593	1,454	1,441
1928 1st Qtr.	1,242	1,407	1,339	1,107	1,439	1,263	1,427	1,400	1,338	1,595	1,451	1,425
„ 2nd „	1,248	1,409	1,351	1,126	1,454	1,270	1,430	1,404	1,354	1,608	1,454	1,429
„ 3rd „	1,264	1,410	1,343	1,135	1,463	1,282	1,463	1,420	1,341	1,585	1,458	1,459
„ 4th „	1,259	1,429	1,327	1,123	1,459	1,277	1,454	1,425	1,334	1,586	1,453	1,450

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						**Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.**	**Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.**
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	926	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	**1,000**[a]	..
„ 1921 ..	1,634	1,824	1,832	1,928	1,751	1,693	1,892	2,214	2,022	1,863	1,994	2,006	**1,653**	**1,710**
Year 1923 ..	1,396	1,512	1,353	1,474	1,419	1,409	1,643	1,548	1,457	1,437	1,628	1,598	**1,386**	**1,397**
„ 1924 ..	1,346	1,517	1,258	1,459	1,319	1,364	1,639	1,513	1,417	1,372	1,579	1,579	**1,330**	**1,339**
„ 1925 ..	1,341	1,509	1,325	1,376	1,311	1,358	1,529	1,438	1,378	1,349	1,669	1,494	**1,313**	**1,320**
„ 1926 ..	1,330	1,502	1,268	1,347	1,309	1,347	1,523	1,435	1,361	1,357	1,622	1,487	**1,308**	**1,317**
„ 1927 ..	1,344	1,495	1,239	1,282	1,336	1,356	1,456	1,428	1,362	1,334	1,576	1,442	**1,292**	**1,302**
„ 1928 ..	1,362	1,498	1,285	1,291	1,352	1,372	1,452	1,470	1,403	1,359	1,602	1,456	**1,322**	**1,329**
1928 1st Qtr.	1,350	1,498	1,283	1,291	1,357	1,363	1,450	1,470	1,390	1,317	1,563	1,450	**1,311**	**1,319**
„ 2nd „	1,370	1,501	1,299	1,293	1,368	1,380	1,458	1,471	1,407	1,346	1,585	1,458	**1,324**	**1,330**
„ 3rd „	1,363	1,499	1,272	1,292	1,355	1,373	1,452	1,469	1,405	1,368	1,628	1,456	**1,329**	**1,334**
„ 4th „	1,363	1,493	1,285	1,290	1,326	1,373	1,449	1,472	1,409	1,404	1,631	1,458	**1,326**	**1,332**

(*a*) Base.

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	971	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,348	1,328	1,471	1,270	1,321	1,350	1,364	1,277	1,352	1,379	1,175	1,355
Year 1923 ..	1,364	1,242	1,438	1,226	1,264	1,353	1,316	1,233	1,259	1,285	1,183	1,308
„ 1924 ..	1,358	1,253	1,432	1,221	1,262	1,349	1,342	1,256	1,261	1,279	1,173	1,332
„ 1925 ..	1,333	1,219	1,426	1,198	1,238	1,324	1,329	1,246	1,262	1,277	1,162	1,320
„ 1926 ..	1,362	1,249	1,434	1,209	1,236	1,350	1,324	1,246	1,261	1,267	1,159	1,315
„ 1927 ..	1,400	1,274	1,427	1,210	1,234	1,386	1,321	1,246	1,261	1,260	1,156	1,312
„ 1928 ..	1,399	1,272	1,409	1,201	1,239	1,385	1,324	1,244	1,261	1,258	1,150	1,314
1928 1st Qtr.	1,400	1,273	1,428	1,200	1,246	1,386	1,325	1,247	1,262	1,257	1,153	1,315
„ 2nd „	1,399	1,272	1,428	1,201	1,238	1,386	1,324	1,246	1,261	1,256	1,149	1,314
„ 3rd „	1,399	1,272	1,385	1,202	1,237	1,385	1,325	1,246	1,261	1,260	1,151	1,315
„ 4th „	1,399	1,270	1,396	1,202	1,235	1,384	1,322	1,240	1,262	1,260	1,146	1,312

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	971	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,261	1,273	1,338	1,347	1,320	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,378	1,336	1,383
Year 1923 ..	1,247	1,239	1,247	1,296	1,261	1,249	1,370	1,361	1,358	1,312	1,314	1,368
„ 1924 ..	1,252	1,245	1,238	1,301	1,224	1,251	1,371	1,359	1,365	1,335	1,368	1,369
„ 1925 ..	1,246	1,268	1,222	1,286	1,240	1,247	1,370	1,343	1,371	1,320	1,360	1,368
„ 1926 ..	1,240	1,270	1,222	1,280	1,227	1,242	1,370	1,352	1,360	1,309	1,363	1,368
„ 1927 ..	1,250	1,269	1,227	1,304	1,238	1,251	1,365	1,329	1,357	1,304	1,352	1,362
„ 1928 ..	1,249	1,268	1,224	1,297	1,237	1,250	1,371	1,330	1,356	1,321	1,342	1,368
1928 1st Qtr.	1,254	1,267	1,228	1,299	1,238	1,254	1,372	1,330	1,368	1,323	1,343	1,369
„ 2nd „	1,247	1,270	1,224	1,296	1,238	1,248	1,372	1,330	1,363	1,320	1,342	1,369
„ 3rd „	1,248	1,267	1,223	1,298	1,238	1,249	1,371	1,330	1,348	1,320	1,342	1,367
„ 4th „	1,248	1,267	1,223	1,296	1,236	1,249	1,370	1,329	1,346	1,322	1,342	1,366

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	..	..	..	..	..	934	..	..	..	..	..	1,000*a*	..
„ 1921 ..	1,374	1,375	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,245	1,315	1,257	1,282	1,280	1,271	1,349	1,347
Year 1923 ..	1,344	1,302	1,251	1,240	1,401	1,336	1,243	1,255	1,141	1,143	1,236	1,237	1,334	1,325
„ 1924 ..	1,326	1,309	1,278	1,249	1,395	1,323	1,246	1,248	1,147	1,121	1,083	1,231	1,340	1,330
„ 1925 ..	1,313	1,304	1,251	1,249	1,350	1,310	1,224	1,240	1,132	1,133	1,098	1,215	1,324	1,315
„ 1926 ..	1,308	1,295	1,245	1,250	1,306	1,304	1,209	1,223	1,123	1,124	1,096	1,201	1,332	1,322
„ 1927 ..	1,306	1,298	1,238	1,252	1,310	1,303	1,200	1,226	1,118	1,144	1,106	1,198	1,346	1,335
„ 1928 ..	1,317	1,306	1,240	1,246	1,310	1,313	1,208	1,215	1,115	1,143	1,102	1,199	1,348	1,336
1928 1st Qtr.	1,311	1,304	1,236	1,247	1,308	1,308	1,206	1,216	1,116	1,144	1,101	1,198	1,349	1,337
„ 2nd „	1,310	1,307	1,241	1,246	1,309	1,307	1,209	1,217	1,116	1,142	1,101	1,200	1,348	1,336
„ 3rd „	1,325	1,306	1,241	1,247	1,310	1,319	1,208	1,215	1,116	1,142	1,102	1,199	1,349	1,337
„ 4th „	1,323	1,307	1,241	1,243	1,312	1,318	1,208	1,214	1,114	1,146	1,106	1,199	1,348	1,336

(*a*) Base.

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, Base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	976	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,523	1,515	1,419	1,504	1,379	1,516	1,460	1,443	1,458	1,483	1,504	1,460
Year 1923 ..	1,488	1,444	1,394	1,490	1,345	1,481	1,460	1,344	1,364	1,405	1,391	1,450
„ 1924 ..	1,458	1,408	1,354	1,511	1,334	1,450	1,420	1,304	1,312	1,358	1,397	1,409
„ 1925 ..	1,478	1,435	1,414	1,498	1,361	1,472	1,432	1,330	1,328	1,383	1,371	1,422
„ 1926 ..	1,503	1,470	1,438	1,527	1,423	1,498	1,453	1,355	1,357	1,431	1,377	1,444
„ 1927 ..	1,498	1,478	1,455	1,546	1,385	1,495	1,441	1,341	1,368	1,433	1,376	1,433
„ 1928 ..	1,516	1,475	1,452	1,563	1,403	1,510	1,444	1,352	1,363	1,415	1,369	1,436
1928 1st Qtr.	1,515	1,476	1,476	1,570	1,401	1,511	1,452	1,351	1,364	1,421	1,392	1,443
„ 2nd „	1,522	1,475	1,457	1,570	1,404	1,516	1,454	1,353	1,368	1,419	1,379	1,445
„ 3rd „	1,511	1,479	1,435	1,555	1,409	1,506	1,437	1,354	1,362	1,409	1,353	1,429
„ 4th „	1,515	1,472	1,438	1,556	1,399	1,509	1,433	1,349	1,356	1,413	1,352	1,425

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—IND-EXNUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	889	..	..	..	..	..	1,018	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,344	1,381	1,415	1,491	1,447	1,370	1,440	1,452	1,492	1,497	1,379	1,444
Year 1923 ..	1,343	1,309	1,287	1,324	1,325	1,334	1,467	1,385	1,362	1,353	1,360	1,457
„ 1924 ..	1,332	1,296	1,269	1,314	1,303	1,322	1,476	1,352	1,372	1,330	1,410	1,465
„ 1925 ..	1,344	1,337	1,320	1,304	1,314	1,339	1,496	1,353	1,411	1,363	1,475	1,485
„ 1926 ..	1,383	1,375	1,378	1,346	1,384	1,381	1,493	1,361	1,438	1,392	1,479	1,484
„ 1927 ..	1,342	1,330	1,352	1,336	1,376	1,343	1,482	1,356	1,412	1,376	1,489	1,473
„ 1928 ..	1,334	1,319	1,314	1,346	1,331	1,332	1,495	1,349	1,397	1,379	1,480	1,483
1928 1st Qtr.	1,334	1,312	1,315	1,335	1,324	1,330	1,501	1,355	1,407	1,386	1,480	1,490
„ 2nd „	1,333	1,315	1,320	1,340	1,329	1,331	1,509	1,350	1,411	1,387	1,476	1,497
„ 3rd „	1,329	1,319	1,309	1,339	1,330	1,327	1,491	1,348	1,387	1,378	1,476	1,480
„ 4th „	1,341	1,330	1,314	1,370	1,340	1,339	1,477	1,347	1,385	1,366	1,487	1,467

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						**Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.**	**Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.**
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,029	..	..	..	..	..	999	..	..	..	..	..	1,000*a*	..
„ 1921 ..	1,467	1,526	1,499	1,520	1,537	1,484	1,556	1,552	1,459	1,316	1,501	1,538	**1,474**	**1,474**
Year 1923 ..	1,422	1,464	1,404	1,400	1,478	1,427	1,517	1,433	1,413	1,391	1,409	1,479	**1,460**	**1,450**
„ 1924 ..	1,430	1,468	1,410	1,430	1,473	1,434	1,529	1,433	1,409	1,383	1,388	1,485	**1,436**	**1,426**
„ 1925 ..	1,446	1,468	1,467	1,433	1,494	1,450	1,496	1,408	1,385	1,369	1,423	1,458	**1,451**	**1,442**
„ 1926 ..	1,444	1,458	1,452	1,423	1,472	1,446	1,506	1,416	1,393	1,380	1,392	1,466	**1,471**	**1,463**
„ 1927 ..	1,433	1,433	1,437	1,401	1,469	1,433	1,453	1,387	1,362	1,346	1,357	1,422	**1,458**	**1,451**
„ 1928 ..	1,472	1,449	1,460	1,401	1,498	1,469	1,425	1,393	1,369	1,323	1,360	1,407	**1,469**	**1,460**
1928 1st Qtr.	1,432	1,417	1,441	1,377	1,491	1,431	1,426	1,400	1,363	1,320	1,342	1,408	**1,469**	**1,460**
„ 2nd „	1,480	1,436	1,460	1,395	1,497	1,473	1,430	1,402	1,378	1,331	1,362	1,413	**1,477**	**1,467**
„ 3rd „	1,489	1,471	1,467	1,419	1,494	1,485	1,419	1,389	1,364	1,317	1,366	1,401	**1,465**	**1,456**
„ 4th „	1,489	1,471	1,472	1,415	1,508	1,485	1,426	1,379	1,370	1,325	1,369	1,404	**1,465**	**1,456**

(*a*) Basis of Table.

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. **General**.—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding chapter, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This

investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year will relate, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33). The results of succeeding investigations have appeared in the Labour Bulletins and Reports of this Bureau.

2. **Results—1926 to 1928.**—The results of the investigation in November, 1928, are set out in the tables on the following pages, compared with the particulars recorded during the two previous years. Aggregate expenditure on food and groceries separately is shown in the form of index-numbers for each year in column A. In columns B and C the corresponding aggregate expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-rooms, and food, groceries, and rent of 5-rooms are shown for each year for each town. The index-number 1,683 (see page 42), represents the weighted average expenditure in 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses; 1,536 represents the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-roomed houses in November, 1928. Similarly, in column A, the index-number 1,040 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only for November, 1928. The figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the average weighted expenditure for the 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses as equal to 1,683, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1,684; while if 4-roomed houses were substituted for 5-roomed the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 1,518, compared with an expenditure of 1,536 on the average for 200 towns.

The change made in Report No. 13 in the basis on which the index-numbers were computed is continued in this issue. Previously the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses for the 150 towns in each year was taken as base. In the tables on the following pages the same base is taken as in the tables referring to 30 towns and 6 capital cities, i.e., the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and housing in the 6 capital cities in 1911 is made equal to 1,000.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1926, 1927, and 1928, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (= 1,000).

State and Town.	1926. November.			1927. November.			1928. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Sydney	1,096	1,649	1,769	1,129	1,673	1,790	1,072	1,630	1,776
Newcastle	1,071	1,576	1,724	1,103	1,637	1,793	1,058	1,542	1,767
Broken Hill	1,196	1,563	1,651	1,300	1,663	1,775	1,239	1,606	1,724
Goulburn	1,072	1,636	1,713	1,111	1,650	1,827	1,082	1,648	1,778
Bathurst	1,038	1,423	1,506	1,057	1,440	1,516	1,019	1,401	1,505
Albury	1,083	1,817	1,962	1,087	1,804	1,975	1,063	1,754	1,914
Armidale	1,052	1,421	1,631	1,058	1,522	1,624	1,031	1,513	1,590
Ballina	1,191	1,639	1,685	1,118	1,604	1,699	1,113	1,607	1,733
Bega	1,089	1,331	1,449	1,122	1,461	1,536	1,097	1,419	1,530
Berry	1,133	1,445	1,577	1,182	1,537	1,656	1,090	1,445	1,550

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1926. November.			1927. November.			1928. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—*contd.*	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Blackheath	1,235	1,676	1,771	1,232	1,657	1,795	1,230	1,675	1,800
Bourke	1,176	1,407	1,505	1,289	1,533	1,599	1,287	1,550	1,613
Bowral	1,182	1,741	1,820	1,119	1,765	1,831	1,090	1,723	1,814
Casino	1,163	1,681	1,772	1,106	1,550	1,759	1,086	1,532	1,771
Cessnock	1,108	1,651	1,749	1,109	1,652	1,718	1,075	1,568	1,634
Cobar	1,174	1,283	1,309	1,329	1,438	1,487	1,231	1,363	1,428
Cooma	1,118	1,422	1,611	1,233	1,542	1,741	1,133	1,463	1,672
Coonamble	1,105	1,447	1,572	1,214	1,558	1,682	1,121	1,485	1,611
Cootamundra ..	1,100	1,594	1,791	1,130	1,624	1,821	1,049	1,548	1,782
Corrimal	1,112	1,507	1,533	1,106	1,455	1,567	1,096	1,539	1,671
Cowra	1,159	1,559	1,631	1,106	1,633	1,657	1,081	1,610	1,687
Cronulla	1,105	1,672	1,832	1,144	1,675	1,844	1,128	1,644	1,817
Denliquin	1,072	1,391	1,549	1,080	1,471	1,583	1,098	1,480	1,625
Dubbo	1,119	1,645	1,733	1,158	1,709	1,791	1,139	1,760	1,834
Forbes	1,133	1,609	1,727	1,123	1,684	1,822	1,055	1,601	1,800
Gilgandra	1,176	1,505	1,584	1,203	1,532	1,611	1,184	1,477	1,546
Glen Innes	1,008	1,344	1,532	1,029	1,431	1,569	1,007	1,414	1,575
Grafton	1,079	1,588	1,737	1,060	1,561	1,718	993	1,467	1,649
Grenfell	1,092	1,533	1,678	1,076	1,499	1,668	1,065	1,473	1,674
Griffith	1,151	1,973	2,203	1,254	2,175	2,406	1,161	2,083	2,313
Gulgong	1,084	1,341	1,440	1,162	1,432	1,527	1,121	1,417	1,490
Gunnedah	1,027	1,417	1,507	1,127	1,512	1,658	1,046	1,445	1,593
Hay	1,151	1,488	1,684	1,136	1,514	1,704	1,164	1,545	1,765
Inverell	1,111	1,590	1,696	1,122	1,561	1,639	1,108	1,569	1,645
Junee	1,077	1,756	1,800	1,123	1,781	1,787	1,095	1,770	1,806
Katoomba	1,136	1,719	1,840	1,159	1,797	1,938	1,160	1,752	1,904
Kempsey	1,086	1,527	1,607	1,106	1,599	1,691	1,068	1,539	1,639
Kiama	1,145	1,507	1,606	1,145	1,507	1,606	1,152	1,514	1,614
Kurri Kurri	1,156	1,545	1,605	1,150	1,619	1,673	1,108	1,497	1,588
Leeton	1,176	1,854	1,861	1,216	1,890	1,972	1,190	1,908	1,980
Lismore	1,167	1,696	1,879	1,101	1,561	1,703	1,085	1,604	1,766
Lithgow	1,116	1,535	1,626	1,093	1,543	1,627	1,094	1,531	1,610
Maitland	1,076	1,560	1,717	1,090	1,567	1,690	1,026	1,450	1,567
Moree	1,194	1,734	1,869	1,155	1,666	1,917	1,149	1,617	1,872
Moss Vale	1,075	1,562	1,680	1,126	1,701	1,797	1,086	1,652	1,751
Mudgee	1,084	1,486	1,611	1,143	1,582	1,680	1,108	1,626	1,720
Narrabri	1,066	1,434	1,579	1,163	1,557	1,712	1,089	1,519	1,666
Narrandera	1,189	1,682	1,880	1,123	1,627	1,855	1,122	1,677	1,908
Nowra	1,159	1,650	1,729	1,180	1,628	1,703	1,135	1,586	1,661
Orange	1,045	1,615	1,760	1,082	1,619	1,746	1,067	1,643	1,771
Parkes	1,096	1,570	1,732	1,132	1,685	1,855	1,077	1,630	1,758
Penrith	1,047	1,448	1,570	1,069	1,509	1,634	1,098	1,545	1,624
Port Kembla ..	1,109	1,484	1,548	1,166	1,655	1,764	1,137	1,699	1,821
Portland	1,122	1,510	1,635	1,151	1,602	1,714	1,112	1,550	1,658
Queanbeyan ..	1,135	1,747	1,879	1,169	1,827	1,956	1,141	1,600	1,700
Quirindi	1,092	1,401	1,593	1,103	1,458	1,649	1,075	1,420	1,599
Richmond	1,069	1,460	1,608	1,116	1,521	1,669	1,034	1,478	1,626
Scone	1,057	1,489	1,606	1,064	1,497	1,574	1,050	1,488	1,636
Singleton	1,098	1,460	1,592	1,177	1,539	1,621	1,096	1,508	1,611
Tamworth	1,012	1,427	1,596	1,053	1,464	1,633	1,006	1,430	1,614
Taree	1,059	1,562	1,706	1,134	1,610	1,827	1,103	1,621	1,772
Temora	1,128	1,622	1,737	1,136	1,712	1,843	1,120	1,664	1,827
Tenterfield	1,139	1,553	1,610	1,157	1,544	1,582	1,132	1,548	1,581
Tumut	1,048	1,498	1,607	1,133	1,626	1,725	1,046	1,526	1,671
Ulmarra	1,054	1,448	1,527	1,088	1,450	1,549	1,045	1,407	1,538
Wagga Wagga ..	1,065	1,707	1,822	1,066	1,770	1,800	1,056	1,786	1,794
Walcha	1,093	1,379	1,626	1,078	1,440	1,621	1,048	1,463	1,618
Wellington	1,101	1,373	1,512	1,111	1,492	1,645	1,058	1,415	1,577
Weston	1,134	1,476	1,562	1,196	1,603	1,656	1,077	1,538	1,582
Windsor	1,098	1,559	1,625	1,141	1,602	1,766	1,077	1,558	1,703
Wollongong	1,126	1,718	1,789	1,147	1,706	1,762	1,117	1,665	1,698
Wyalong	1,072	1,522	1,598	1,171	1,615	1,654	1,135	1,530	1,595
Yass	1,172	1,595	1,681	1,149	1,593	1,724	1,127	1,593	1,749
Young	1,052	1,585	1,676	1,057	1,582	1,643	1,056	1,632	1,701
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns) ..	1,097	1,626	1,747	1,129	1,656	1,776	1,078	1,613	1,757

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1926. November.			1927. November.			1928. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Victoria—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Melbourne	1,024	1,550	1,714	1,036	1,573	1,728	968	1,518	1,684
Ballarat	1,047	1,321	1,489	1,040	1,316	1,485	1,002	1,297	1,491
Bendigo	1,053	1,392	1,549	1,049	1,426	1,574	1,002	1,375	1,507
Geelong	1,013	1,521	1,612	1,027	1,560	1,655	984	1,495	1,610
Warrnambool ..	1,004	1,377	1,517	1,007	1,424	1,584	961	1,377	1,538
Ararat	1,143	1,546	1,608	1,175	1,543	1,674	1,088	1,494	1,614
Bacchus Marsh ..	1,032	1,493	1,611	1,013	1,467	1,573	1,033	1,494	1,573
Bairnsdale	1,149	1,561	1,681	1,091	1,486	1,651	1,049	1,427	1,600
Beechworth	1,111	1,407	1,473	1,102	1,407	1,447	1,047	1,333	1,382
Benalla	1,079	1,441	1,533	1,076	1,427	1,488	1,057	1,433	1,504
Camperdown ..	1,081	1,520	1,621	1,072	1,445	1,587	1,056	1,411	1,575
Casterton	1,097	1,426	1,557	1,064	1,453	1,565	1,032	1,438	1,541
Castlemaine	1,081	1,340	1,485	1,079	1,334	1,481	1,002	1,252	1,425
Colac	1,046	1,588	1,709	1,025	1,558	1,685	1,009	1,568	1,696
Creswick	1,048	1,180	1,200	1,055	1,186	1,249	1,006	1,131	1,190
Daylesford	998	1,310	1,369	1,040	1,369	1,435	1,034	1,363	1,429
Dunolly	1,060	1,218	1,271	1,055	1,206	1,272	1,023	1,194	1,234
Echuca	1,084	1,436	1,594	1,091	1,483	1,634	1,017	1,433	1,593
Euroa	1,071	1,404	1,542	1,103	1,422	1,586	1,083	1,427	1,590
Hamilton	1,090	1,586	1,706	1,082	1,523	1,630	1,033	1,455	1,646
Healesville	1,070	1,498	1,563	1,054	1,423	1,482	1,039	1,377	1,503
Horsham	1,096	1,644	1,908	1,139	1,687	1,846	1,117	1,644	1,832
Kerang	1,093	1,619	1,773	1,096	1,629	1,820	1,001	1,582	1,714
Koroit	1,040	1,323	1,382	1,038	1,321	1,377	1,008	1,298	1,368
Korumburra	1,029	1,473	1,605	1,118	1,579	1,677	1,038	1,476	1,580
Kyneton	1,060	1,429	1,521	1,057	1,425	1,501	1,019	1,387	1,468
Lilydale	1,094	1,506	1,637	1,088	1,450	1,648	1,025	1,404	1,563
Maffra	1,042	1,700	1,798	1,031	1,632	1,722	981	1,559	1,639
Maldon	1,037	1,175	1,228	1,066	1,222	1,284	1,040	1,185	1,238
Maryborough ..	1,082	1,336	1,455	1,097	1,369	1,477	1,055	1,350	1,472
Mildura	1,131	1,774	1,873	1,136	1,757	1,906	1,106	1,698	1,873
Morwell	1,067	1,659	1,746	1,120	1,638	1,783	1,045	1,554	1,685
Nhill	1,110	1,636	1,733	1,116	1,589	1,688	1,089	1,582	1,697
Orbost	1,101	1,501	1,824	1,093	1,476	1,751	1,088	1,494	1,733
Portland	1,105	1,444	1,533	1,081	1,394	1,522	1,047	1,376	1,474
Port Fairy	1,072	1,362	1,486	1,062	1,391	1,470	1,035	1,347	1,424
St. Arnaud	1,141	1,602	1,759	1,188	1,586	1,813	1,107	1,462	1,699
Sale	1,045	1,515	1,677	1,021	1,409	1,588	984	1,342	1,545
Seymour	1,123	1,454	1,533	1,135	1,497	1,543	1,105	1,433	1,532
Shepparton	1,071	1,637	1,782	1,082	1,615	1,789	1,022	1,582	1,756
Stawell	1,185	1,505	1,615	1,169	1,485	1,632	1,132	1,459	1,602
Swan Hill	1,098	1,690	1,822	1,125	1,757	1,889	1,074	1,732	1,837
Terang	1,117	1,512	1,651	1,066	1,459	1,581	1,023	1,417	1,536
Traralgon	1,050	1,407	1,573	1,037	1,454	1,604	1,011	1,450	1,597
Wangaratta	1,137	1,579	1,698	1,120	1,585	1,697	1,087	1,511	1,630
Warracknabeal ..	1,139	1,639	1,742	1,076	1,636	1,699	1,067	1,587	1,743
Warragul	1,079	1,609	1,767	1,062	1,608	1,743	994	1,496	1,672
Wonthaggi	1,072	1,497	1,585	1,105	1,488	1,611	1,028	1,404	1,568
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns) ..	1,033	1,531	1,686	1,043	1,550	1,700	981	1,497	1,658
Queensland—									
Brisbane	1,041	1,411	1,569	1,004	1,389	1,553	997	1,392	1,528
Toowoomba ..	1,022	1,362	1,491	968	1,291	1,444	948	1,252	1,419
Rockhampton ..	1,094	1,399	1,521	1,052	1,362	1,482	1,046	1,331	1,449
Charters Towers ..	1,217	1,484	1,579	1,200	1,481	1,542	1,163	1,510	1,598
Warwick	1,076	1,405	1,536	1,026	1,370	1,509	998	1,344	1,409
Ayr	1,160	1,584	1,711	1,170	1,631	1,762	1,183	1,643	1,775
Barcaldine	1,232	1,587	1,646	1,249	1,545	1,663	1,253	1,582	1,678
Bowen	1,179	1,607	1,706	1,139	1,528	1,656	1,136	1,531	1,697
Bundaberg	1,040	1,371	1,496	1,032	1,363	1,416	1,030	1,329	1,441
Cairns	1,205	1,797	1,907	1,174	1,731	1,876	1,115	1,656	1,773
Charleville	1,214	1,658	1,828	1,154	1,631	1,771	1,139	1,578	1,812
Chillagoe	1,281	1,550	1,610	1,225	1,489	1,541	1,236	1,499	1,552
Cloncurry	1,238	1,603	1,709	1,231	1,616	1,729	1,253	1,648	1,779
Cooktown	1,153	1,284	1,363	1,147	1,239	1,323	1,193	1,286	1,351
Cunnamulla	1,227	1,654	1,687	1,235	1,695	1,761	1,186	1,647	1,706
Dalby	1,063	1,431	1,524	1,011	1,350	1,449	1,009	1,362	1,454
Gayndah	1,114	1,411	1,476	1,059	1,323	1,454	1,142	1,438	1,537
Gladstone	1,097	1,352	1,492	1,040	1,303	1,435	1,052	1,341	1,440
Goondiwindi ..	1,113	1,519	1,607	1,092	1,473	1,566	1,094	1,501	1,574
Gympie	1,090	1,397	1,518	1,044	1,373	1,489	1,074	1,412	1,528

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1926. November.			1927. November.			1928. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed House.
Queensland—*continued.*	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Hughenden	1,276	1,723	1,830	1,245	1,738	1,870	1,239	1,719	1,844
Innisfail	1,298	1,825	1,956	1,266	1,885	2,046	1,255	1,848	2,054
Ipswich	1,096	1,454	1,524	1,033	1,339	1,487	1,069	1,394	1,524
Longreach	1,260	1,654	1,760	1,252	1,613	1,772	1,228	1,561	1,762
Mackay	1,094	1,576	1,730	1,086	1,590	1,694	1,103	1,637	1,730
Maryborough ..	1,041	1,337	1,462	1,009	1,285	1,437	1,050	1,319	1,461
Mount Morgan ..	1,117	1,328	1,367	1,100	1,258	1,284	1,111	1,243	1,295
Nambour	1,103	1,520	1,623	1,080	1,441	1,586	1,098	1,470	1,572
Roma	1,135	1,534	1,644	1,053	1,416	1,571	1,091	1,459	1,610
Stanthorpe	1,155	1,484	1,537	1,015	1,337	1,528	1,036	1,395	1,517
Townsville	1,216	1,733	1,894	1,186	1,672	1,771	1,191	1,677	1,763
Winton	1,288	1,803	1,902	1,236	1,719	1,796	1,265	1,725	1,822
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns) ..	1,080	1,448	1,586	1,042	1,412	1,555	1,040	1,415	1,542
South Australia—									
Adelaide	1,056	1,541	1,641	1,079	1,567	1,702	997	1,509	1,673
Kadina, etc.	1,120	1,370	1,458	1,116	1,370	1,462	1,098	1,326	1,422
Port Pirie	1,137	1,515	1,615	1,109	1,490	1,594	1,073	1,452	1,564
Mount Gambier ..	1,062	1,322	1,369	1,063	1,310	1,413	1,023	1,279	1,381
Peterborough ..	1,149	1,566	1,647	1,158	1,568	1,655	1,161	1,572	1,656
Freeling	1,073	1,487	1,586	1,063	1,424	1,490	1,063	1,392	1,507
Gawler	1,065	1,425	1,504	1,052	1,395	1,480	1,040	1,364	1,471
Kapunda	1,030	1,208	1,327	1,062	1,266	1,326	1,007	1,204	1,277
Koringa	1,074	1,272	1,360	1,090	1,419	1,485	1,060	1,389	1,455
Millicent	996	1,328	1,414	961	1,317	1,402	965	1,340	1,402
Murray Bridge ..	1,099	1,543	1,645	1,113	1,508	1,661	1,036	1,456	1,560
Port Augusta ..	1,186	1,560	1,625	1,210	1,586	1,642	1,243	1,630	1,710
Quorn	1,089	1,496	1,544	1,115	1,480	1,503	1,060	1,391	1,445
Victor Harbour ..	1,085	1,592	1,750	1,078	1,604	1,802	1,034	1,561	1,758
Renmark	1,206	1,654	1,763	1,191	1,651	1,743	1,207	1,657	1,800
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns) ..	1,065	1,524	1,623	1,083	1,545	1,673	1,011	1,492	1,645
Western Australia—									
Perth and Fremantle ..	1,062	1,510	1,620	1,052	1,516	1,649	1,126	1,593	1,718
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,215	1,530	1,600	1,188	1,495	1,564	1,271	1,582	1,652
Northam	1,163	1,577	1,739	1,157	1,626	1,750	1,196	1,642	1,795
Bunbury	1,177	1,521	1,679	1,179	1,535	1,636	1,201	1,541	1,665
Geraldton	1,168	1,609	1,745	1,172	1,610	1,777	1,162	1,659	1,839
Albany	1,183	1,505	1,602	1,193	1,518	1,597	1,282	1,611	1,693
Beverley	1,137	1,435	1,519	1,174	1,453	1,536	1,199	1,489	1,548
Bridgetown	1,247	1,603	1,641	1,220	1,592	1,647	1,272	1,622	1,667
Broome	1,428	2,020	2,152	1,380	1,963	2,104	1,390	1,926	2,015
Carnarvon	1,301	1,795	1,926	1,327	1,821	1,985	1,321	1,795	1,963
Collie	1,205	1,596	1,639	1,237	1,723	1,764	1,244	1,704	1,764
Greenbushes	1,257	1,454	1,507	1,247	1,445	1,497	1,266	1,477	1,529
Katanning	1,114	1,466	1,574	1,088	1,444	1,548	1,154	1,502	1,614
Leonora and Gwalia ..	1,379	1,560	1,643	1,336	1,546	1,577	1,369	1,566	1,632
Meekatharra ..	1,409	1,672	1,738	1,385	1,648	1,714	1,367	1,630	1,715
Narrogin	1,156	1,639	1,788	1,131	1,671	1,789	1,185	1,759	1,843
Wagin	1,133	1,479	1,528	1,093	1,428	1,537	1,182	1,544	1,636
York	1,127	1,479	1,527	1,061	1,427	1,529	1,124	1,460	1,562
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) ..	1,098	1,522	1,627	1,087	1,525	1,648	1,155	1,596	1,713
Tasmania—									
Hobart	1,066	1,574	1,750	1,025	1,506	1,666	1,016	1,487	1,658
Launceston	1,045	1,427	1,605	1,011	1,417	1,574	982	1,386	1,573
Burnie	1,079	1,529	1,595	1,052	1,473	1,600	1,047	1,496	1,596
Devonport	1,083	1,512	1,592	1,015	1,455	1,527	1,016	1,430	1,460
Queenstown	1,193	1,403	1,443	1,150	1,430	1,440	1,130	1,394	1,407
Beaconsfield	1,060	1,139	1,165	1,009	1,114	1,140	989	1,094	1,120
Campbelltown ..	1,081	1,296	1,316	1,045	1,236	1,281	975	1,163	1,212
Deloraine	1,014	1,389	1,428	978	1,320	1,373	953	1,295	1,348
Franklin	1,072	1,309	1,335	1,021	1,231	1,284	1,024	1,235	1,288
New Norfolk ..	1,045	1,367	1,436	998	1,333	1,406	995	1,317	1,403
Scottsdale	1,059	1,357	1,432	986	1,284	1,359	980	1,265	1,379
Ulverstone	1,057	1,321	1,452	1,026	1,335	1,460	1,000	1,315	1,421
Zeehan	1,252	1,450	1,515	1,193	1,382	1,427	1,189	1,387	1,430
Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) ..	1,069	1,502	1,654	1,028	1,455	1,594	1,013	1,434	1,583
Weighted Average for Australia (200 Towns)	**1,072**	**1,556**	**1,687**	**1,082**	**1,570**	**1,703**	**1,040**	**1,536**	**1,683**

By deducting the index-number in column A from those in columns B and C, the relative aggregate expenditure on housing is ascertained. Thus, for November, 1928, the index-number for food and groceries in Melbourne (column A) is 968. Subtracting this from 1,518 (column B) gives a difference of 550, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 4 rooms, and from 1,684 (column C) gives a difference of 716, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 5 rooms. The relative cost of housing can be ascertained similarly for each of the towns included.

3. **Comparisons with Quarterly Results.**—To determine the accuracy of the figures relating to variations in prices prior to 1912 for the capital cities only, and those since the beginning of 1912 for the 30 towns, the comparisons of the results have been made annually.

In the following table, the first line in each division shows the index-numbers derived from the special inquiry covering 200 towns; the second line gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1928, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received; and the last line gives the results obtained from the November returns for the capital cities only. The capital cities are, of course, included in each of the other two investigations, and the five towns in each State are included in the investigation for "all towns":—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—States, 1928.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Weighted Average.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
All Towns (a) ..	1,037	943	1,000	972	1,111	974	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,044	943	975	977	1,112	983	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,046	944	973	973	1,099	991	1,000
RENT, 5-ROOMED HOUSES							
All Towns (a) ..	1,056	1,053	781	986	868	886	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,053	1,050	769	980	861	909	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,034	1,051	780	993	869	943	1,000
FOOD AND GROCERIES AND RENT.							
All Towns (a) ..	1,044	985	916	977	1,018	941	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,047	985	894	978	1,014	954	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,041	987	896	981	1,007	972	1,000

(a) For list of towns included, see previous tables.

The index-numbers for November, 1922 to 1928, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above with 1913 as base (=1,000), are shown in the following table:—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Australia, 1922 to 1928.

Particulars.	1913.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.								
All Towns (*a*)	1,000	1,558	1,689	1,581	1,683	1,675	1,691	1,625
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,564	1,688	1,581	1,679	1,670	1,690	1,618
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,580	1,699	1,594	1,689	1,683	1,705	1,627
RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.								
All Towns (*a*)	1,000	1,347	1,433	1,494	1,526	1,571	1,586	1,641
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,347	1,421	1,484	1,509	1,554	1,570	1,632
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,336	1,374	1,439	1,455	1,496	1,507	1,571
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.								
All Towns (*a*)	1,000	1,478	1,592	1,548	1,623	1,636	1,651	1,632
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,480	1,584	1,543	1,613	1,625	1,643	1,623
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,480	1,566	1,531	1,594	1,607	1,624	1,604

The figures in the vertical columns show merely the increase or decrease in cost in November of each year compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns," "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only" respectively.

(*a*) See note to preceding table.

The index numbers in the first line of each division of the table just given refer to 100 towns for November, 1913; to 150 towns for November, 1921 to 1922; and to 200 towns for November in each of the subsequent years, 1923 to 1928. The general closeness of the results is remarkable, and indicates that the index-numbers for the capital cities only for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years reflect with a substantial degree of accuracy the variations in retail prices for Australia. During the period November, 1913, to November, 1928, the average cost of food and groceries throughout Australia increased 62.5 per cent.; house rents increased 64.1 per cent.; the aggregate result showing an increase of approximately 63.2 per cent.

§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

1. **Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices for the years 1913 to 1928 in Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base (= 1,000). These figures are obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations. It must be understood that the figures do not show the relative prices in the various countries, but the fluctuations in prices in each country separately.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries 1913 to 1923 (Prices in 1913 as Base = 1,000)

YEAR.	UNITED KINGDOM.			AUSTRIA.	BRITISH INDIA (CALCUTTA).	CHINA (SHANGHAI).	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.	DENMARK.	DUTCH EAST INDIES.	EGYPT. (CAIRO).	FRANCE.	FINLAND.	GERMANY.
	Board of Trade.	"Statist."	"Economist."	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	"Finanstidende."	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.								*e*					
1913 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	*c*1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914 ..	..	1,000	987	*a*1,000	1,000	..	*d*1,000	1,340	..	1,000	1,020	..	1,060
1915 ..	..	1,271	1,231	..	1,120	..	..	1,490	..	1,030	1,398	..	1,420
1916 ..	..	1,595	1,605	..	1,280	..	..	2,060	..	1,280	1,882	..	1,520
1917 ..	..	2,061	2,041	..	1,450	..	..	2,840	..	1,760	2,616	..	1,790
1918 ..	..	2,265	2,249	..	1,780	..	..	2,920	..	2,110	3,392	..	2,170
1919 ..	..	2,419	2,351	..	1,960	..	..	3,400	..	2,310	3,562	..	4,150
1920 ..	3,073	2,953	2,832	..	2,010	1,520	..	3,410	..	3,160	5,094	11,830	14,860
1921 ..	1,972	1,824	1,810	..	1,780	1,502	..	1,780	1,820	1,730	3,450	12,630	19,110
1922 ..	1,588	1,541	1,595	..	1,760	1,455	13,340	1,810	1,700	1,460	3,266	12,190	341,820
1923 ..	1,589	1,518	1,621	*b*1,240	1,720	1,564	9,770	2,100	1,730	1,320	4,189	10,950	*g*166,198,737
1924 ..	1,662	1,646	1,662	1,360	1,730	1,539	9,970	2,340	1,730	1,430	4,885	11,000	*h*1,373
1925 ..	1,591	1,595	1,609	1,360	*b*1,590	1,594	10,080	1,570	1,660	1,520	5,498	11,290	1,418
1926 ..	1,481	1,496	1,494	1,230	1,480	1,641	9,540	1,410	1,590	1,320	7,026	*b*1,420	1,334
1927 ..	1,416	1,442	1,437	1,330	1,480	1,704	9,790	1,450	1,540	1,210	6,172	1,450	1,376
1928 ..	1,403	1,419	1,409	1,300	1,450	1,607	9,770	*f*1,490	1,490	1,200	6,206	1,450	1,409

YEAR.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHER-LANDS.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZER-LAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEA-LAND.	SOUTH AFRICA.
	Camera di Commercio di Milano.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.				*j*				*l*					
1913 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914 ..	..	955	1,090	..	*k*1,000	1,010	..	1,000	980	1,056	1,023	1,041	966
1915 ..	..	966	1,455	..	..	1,190	..	..	1,008	1,474	1,099	1,171	1,070
1916 ..	..	1,171	2,268	..	..	1,410	..	..	1,268	1,382	1,316	1,259	1,226
1917 ..	..	1,485	2,786	..	..	1,660	..	..	1,772	1,528	1,785	1,432	1,407
1918 ..	..	1,958	3,964	..	..	2,070	..	..	1,881	1,778	1,991	1,685	1,531
1919 ..	..	2,359	3,018	..	..	2,040	..	..	1,986	1,889	2,092	1,761	1,648
1920 ..	..	2,594	2,848	..	..	2,210	3,590	..	2,212	2,279	2,436	2,067	2,233
1921 ..	*i*5,170	2,004	1,777	..	..	1,900	2,220	1,912	1,398	1,749	1,719	1,919	1,604
1922 ..	5,290	1,958	1,554	..	728	1,760	1,730	1,675	1,385	1,616	1,520	1,645	1,284
1923 ..	5,360	1,991	1,473	2,320	859	1,720	1,630	1,806	1,441	1,787	1,531	1,579	1,266
1924 ..	5,540	2,065	1,527	2,680	1,098	1,830	1,620	1,746	1,405	1,733	1,553	1,648	1,287
1925 ..	6,460	2,017	1,545	2,530	1,254	1,880	1,610	1,616	1,483	1,695	1,603	1,609	1,276
1926 ..	6,540	1,789	*h*1,446	1,980	*h*1,812	1,810	1,490	1,445	1,433	1,684	1,563	1,536	1,233
1927 ..	5,270	1,698	1,480	1,670	1,186	1,720	1,460	1,422	1,367	1,670	1,527	1,461	1,242
1928 ..	4,910	1,709	1,490	1,610	1,198	1,680	1,480	1,446	1,400	1,647	1,508	1,474	1,207

a June, 1914. *b* Gold index. *c* February. *d* July. *e* End of year. *f* May.
g 000,000 omitted. *h* New series. *i* Average of eight months. *j* For "Ekonomisk Revue" series from 1913 to 1923, see Labour Report No. 14, p. 138. *k* January. *l* Until end 1925, "Lorenz."

2. **Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following table gives index-numbers of retail prices, (*a*) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (*b*) food only for the month of July in each year from 1914 to 1928, and where available, for December, 1928, the prices for July, 1914 being taken as base (= 1,000). It must be understood, however, that the figures which have been obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries for the Month of July, 1914 to 1928, and December, 1928, with Prices in July, 1914, as Base (= 1,000).

(*a*) COST OF LIVING.

	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	Bulgaria.	Denmark.	Finland.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Luxemburg.
No. of Towns and Localities.	630	Vienna.	59	12	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	L'x'm-bourg.
				c						
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	*e*1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
„ 1915 ..	1,250	1,600	..	1,220	1,160	*d*1,060	..	..	..	..
„ 1916 ..	1,480	3,400	..	..	1,360	*d*1,430	..	..	..	..
„ 1917 ..	1,800	6,700	..	..	1,550	*d*2,510	..	..	..	..
„ 1918 ..	2,100	11,600	..	..	1,820	*d*5,880	..	..	2,860	..
„ 1919 ..	2,150	25,000	..	12,340	2,110	*d*9,640	*f*2,380	..	2,800	..
„ 1920 ..	2,550	51,000	..	18,580	2,620	9,310	3,410	10,650	4,410	..
„ 1921 ..	2,220	99,720	1,000	19,190	2,370	12,140	3,070	12,500	4,940	3,830
„ 1922 ..	1,810	2,637,000	900	26,190	1,990	11,420	3,020	53,920	4,880	3,570
„ 1923 ..	1,710	*a*760	1,090	24,770	2,040	11,110	3,340	37,651,000	4,870	4,520
„ 1924 ..	1,710	860	1,250	28,330	2,140	11,540	3,660	*g*1,264	5,120	4,980
„ 1925 ..	1,730	970	1,330	30,140	2,190	12,180	3,900	1,433	5,980	5,190
„ 1926 ..	1,700	*b*1,030	1,740	28,860	1,840	*a*1,540	4,850	1,424	6,490	6,860
„ 1927 ..	1,640	1,060	2,040	27,880	1,760	1,570	5,250	1,500	5,480	*a*1,130
„ 1928 ..	1,650	1,080	2,050	28,010	1,760	1,610	*a*1,050	1,526	*f*1,430	1,172
Dec. 1928 ..	1,670	1,090	2,160	28,160	1,730	1,640	1,080	1,527	*a*1,470	1,218

	Norway.	Poland.	Sweden.	Switzer-land.	British India.	South Africa.	Canada.	United States.	Australia.	New Zealand.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	49	33	Bombay.	9	60	32	30	25
		i		*c*		*c*		*j*	*k*	*l*
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
„ 1915 ..	1,170	..	1,150	..	..	1,050	1,030	1,051	1,186	1,082
„ 1916 ..	1,460	..	1,300	..	..	1,120	1,110	1,183	1,151	1,168
„ 1917 ..	1,900	..	1,590	..	..	1,220	1,340	1,424	1,157	1,282
„ 1918 ..	2,530	..	2,190	2,040	1,490	1,310	1,520	1,744	1,179	1,440
„ 1919 ..	2,750	..	2,570	2,220	1,860	1,450	1,660	1,993	1,317	1,573
„ 1920 ..	3,070	*j*111,730	2,700	2,240	1,900	1,790	2,000	2,004	1,651	1,815
„ 1921 ..	2,940	257,090	2,360	2,000	1,770	1,620	1,650	1,743	1,448	1,782
„ 1922 ..	2,510	517	1,900	1,640	1,650	1,350	1,560	1,695	1,416	1,590
„ 1923 ..	2,380	632	1,740	1,640	1,530	1,310	1,560	1,732	1,544	1,584
„ 1924 ..	2,490	1,272	1,710	1,690	1,570	1,330	1,530	1,725	1,466	1,602
„ 1925 ..	2,590	1,456	1,760	1,680	1,770	1,330	1,550	1,779	1,524	1,631
„ 1926 ..	2,200	1,781	1,720	1,620	1,770	1,310	1,570	1,756	1,564	1,633
„ 1927 ..	2,030	1,153	1,690	1,600	1,760	1,310	1,550	1,720	1,558	1,610
„ 1928 ..	1,930	1,226	1,730	1,610	1,650	1,310	1,550	1,713	1,537	1,610
Dec. 1928 ..	1,830	1,250	1,700	1,620	1,670	1,310	1,580	1,713	1,538	1,620

(*b*) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	Czecho-Slovakia.	Denmark.	Finland.	France.	Germany.	Nether-lands.
No. of Towns and Localities.	630	Vienna.	59	Whole Country.	100	21	Paris.	72	10
				m					*c*
July 1914	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	*n*
„ 1915	1,320	..	..	..	1,280	..	1,200	..	..
„ 1916	1,610	..	..	..	1,460	..	1,290	..	..
„ 1917	2,040	..	..	..	1,660	..	1,830	..	..
„ 1918	2,100	..	..	..	1,870	..	2,060	..	..
„ 1919	2,170	..	..	..	2,120	..	2,610	..	..
„ 1920	2,620	..	..	..	2,530	10,130	3,730	12,520	..
„ 1921	2,260	*j*579,000	1,000	13,030	2,360	13,230	3,060	14,910	1,790
„ 1922	1,750	3,282,360	870	14,300	1,840	11,440	2,970	68,360	1,570
„ 1923	1,650	12,911,000	1,050	9,210	1,880	10,020	3,210	46,510,000	1,450
„ 1924	1,640	14,362,000	1,240	9,090	2,000	10,520	3,600	*g*1,316	1,520
„ 1925	1,680	..	1,330	9,160	2,100	11,450	4,210	1,538	1,520
„ 1926	1,610	*b*1,150	1,850	8,760	1,590	*a*1,440	5,740	1,453	1,460
„ 1927	1,560	1,220	2,100	9,620	1,530	1,440	5,570	1,568	1,440
„ 1928	1,560	1,190	2,040	9,430	1,530	1,510	*a*1,110	1,541	1,500
Dec. 1928	1,590	1,190	2,180	9,050	1,530	1,550	1,210	1,527	1,480

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries, &c.—*continued.*

(*b*) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS—*continued.*

	ITALY.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	BRITISH INDIA.	SOUTH AFRICA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.	SPAIN.
No. of Towns and Localities.	Milan.	31	Warsaw.	49	33	Bombay.	9	60	51	30	25	Madrid.
			i									*c*
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	*o*1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
,, 1915 ..	..	1,230	..	1,230	..	..	1,070	1,040	980	1,308	1,124	1,080
,, 1916 ..	1,510	1,530	..	1,360	..	..	1,160	1,120	1,090	1,302	1,193	1,160
,, 1917 ..	2,100	2,030	..	1,750	..	..	1,280	1,530	1,430	1,263	1,280	1,260
,, 1918 ..	3,250	2,710	..	2,610	..	..	1,340	1,730	1,650	1,308	1,393	1,540
,, 1919 ..	3,100	2,900	..	3,100	..	..	1,390	1,840	1,860	1,473	1,459	1,740
,, 1920 ..	4,450	3,190	..	2,970	..	..	1,970	2,240	2,150	1,942	1,677	1,900
,, 1921 ..	5,060	2,920	456,550	2,320	2,110	1,740	1,390	1,490	1,450	1,612	1,641	1,890
,, 1922 ..	4,920	2,330	744	1,790	1,570	1,600	1,160	1,360	1,390	1,482	1,421	1,810
,, 1923 ..	4,960	2,180	714	1,600	1,660	1,480	1,160	1,350	1,440	1,644	1,430	1,770
,, 1924 ..	5,080	2,480	1,391	1,590	1,700	1,510	1,170	1,310	1,400	1,485	1,483	1,840
,, 1925 ..	6,020	2,600	1,739	1,690	1,690	1,710	1,200	1,380	1,560	1,559	1,509	1,890
,, 1926 ..	6,540	1,980	2,070	1,560	1,590	1,740	1,170	1,510	1,530	1,588	1,498	1,870
,, 1927 ..	5,240	1,750	1,431	1,510	1,570	1,730	1,190	1,480	1,500	1,517	1,447	1,800
,, 1928 ..	*h*1,400	1,730	1,441	1,570	1,570	1,610	1,160	1,460	1,490	1,547	1,470	1,770
Dec. 1928 ..	*a*1,450	1,610	1,473	1,510	1,580	1,630	1,150	1,540	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,870

a Gold index. *b* New series. *c* Yearly average. *d* January. *e* Average of second quarter. *f* New series, November, 1927. *g* Since 1924 "Reichsmarks" prices. *h* New series, November, 1927. *i* Since 1922 "Zloty" prices recalculated—base October, 1926. *j* December. *k* Third quarter of year. *l* From 1915, for month of August. *m* For 1921–24, includes fuel and soap, since 1925 exclusive of those items. *n* Base 1921–25=1,000. *o* 1st June.

CHAPTER II.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, showing the number of boards authorized and constituted, also those which had and which had not made any award or determination in each State, the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.*

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December, 1928.

* Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force may be found in the Official Year Book No. 16, pages 568 to 571.

2. **Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.** —The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each quarter of the years 1927 and 1928.*

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each Quarter of the Years 1927 and 1928.

State.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
1927.										
New South Wales	31	10	42	8	47	8	43	7	163	33
Victoria	16	..	18	..	17	..	23	..	74	..
Queensland	7	6	18	4	10	3	21	5	56	18
South Australia	2	2	7	..	1	1	5	1	15	4
Western Australia	..	8	2	6	3	7	1	36	6	57
Tasmania	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..
Commonwealth Court ..	2	2	5	6	15	8	12	9	34	25
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	59	28	93	24	94	27	107	58	353	137
1928.										
New South Wales	16	4	26	10	20	4	31	18	93	36
Victoria	16	..	21	..	20	..	16	..	73	..
Queensland	1	4	11	8	11	4	11	11	34	27
South Australia	2	1	6	1	4	2	2	..	14	4
Western Australia	3	12	2	6	3	5	11	5	19	28
Tasmania	3	1	2	1	4	..	1	1	10	3
Commonwealth Court ..	8	7	5	5	10	3	17	15	40	30
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6	..
Total	49	29	73	31	77	18	90	50	289	128

A comparison of the operations of industrial tribunals during the years 1927 and 1928 shows that during the latter year there was a considerable decrease in the number of awards made, and similarly with the number of industrial agreements filed.

The number of awards and determinations made by all tribunals during 1928 was 289 as compared with 353 during the previous year, and the number of industrial agreements filed during 1928 under the provisions of the various Industrial Acts was 128, as against 137 in 1927.

The tribunals which issued fewer awards and determinations were those in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia, while the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, and the State tribunals in Western Australia and Tasmania made more awards and determinations in 1928 than during the previous year. Of the 128 agreements filed during the year, 36 were

* Corresponding figures for the years 1914 to 1926 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 9 to 18.

filed under the provisions of the New South Wales Act; 30 under the Commonwealth Act; 28 under the Act in Western Australia and 27 under the Queensland Act.

Many agreements in Western Australia have been made "common rules" by order of the Court of Arbitration, and therefore have the effect of an award binding all employers and workers in the industries concerned within the localities specified in the agreements, whether members of an industrial union or association or not.

The figures in the preceding table are exclusive of variations of principal awards, of which a considerable number are made each year. The total variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, numbered 351 in 1928, compared with 590 in 1927, and were distributed as follows:—New South Wales 151, Queensland 62, Western Australia 10, Commonwealth Court 77, Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator 45, and South Australia 6. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

3. **Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**—(i.) *General.*—The following table gives particulars for all States of the number of boards authorized and constituted, and, including operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at the dates specified to 31st December, 1928.

Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. The number of industrial awards and determinations in force throughout Australia at the 31st December, 1928, was 1,424 and the industrial agreements filed at the same date numbered 777. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts* the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements† in force has increased by 849 and 376 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, generally speaking, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award. Prior to the passing of the *Industrial Code Amendment Act* 1924, assented to on the 24th December, 1924, the determinations of industrial boards in South Australia remained in force only for the specified

* The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–28, and the *Arbitration (Public Service) Act* 1920.

† The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the State Act in force in Victoria, but agreements registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are in operation within the State.

term, and after its expiration had no further legal effect, although, no doubt, their provisions were observed until such time as the Board issued a new determination. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived perhaps by a subsequent agreement.

The Commonwealth Act provides that an award shall continue in force for a period to be specified in the award, and after the expiration of the period so specified shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made. Certain awards, regarding which definite information that they have been superseded is not readily ascertainable, are therefore included in these records.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations, and Industrial Agreements in Force, 1913 to 1928.

Dates.	Boards Authorized.	Boards Constituted.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations in Force.*a*	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913..	505	501	387*c*	575*b*	401
30th September, 1914	549	539	474	599	409
31st December, 1915..	573	554	498	663	546
,, ,, 1916..	594	572	525	706	609
,, ,, 1917..	478*d*	473*d*	442*d*	744	732
,, ,, 1918..	267*e*	260*e*	445	866	833
,, ,, 1919..	505	498	465	942	843
,, ,, 1920..	475*f*	470*f*	440*f*	1,041	972
,, ,, 1921..	569	557	479	1,047	1,222
,, ,, 1922..	569	561	508	1,042	780
,, ,, 1923..	574	566	523	1,088	740
,, ,, 1924..	575	538*g*	520	1,111	549
,, ,, 1925..	575	541	524	1,181	607
,, ,, 1926..	599	565	538	1,262	681
,, ,, 1927..	613	547 *g h*	534	1,358	744
,, ,, 1928..	634	579	559	1,424	777

a Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

b Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

c Owing to a number of Awards made under the *New South Wales Industrial Disputes Act* 1908 being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912 had not made any awards.

d Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., was due to the dissolution of all Boards appointed under the *Queensland Industrial Peace Act* 1912. The work of these Boards is now undertaken by the Court of Arbitration constituted under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1916.

e On the 13th December, 1918, an order was made by the New South Wales Court of Industrial Arbitration recommending the reconstitution of 220 Industrial Boards which had expired by effluxion of time, and on the 19th February, 1919, such Boards were constituted.

f Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., was due to the dissolution on the 9th December, 1920, by the Industrial Code 1920, of Wages Boards in South Australia appointed under the Factories Acts 1907 to 1915. These have been replaced by Industrial Boards appointed under the Industrial Code.

g During the years 1924 and 1927 the majority of the South Australian Boards expired, and all had not been reconstituted at the close of the respective years.

h Three Industrial Boards were constituted during 1927 in Western Australia pursuant to section 107 of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912–1925. This number was increased to 11 during 1928.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards operating, and the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force at the end of the years 1913, 1927, and 1928.

Boards Authorized and Constituted : Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force 1913, 1927, and 1928. *(d)*

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
Boards Authorized, etc.a	1913	..	..	*b*216	135	75	56	..	23	505
Boards authorized ..	1927	..	..	300	183	2	76	3	49	613
	1928	..	..	306	185	2	76	11	54	634
Boards constituted	1913	..	..	*b*223	132	74	51	..	21	501
	1927	..	..	298	176	2	25	3	43	547
	1928	..	..	306	178	2	28	11	54	579
Boards which have made Awards or Determinations	1913	..	..	123	123	74	47	..	19	386
	1927	..	..	273	169	..	53	..	39	534
	1928	..	..	277	167	..	54	10	51	559
Awards and Determinations—	1913	17	..	*c*265	127	73	54	18	21	575
Awards and Determinations in force	1927	*e* 223	36	398	180	248	112	110	51	1,358
	1928	*e* 230	37	444	182	250	109	121	51	1,424
State Awards and Determinations—	1913	..	..	32	8	3	..	..	15	58
Applying to Whole State	1927	..	..	89	66	70	16	5	41	287
	1928	..	..	130	67	71	17	6	41	332
Applying to Metropolitan area	1913	..	..	58	..	28	53	13	1	153
	1927	..	..	103	2	62	65	61	1	294
	1928	..	..	101	2	63	62	65	1	294
Applying to Metropolitan and Country areas	1913	..	..	49	105	1	..	1	5	161
	1927	..	..	134	99	52	2	10	7	304
	1928	..	..	132	100	52	2	13	7	306
Applying to Country areas	1913	..	..	126	14	41	1	4	..	186
	1927	..	..	72	13	64	29	34	2	214
	1928	..	..	81	13	64	28	37	2	225
Commonwealth Court Awards—	1913	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
Awards in force in each State *e*	1927	..	..	131	156	41	126	46	85	..
	1928	..	..	140	168	50	130	45	87	..
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—	1927	..	..	34	29	27	27	27	26	..
Determinations in force in each State	1928	..	..	39	33	31	31	31	30	..
Industrial Agreements—	1913	228	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
In force	1927	260	..	177	..	108	51	144	4	744
	1928	278	..	162	..	132	55	144	6	777
Commonwealth Agreements in force in each State	1913	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
	1927	..	..	97	103	31	27	19	23	..
	1928	..	..	103	110	33	34	23	30	..

a The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of Demarcation Boards.——*b* Including boards which were subsequently dissolved owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings.——*c* Omitting a number of awards which expired on the 31st December, 1913.——*d* For particulars relating to the years 1914 to 1926, see Labour Reports Nos. 9 to 18.——*e* Includes awards for sectional parts of an industry or trade, and also awards regarding which definite information is not available that such awards have been superseded.

The number of awards and agreements in force in the Commonwealth at the end of December, 1928, showed an increase of 66 and 33 respectively over the number in force at the same date in 1927.

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force throughout the Commonwealth has been given in previous Reports and brief reviews have been furnished each year respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1928.

(ii.) *New South Wales.*—In pursuance of section 14 of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, as amended, the Court of Industrial Arbitration in this State for several years exercised the functions of Industrial Boards with the exception of the Board constituted for industries (other than mining and smelting) in the County of Yancowinna (Broken Hill).

On 15th April, 1926, under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales was substituted for the Court of Industrial Arbitration, and this tribunal has since exercised the functions previously vested in the Court.

The *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926, assented to on 18th March, 1926, came into operation on 15th April, 1926, and provided for the establishment of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales consisting of such an even number of members as the Minister for Labour and Industry may determine (one half to be representative of employers and one half to be representative of employees nominated as prescribed) and presided over by the Industrial Commissioner appointed by the Governor. The jurisdiction and powers previously exercised by the Court of Industrial Arbitration and the New South Wales Board of Trade under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912 and amendments were transferred to and vested in the new Industrial Commission. Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C., was appointed Industrial Commissioner under the Act for a period of five years as from 22nd April, 1926. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, No. 45, 1927, assented to on 9th December, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members. The Act provides, *inter alia*, that the Minister may establish conciliation committees for any industry or calling for which a board is constituted, or for any industry or calling for which, for the purpose of establishing a committee, the Commissioner may

recommend that a board be constituted. Each committee shall consist of such an equal number of representatives of employers and employees respectively as is determined by the Minister. A committee has cognizance of, and power to inquire into, any industrial matter in the industry for which it is established, and, in respect thereof, may exercise the powers and jurisdiction of a board, and may make an order or award binding on any or all employers and employees in the industry. An order or award of a committee shall also in all respects operate as an award of a board, and may be enforced as such.

On 15th December, 1926, the Industrial Commission (Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C.) delivered the first determination of the standard of living and declaration of the living wage for adult male employees, this function having been performed previously by the Board of Trade. The living wage for adult males was declared as 84s. per week, which is identical with the Board of Trade's declaration of 1925, the living wage for adult females being postponed for separate consideration. The Commission also inquired into the problem of family endowment as an adjunct to the declared living wage, whereby the declared wage should be in respect of a man and wife only with additional allowances for dependent children, in order that the determined standard of living may be attainable for all those for whom it is intended, and, in its declaration, recommended to the State Government that a scheme of family endowment, at least for dependent children in the families of wage and salary earners, should be brought before Parliament at the earliest moment. Further reference to this matter and also declarations of the living wage will be found on subsequent pages.

On 27th June, 1927, the Industrial Commissioner declared the living wage (excepting for rural workers) for adult male employees in accordance with the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage Declaration) Act* 1927, to be £4 5s. per week. The judgment deals exhaustively with the "standard of living" and "living wages" and is published in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. XXXII. The living wage for adult female employees was declared on 27th June, 1927, as £2 6s. per week, and on 27th July, 1927, the living wage for adult male workers in rural industries was declared at £4 4s. per week. The revision of these basic rates of wages has been under consideration by the Industrial Commission and evidence has been submitted, but at date of issue of this Report finality had not been reached.

The following table shows the movement in the living wages in New South Wales for adult male and adult female workers from 1914 onward. The declarations of 1914 to 1916 are those of the Court of Industrial Arbitration, from 1918 to 1925 those of the Board of Trade, and from 1926 of the Industrial Commission.

New South Wales—Determinations of Male and Female Living Wages, 1914 to 1928.

(Other than Rural Industries.)

Date.	Males.			Females.		
	Weekly Living Wage.		Area.	Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.
	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
16.2.14	2 8 0		Sydney and Suburbs	17.12.18	1 10 0	Sydney and Suburbs
17.12.15	2 12 6		State	23.12.19	1 19 0	,, ,,
18.8.16	2 15 6		,,	23.12.20	2 3 0	State except County of Yancowinna
5.9.18	3 0 0		Sydney and Suburbs			
8.10.19	3 17 0		,, ,,	3.3.21	2 3 0	State
19.4.20	3 16 6		Newcastle District	22.12.21	2 1 0	State except County of Yancowinna
11.5.20	3 17 6		South Coast			
8.7.20	3 18 0		Central Tablelands	9.10.22	1 19 6	,, ,, ,,
8.10.20	4 5 0		State except Newcastle, South Coast, Central Tablelands and the County of Yancowinna	10.4.23	2 0 0	State
				7.9.23	2 1 6	,,
				7.3.24	2 1 6	,,
				1.8.24	2 1 6	,,
15.12.20	4 5 0		State except County of Yancowinna	24.8.25	2 2 6	,,
3.3.21	4 5 0		State	27.6.27	*a*2 6 0	,,
8.10.21	4 2 0		State except County of Yancowinna			
12.5.22	3 18 0		,, ,, ,,			
26.5.22	3 18 0		County of Yancowinna			
29.9.22	3 18 0		State except County of Yancowinna			
10.4.23	3 19 0		State			
7.9.23	4 2 0		,,			
7.3.24	4 2 0		,,			
1.8.24	4 2 0		,,			
24.8.25	4 4 0		,,			
5.12.26	*a*4 4 0		,,			
27.6.27	*a*4 5 0		,, (except rural employees)			
20.7.27	*a*4 4 0		,, (rural employees)			

(*a*) Declaration by the Industrial Commission under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage Declaration) Act, No. 38, 1927.

Family Endowment Act, No. 39, 1927, was assented to on 11th April, 1927. This Act established a scheme for the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of children under the age of fourteen years, subject to certain limitations as regards the income of the family claiming the allowance. The income limitations of recipients are covered in the main by the following provision :—

" (2) No certificate for endowment shall be issued in any case where—

(*a*) the family income in the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the claim exceeded the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—the amount for one year of the living wage based on the requirements of a man and wife without children and for the time being in force and appropriate to the case and the amount of thirteen pounds for each child in the family ; or

(*b*) if the magistrate is satisfied that the claimant or his spouse has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income in order to qualify for or obtain an endowment.

(3) Where the family income would by the issue of a certificate of endowment be increased beyond the aggregate mentioned in paragraph (*a*) of subsection two of this section the certificate shall be issued for such an amount only as will with the amount of the family income for the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the claim amount to that aggregate.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, "family income" means the combined incomes of a claimant, his spouse, and children under the age of fourteen years, arising from any source whatsoever, whether in or out of the State, and income includes any money, valuable consideration, or profits earned, derived, or received by or to which any such person is entitled for his own use and benefit, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing part of this definition shall be deemed to include—

(*a*) any weekly payment under the *Workers' Compensation Act* 1926 or other law relating to workmen's compensation;
(*b*) any endowment under this Act;
(*c*) five per centum of the value of any real or personal property owned by the claimant, or his spouse, other than the residence in which he resides, or his furniture and personal effects therein, or by his children under the age of fourteen years, and which produces no income or produces an income of less than five per centum per annum;
(*d*) moneys derived or received from investments of capital wherever invested;
(*e*) any amount applied for the maintenance or education of any child under the age of fourteen years by the administrator of any estate, the executor of any will, or the trustee of any settlement, or paid to a claimant for such purpose;

But shall not include—

(*a*) any payment by way of sick allowance or funeral benefit from any association or society; nor
(*b*) any money received under an insurance policy on the destruction or damage by fire or otherwise of a building or other property of any nature; nor
(*c*) any lump sum payment under any law relating to workers or workmen's compensation, or any gratuity paid under any Act relating to superannuation; nor
(*d*) the earnings of a child under the age of fourteen years; nor
(*e*) the earnings of a mother from casual employment; nor
(*f*) the earnings of an employee for overtime in his usual employment; nor
(*g*) any amount received as pension under the *War Pensions Act* 1914–1916 in respect of a member of the Forces or his wife or as the widow of such a member.

In any case where the income is derived otherwise than from wages the magistrate shall deduct an amount equal to the amount which in his opinion has been expended in the production of that income.

(5) In the case of children in a charitable institution the income of the institution shall not be taken into account in determining whether any endowment shall be paid in respect of any particular child or in determining the amount of the endowment, but the family income shall be the combined incomes of the particular child and of his parents (if any)."

Payments may also be made in respect of incapacitated children up to the age of sixteen years, and also in respect of illegitimates. Children benefiting or eligible for benefits under the *Child Welfare Act* 1923, and those in receipt of war pensions are excluded; in the latter case, however, payment of the difference in the two benefits may be made. A residential qualification is imposed for the mother and child of two years preceding the claim, or in the case of a child under two if born in the State. Claims are made in a

prescribed manner and supported by statutory declarations ; they are finally decided by a magistrate with or without special investigation. Certificates for payment cover a period of one year, and renewal applications are subject to the same investigation as the originals, excepting that reference to a magistrate may be dispensed with, the Commissioner administering the Act issuing the necessary certificate. The fund from which payments are made is created by a levy on the total wages bill of employers, subject to a reduction of 10 per cent. on all wages paid under awards made under an Act of Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.

An employer whose wages bill does not exceed £150 per annum, or an employer which is a public hospital or public benevolent or charitable institution, is not subject to this levy.

The amount of levy was fixed at 3 per cent. of the wages bill by the Finance (Family Endowment Tax) Act, No. 40, 1927, assented to on 11th April, 1927.

The Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage Declaration) Act, No. 38, 1927, assented to on 11th April, 1927, was a necessary corollary to the foregoing Acts dealing with Family Endowment, and is to be read and construed with the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts, and the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926. This Act provides that in any declaration of a living wage for adult male employees such living wage shall be based upon a standard of living in accordance with the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926, and on the requirements for man and wife without children. Provision is also made for the declaration of a separate living wage for rural employees.

The Family Endowment (Amendment) Act, No. 58, 1927, assented to on 16th December, 1927, provided, *inter alia* (*a*) for the discontinuance for a certain period of the imposition of contributions of employers to the Family Endowment Fund ; (*b*) for the assessment and collection of the tax by the Commissioner of Taxation ; (*c*) for the office and status of the Commissioners of Family Endowment, &c. Employers were not called upon to pay the tax on the wages bill for some months, but early in the year, 1929, the Government decided to impose a tax of 2 per cent. on wages. This rate is lower than that provided for in the original Act.

The Family Endowment (Amendment) Act, No. 20, 1928, amends the principal Act by omitting from the definition of "Employee" in Section 3 the words "domestic service or" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "domestic service otherwise than in connexion with his employer's trade or business or any other person." Provision is also made that every employer or other person liable to do so shall lodge returns in accordance with the Regulations in respect of wages of persons employed in domestic service in connexion with the employer's trade or business. Other sections of the existing Act amended or added to were those relating to provisions for endowments in special cases, qualifications for endowment, and determination of claims.

(iii.) *Victoria.*—During the year 1928 five new Wages Boards were authorized and three were dissolved, whilst four Boards had their powers or areas extended.

Of the five new Boards created, three cover occupations not previously provided for, viz. :—Saltworkers, Laundry workers and Gramaphone Record makers. The Knitters' Board and the Country Knitters' Board were dissolved and this industry is now covered by the Knitting Trade Board. The Earthworks and Excavation Board was also dissolved and the Excavation or Roadwork Board was created in its stead.

The Apprenticeship Act, No. 3546, 1927, assented to 21st December, 1927, amended the law relating to apprenticeship and for other purposes. The Act which came into operation on 8th May, 1928, created a Board of five members, to be called the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria, consisting of (*a*) a President of proved ability, (*b*) two members representing employers nominated by the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, and (*c*) two members representing employees nominated by the Trades Hall Council of Melbourne. The Secretary to the Commission acts as the Registrar of Apprenticeship. The Commission will operate in the main through trade and advisory committees, and industries suitable thereto will be proclaimed apprenticeship trades. The Commission will supervise the technical and educational progress of the apprentice from his indenture up to the issue of the final certificate of competency. Provision is made for the gazettal of a list of names of all apprentices who have obtained final certificates in the preceding twelve months. The payment of premiums in connexion with apprenticeship is prohibited.

The Workers' Compensation Act 1928, an Act to amend the Workers' Compensation Acts, was passed in December. Section 3 of the principal Act was amended by substituting for the words "remuneration exceeds three hundred and fifty pounds a year," the words "remuneration exceeds three hundred and sixty pounds a year" as interpretation of "worker." The compensation in case of death was increased from £600 to £680. Additional payment was provided in case of total incapacity where child under fourteen years of age dependent on injured worker. Other amendments provided for limits of compensation in cases of total or partial incapacity, and for payment of compensation moneys into and out of Courts of Petty Sessions in certain cases.

(iv.) *Queensland.*—In September, 1926, the Board of Trade and Arbitration, in its judicial jurisdiction, considered an application by the Australian Workers Union for a revision of the basic wage as declared at 85s. per week for males and 43s. per week for females by the Basic Wage Act of 1925. The wage was to remain in force for twelve months after its passing, and until the coming into force of any declaration of the Board in variance of its provisions after the expiration of such period of twelve months. After inquiry the Board came to the conclusion that no alteration should be made under the circumstances as then existing, but, in its judgment, provided that, should the cost of living substantially increase, then, subject to the capacity of industries to pay a higher wage, the Board would grant a commensurate increase in the basic wage. The Board proposed to review the basic wage again in 1927, and therefore heard a joint application by the Australian Workers Union and the Trades and Labour Council of Queensland for the revision of the basic wage. On the 7th March, 1927, the Board issued judgment. After investigating the capacity of industry to bear an increase, it was decided that no alteration would be made. Reference was made to the principle of child endowment which received the unqualified approval of the Board, but it was considered that any such scheme should apply to the whole of the Commonwealth.

The basic rates of wage for Queensland were not altered during the year 1928.

The Coal Mining Amendment Act of 1928 amends the Act of 1925. The principal amendments relate to extension of term of lease in certain cases, the appointment of certificated mine electricians, notice *re* discontinuance of operations, and taking out of pillars.

(v.) *South Australia.*—The Board of Industry, appointed under the Industrial Code, 1920, which, amongst other matters, is charged with the fixation of the living wage, made a declaration on the 29th July, 1925, of 14s. 3d. per day as the living wage for adult males in the metropolitan area. This represented an increase of 7d. per day. The adult female living wage of 38s. per week, declared in October, 1924, was increased, on the 17th August, 1925, to 39s. 6d. The Board has not altered the basic wage, either for males or females, since 1925.

The following table shows the movement in the declared living wages for adult males and adult females since the appointment of the Board of Industry.

South Australia.—Determinations of Male and Female Living Wages, 1921 to 1928.

Males.			Females.		
Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.	Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
15.7.21	3 19 6	Metropolitan Area	11.8.21	1 15 0	Metropolitan Area
11.4.22	3 17 6	,,	22.10.24	1 18 0	,,
19.10.23	3 18 6	,,	17.8.25	1 19 6	,,
30.4.24	4 2 0	,,			
29.7.25	4 5 6	,,			

(vi.) *Western Australia.*—During the year, 1928, the number of awards made was 19, and industrial agreements filed numbered 28. Ten industrial agreements were declared "common rule" by the Court of Arbitration and are thereby given the force of awards.

The *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912–25, assented to on 31st December, 1925, provided that, before the 14th June in every year, the Court, of its own motion, should determine and declare a basic wage, operating from 1st July of each year, to be paid to male and female workers. On the 8th February, 1926, the Court commenced its investigations, and on 11th June delivered its first declaration, to operate from 1st July, 1926. The basic wage for adult males was declared at 85s. per week and for adult females at 45s. 11d. per week. The family unit in respect of which the adult male wage was declared was the married unskilled worker with a wife and two children dependent upon him.

In pursuance of the provisions of Part VII. of the above Act the Court of Arbitration, after hearing evidence from representatives of employers and employees, declared, on 7th June, 1927, the basic wage for male and female workers for the year, 1927–28, at £4 5s. and £2 5s. 11d. per week respectively.

The basic rates of wage were not altered by the judgment delivered in June, 1928, but on 5th June, 1929, in pursuance of the provisions of Part VII. of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912-25, the Court of Arbitration declared the basic rate of wage for adult male workers at £4 7s. per week, and for adult female workers at £2 7s. per week. The new rates do not apply to the Eastern and Murchison Goldfields Districts, where the former rates of basic wage, viz.—£4 5s. per week for adult males and £2 5s. 11d. for adult females, remain in force. A further inquiry will be held to determine the basic rates at these places.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act Amendment Act, No. 44 of 1928, was assented to on 28th December, 1928. The main provisions of the amended Act relate to the appointment of inspectors of mines, classification, conditions of appointment, powers of inspectors, and cognate matters.

(vii.) *Tasmania.*—Nine awards were made by Wages Boards during the year, superseding existing awards. No alteration was made in the number of Boards now in operation.

Wages Boards Act 1928, No. 38, amended the Wages Boards Act of 1920. Section 6 of the principal Act is amended by expunging the definition of "casual worker" in that section, and substituting the following definition therefor:—"Casual worker means any person who is employed for any period not exceeding five days at any one time and whose employment is of a casual nature." A new section provides that "No person who is a legal practitioner shall be a representative on any Board other than a Board appointed in respect of persons employed in the calling of a legal practitioner." Section 23*c* provides that a Board may, in any determination made by it, determine that the wages and piecework rates fixed by such determination, or any of such rates, shall be automatically adjusted, at quarterly or such other periods as the Board in the determination prescribe, to accord as nearly as practicable and in such manner as it shall so prescribe with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by the retail price index numbers (food, groceries and housing—all houses) published by the Commonwealth Statistician with respect to the State or the area or place in the State, as the case may be, to which such rates apply: Provided, however, that the Board may, in its determination, fix the minimum variation in such index numbers upon which any such adjustment shall have effect. Where a Board determines that any such adjustment as aforesaid shall be made, it shall, in its determination, set out the index numbers published as aforesaid and applicable, at the time of the making of the determination, in respect of the State, or the area or place in the State, to which the rates fixed by the determination apply.

A new section empowers the Minister in certain events to make appointments to Boards, while Section 23 of the principal Act is amended by extending the powers of Boards. The amended Act provides for the registration of indentures of apprenticeship and for a reduction in the term of apprenticeship in the event of the apprentice being the holder of a technical Intermediate Certificate of the University of Tasmania.

(viii.) *Commonwealth Court.*—The number of awards made by the Commonwealth Court during 1928 was 40, and 30 industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the Act. Lift employees in Victoria and employees in the furniture trades in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania were brought under Commonwealth award for the first time. Some of the industries and occupations for which awards were made during the year are mentioned hereunder:—clothing trade employees, including tailors, dressmakers, milliners, &c.; flour mill employees; marine engineers; masters and officers in the merchant service; waterside workers; textile workers and knitters; tanners, saddlers and leather workers; confectioners (female); carpenters and joiners; liquor trade employees; glue and gelatine workers; insurance staffs and railway employees. The industrial agreements filed during the year related to the rates of pay and working conditions of employees in various industries and callings, amongst others being the following:—radio telegraphists; tramway officers; employees at artificial manure works; engine drivers in various industries; glass workers; carpenters, engineers, marine engineers and others.

The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1926, assented to on 25th June, 1926, amended the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–21, and provided for the reconstitution of the Commonwealth Court, the Full Court Bench to consist of the Chief Judge (formerly designated the President) and two other Judges. The Act also provided that the Chief Judge and the other Judges shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council. On 2nd August, Judge Dethridge, of the County Court of Victoria, was sworn in as Chief Judge, with Mr. Justice Lukin, of the Supreme Court of Queensland, and Judge Beeby, of the District Court of New South Wales, as Judges. The Act gave power to the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to intervene in the public interest in any proceeding before the Court in which the question of standard hours of work in any industry or of the basic wage is in dispute.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, No. 18 of 1928, amends the principal Act. Many important alterations are embodied in the amending Act. The Act was passed by both Houses and was assented to on 22nd June, 1928. Main objects of the Act:—(*a*) to prevent over-overlapping and conflicting awards, resulting from the separate and unco-ordinated operations of State and Federal Arbitration Tribunals; (*b*) the appointment of Conciliation Commissioners; (*c*) the imposition of penalties on organizations and individual members of employers' associations and trade unions in respect of lock-outs and strikes; (*d*) provision for declaration of a "legal" strike or lock-out; (*e*) expulsion of undesirable union officials; (*f*) provision for a secret ballot in connexion with any election or resolution; (*g*) the furnishing by organizations of a bond for observance of awards; (*h*) uniformity in relation to hours, holidays, &c.; (*i*) provision that the Court shall, before making any award or certifying

any agreement . . . take into consideration the probable economic effect of the agreement or award, in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect upon the industry or industries concerned; (*j*) appointment of Conciliation Committees; (*k*) appointment of inspectors for the purpose of securing the observance of the Act and of awards and orders made under the Act; (*l*) provision that all books and documents produced in evidence before the Court may be inspected by the Court, and by such of the parties as the Court allows; (*m*) provision for penalties for boycotts of persons, goods, or premises. The Act provided for a general revision of the existing Act, and was the subject of vigorous debate in Parliament during the early sessions of 1928.

The Arbitration (Public Service) Act, No. 1 of 1928, amends Section 6 of the principal Act of 1920 by inserting at the end of sub-section (2) the following proviso:—Provided that if the person who is appointed Public Service Arbitrator is, at the time of his appointment, more than 58 years of age, the term of his appointment shall be the period which will expire upon his attaining the age of sixty-five years.

(ix.) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.*—In 1928 six determinations were made by the Arbitrator. During the year six determinations came into force, two were repealed, whilst 42 were varied.

A number of important and interesting determinations and variations of determinations relating to salaries and conditions of service of Commonwealth Public servants were made by the Arbitrator during 1928. A most important determination was that relating to the salaries of officers of the Third Division of the Department of Trade and Customs. After an exhaustive inquiry and hearing the evidence of officers representative of each section of the work of the Department the Arbitrator determined the ranges of salary, not only according to States, but according to the various classes of work. In a number of instances ranges of salary were increased.

A memorial from various sections of the Service to the Arbitrator to determine district allowances in Western Australia was granted and a determination was made on 8th February, 1928. A scale of district allowances for married and single officers in outlying portions of the State was fixed. Determinations and variations thereof made during the year related to storemen and packers, Defence Department; postmasters, postal clerks and telegraphists; employees at Commonwealth Serum Laboratory; public service artisans; professional officers; draughtsmen; postal workers and others. The matters, in addition to salaries, dealt with by the Arbitrator during the year concerned increments; Sunday duty; travelling allowances to Ministerial messengers; meal allowances; hours of duty; rate of pay for night duty; recreation leave; sick leave to temporary employees, &c.

(x.) *Industrial Peace Acts* 1920.—The Special Tribunals appointed under the provisions of these Commonwealth Acts made several awards in settlement of minor disputes at various collieries. There has been no general revision of wages and working conditions in the coal-mining industry recently.

(xi.) *Industrial Board—Territory for the Seat of Government.*—This tribunal, authorized by the *Industrial Board Ordinances* 1922–26, having power to fix rates of pay, hours, and other conditions of employment in respect of workmen engaged upon Commonwealth Works in the Territory, made an award on the 12th January, 1927, determining the rates of pay and conditions of labour to be observed in the Territory from the commencement of the first pay period following the 10th December, 1926. The award covered a wide range of occupations, including surface labourers, store employees, quarrymen, watchmen, fire brigade employees, engine-drivers, firemen, engineers, electricians, building employees, timber-mill employees, and others. Variations of the award were made during the year, and rates of pay, &c., for other workmen were determined.

Three Industrial Board Ordinances were gazetted during 1928. The first, gazetted on 7th February, relates to rates of pay for watchmen and cleaners, and amends the general conditions regarding travelling time and expenses to be allowed to various classes of tradesmen and labourers; the second, gazetted on 27th July, varied the rates of wage for omnibus drivers and conductors, drivers of non-passenger vehicles and motor cars; and conditions of employment, hours, &c., for such employees are set out in the Ordinance; the third, gazetted on 11th October, amended various sections of previous ordinances in regard to payment of wages, time records, notice of leaving and dismissal, &c. Provision was made in this Ordinance in connexion with the Building Trades and Builders' Labourers' Sections for "change rooms" to be provided, where necessary, on jobs for the storage and safe keeping of the clothes of the workmen employed.

§ 2. Changes in Rates of Wage.

1. **General.**—(i.) *History of Collection.*—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wage throughout Australia dates from 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results of the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5. Annual figures for subsequent years have been given in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 18, while details for the year 1928 are furnished herein.

(ii.) *Definition of Change in Rate.*—For the purposes herein a change in rate of wage has been taken to mean an alteration in the weekly rates of remuneration of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of change are excluded. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the occupations or trades affected. A change may relate to the employees of a single employer, or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change. In a few instances, separate arrangements, some of which may not have affected rates of wage, but all of which relate to a specific industry or craft, are grouped and taken as a single change. This course has been adopted to obviate the necessity for separately recording changes affecting a small number of workers.

(iii.) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding changes in rate of wage is obtained through the following channels :—(*a*) The Commonwealth and State Industrial Registrars, and the Chief Inspector of Factories in each State ; (*b*) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents ; (*c*) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions ; (*d*) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wage ; (*e*) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.

(iv.) *Collection of Data.*—On the occurrence of a change, forms prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 are issued to employers' associations and trade unions affected. In certain cases forms are also issued to individual employers. The particulars asked for in these forms relate to (*a*) the occupations of the workers affected ; (*b*) the number of workers in each occupation ; (*c*) the rates of wage paid before and after the change ; (*d*) the locality affected ; and (*e*) the date on which the change took effect. Information is also required regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, and the method by which the change was effected.

On receipt of the completed forms at this Bureau, the particulars are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases in which the information supplied is incomplete or otherwise unsatisfactory, further inquiries are made, and the figures are checked by reference to census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

(v.) *Tabulation of Returns.*—Net change in wage is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. In cases of changes in the minimum rates of wage payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has generally been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received an increase or decrease equal to the change in the minimum rate of wage. It should be noted, moreover, that there is overstatement as regards "persons affected," since in the quarterly adjustments of wages the same persons may figure on four occasions, in the event of the index numbers varying sufficiently to justify an increase or decrease in the rates of wage. The difficulty of eliminating this factor has, however, been found too great to justify the labour involved. A further complication is introduced by the overlapping of Commonwealth and State awards. On account of this overlapping of awards and determinations it is difficult to ascertain definitely the number of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wage brought about by Commonwealth and State awards. In Victoria there are over 70 trades for which Wages Boards have issued determinations, such trades being wholly or partly covered by Commonwealth awards or agreements. Similar conditions prevail, to a greater or less extent, in other States. In many instances forms issued to officials of employers' associations and trade unions are returned with remarks to the effect that the desired particulars are not known so far as the number of workpeople affected are concerned. The tables contain particulars of all changes regarding which data can be ascertained by inquiry or by investigation of factory reports, trade union membership, census results, etc.

The computations (amount of change per week) do not relate to the actual change in earnings per week, but to the change in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during the whole of that week. The aggregate effect per annum cannot therefore be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in

which employment is seasonal or intermittent. Since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid per annum can be made until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (*a*) the amount of unemployment, and (*b*) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

2. **Effect of Changes in 1928.**—The following table shows the effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in each State during the year 1928 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Effect in each State, 1928.

State.	Increases.		Decreases.		Total Result of all Changes.		
	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.	Average Increase per Week.
		£		£		£	*s. d.*
New South Wales ..	172,344	18,140	174,326	11,462	346,670	6,678	0 5
Victoria	51,282	4,112	249,789	17,810	301,071	-(*a*)13,698	(*a*)0 11
Queensland ..	11,976	1,074	2,724	166	14,700	908	1 3
South Australia ..	29,956	2,089	57,546	5,184	87,502	(*a*)3,095	(*a*)0 8
Western Australia	9,534	1,186	7,118	458	16,652	728	0 10
Tasmania ..	9,829	699	12,810	730	22,639	(*a*)31	..
N. Territory ..	170	43	..	..	170	43	5 1
Federal Capital Territory ..	51	5	..	..	51	5	2 0
Common to all States	20,552	822	24,969	1,100	45,521	(*a*)278	(*a*)0 1
Total	305,694	28,170	529,282	36,910	834,976	(*a*)8,740	(*a*)0 3

(*a*) Decrease.

The changes in wages include those which have occurred through the operations of wage tribunals, or as the result of direct negotiations between employers and employees. Many workers in all States come under the jurisdiction of awards made by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. The principle of quarterly adjustments adopted by that Court was mainly responsible for the variations in rates of wage during the year, and as the index numbers on which these quarterly and half-yearly adjustments were made varied slightly during the period, the increases in rates were offset to a greater extent by the decreases, the result being that the wages were not materially affected. The net effect of all changes was an average decrease of 3d. per week.

3. **Effect of Changes, Australia, 1924 to 1928.**—The following table gives separate particulars of the effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in Australia during the years 1924 to 1928 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect in Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Year.	Increases.		Decreases.		Total Result of all Changes.		
	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.	Average Increase per Head per Week.
		£		£		£	*s. d.*
1924	337,823	85,616	509,832	44,250	847,655	41,366	1 0
1925	1,124,095	130,220	138,114	10,793	1,262,209	119,427	1 11
1926	951,490	117,814	270,270	30,194	1,221,760	87,620	1 4
1927	771,939	78,721	492.053	25,723	1,263,992	52,998	0 10
1928	305,694	28,170	529,282	36,910	834,976	(*a*)8,740	(*a*)0 3

(*a*) Decrease.

4. **Changes in each State, 1924 to 1928.**—The following table gives particulars relating to changes in rates of wage recorded during the years specified. The net amount of increase per week, as tabulated, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in 1 (v.) *ante* :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Effect of Changes, States, 1924 to 1928.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	*a*All States.	Aust.
Persons Affected	1924	196,066	338,761	52,975	111,261	40,598	26,144	35	30	81,785	847,655
	1925	514,123	343,123	184,595	113,721	40,152	18,566	26	243	47,660	1,262,209
	1926	525,801	429,605	32,953	103,291	38,271	25,378	53	63	66,345	1,221,760
	1927	642,347	403,154	9,252	109,772	18,678	27,359	448	261	52,721	1,263,992
	1928	346,670	301,071	14,700	87,502	16,652	22,639	170	51	45,521	834,976
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Increase per week	1924	7,860	7,312	13,993	7,835	1,879	1,335	15	1	1,136	41,366
	1925	40,780	19,968	43,975	9,693	3,199	293	*b*9	133	1,395	119,427
	1926	43,471	27,920	5,081	4,597	4,164	748	20	11	1,608	87,620
	1927	38,611	8,941	1,070	4,258	1,188	*b*1,026	107	41	*b*192	52,998
	1928	6,678	*b*13,698	908	*b*3,095	728	*b*31	43	5	*b*278	*b*8,740
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Average increase per head per week	1924	0 10	0 5	5 3	1 5	0 11	1 0	8 7	0 8	0 3	1 0
	1925	1 7	1 2	4 9	1 8	1 7	0 4	*b*6 11	10 11	0 7	1 11
	1926	1 8	1 4	3 1	0 11	2 2	0 7	7 7	3 6	0 6	1 4
	1927	1 3	0 5	2 4	0 9	1 3	*b*0 9	4 9	3 2	*b*0 1	0 10
	1928	0 5	*b*0 11	1 3	*b*0 8	0 10	..	5 1	2 0	*b*0 1	*b*0 3

a Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.
b Decrease.

Note.—See sub-section v. on page 63.

The relative position of the States in point of the numbers of workers affected in each year depends, of course, mainly on differences in population and on the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

The large increase in 1925 was entirely due to changes in the basic wage which took place in the States of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, the effect in each State being shown by the table.

In 1927 the basic rates of wages in New South Wales were increased for male and female workers, but no alterations were made to the existing basic rates fixed by State industrial tribunals in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia.

The basic rates of wage previously determined by the State tribunals in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia were not changed during the year, 1928.

5. **Changes in Industrial Groups, 1928.**—The following table shows the effect of changes in rates of wage during 1928 in each State, classified according to the industrial groups adopted. Particulars of changes in rates of wage in the industrial groups during 1913 and subsequent years to 1927 have been published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 18

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, 1928.

Particulars.		Industrial Group.													
		I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.(a)	All Groups.
New South Wales—																
Persons Affected	..	6,000	71,519	3,530	19,418	7,224	19,601	42,738	17,376	113,118	50	14,166	531	..	31,399	346,670
Increase per week	£	600	1,052	137	1,560	692	56	155	*b*376	282	13	56	*b*27	..	2,478	6,678
Victoria—																
Persons Affected	..	..	44,557	14,440	19,277	4,540	32,711	46,532	381	64,103	14,762	5,122	4,420	..	50,226	301,071
Increase per week	£	..	*b*2,678	*b*691	1,661	*b*186	*b*1,794	*b*3,803	29	*b*3,926	*b*988	95	*b*256	..	*b*1,161	*b*13,698
Queensland—																
Persons Affected	..	..	..	44	5,867	..	1,502	..	..	4	..	147	..	..	7,136	14,700
Increase per week	£	..	..	8	489	..	*b*19	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	423	908
South Australia—																
Persons Affected	..	1,934	12,664	4,490	3,625	3,474	15,266	16,841	23	13,852	1,350	3,011	..	..	10,972	87,502
Increase per week	£	*b*68	*b*732	*b*110	285	103	*b*588	*b*1,121	3	*b* 76	*b*68	*b*36	..	..	*b*687	*b*3,095
Western Australia—																
Persons Affected	..	3,650	125	1,217	..	..	242	400	105	2,811	..	2,424	..	358	5,320	16,652
Increase per week	£	*b*248	25	46	..	..	*b*5	147	16	344	..	39	..	36	328	728
Tasmania—																
Persons Affected	..	1,620	2,182	610	1,338	649	795	1,244	1,650	5,506	1,200	640	..	..	5,205	22,639
Increase per week	£	*b*31	*b*19	99	113	13	*b*19	*b*62	76	*b*96	*b*85	*b*7	..	..	*b*13	*b*31
Northern Territory—																
Persons Affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	170
Increase per week	£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	43
Federal Capital Territory—																
Persons Affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	51
Increase per week	£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
All States (c)—																
Persons Affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,869	..	..	3,652	45,521
Increase per week	£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*b*213	..	..	*b*65	*b*278
Total Australia—																
Persons Affected	..	13,204	131,047	24,331	49,525	15,887	70,117	107,755	19,535	199,394	17,362	67,379	5,121	358	113,961	834,976
Increase per week	£	253	*b*2,352	*b*311	4,108	622	*b*2,369	*b*4,684	*b*252	*b*3,468	*b*1,128	*b*63	*b*240	36	1,308	*b*8,740

(*a*) Miscellaneous (Group XIV.) includes Commonwealth and State Public Servants, clerks, shop assistants, theatrical employees, and others. (*b*) Decrease.
(*c*) Changes recorded in these columns are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of decrease per week in each State were not ascertainable.

6. **Changes in Industrial Groups, 1926 to 1928.**—(i.) *All Employees.*—The following table shows the number of work-people affected, and the total increase in wages per week in industrial groups during the three years 1926-28 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, Australia, 1926 to 1928.

Industrial Group.	1926.		1927.		1928.	
	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.
		£		£		£
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc...	60,422	1,669	30,217	657	13,204	253
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	96,677	850	142,440	5,451	131,047	(a)2,352
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	43,416	4,180	50,680	3,835	24,331	(a)511
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	98,659	5,334	164,207	4,468	49,525	4,108
V. Books, Printing, etc.	21,157	2,513	18,800	1,070	15,887	622
VI. Other Manufacturing	92,324	4,231	109,938	3,626	70,117	(a)2,369
VII. Building	132,012	14,848	98,307	3,194	107,755	(a)4,684
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	57,650	8,123	30,440	1,348	19,535	(a)252
IX. Rail and Tram Services ..	283,101	20,227	242,994	4,821	199,394	(a)3,468
X. Other Land Transport ..	27,019	2,404	28,945	2,346	17,362	(a)1,128
XI. Shipping, etc.	90,685	2,416	72,802	(a) 218	67,379	(a)63
XII. Pastoral, etc.	13,160	552	45,985	5,315	5,121	(a)240
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	1,066	369	20,101	3,083	358	36
XIV. Miscellaneous	204,412	19,904	208,136	14,002	113,961	1,308
All Groups	1,221,760	87,620	1,263,992	52,998	834,976	(a)8,740

(a) Decrease. Note.—See paragraph (v.), page 63.

During the year 1928 the combined effect of the variations in rates of wage, which include both increases and decreases, was a net decrease in all groups, with the exception of Groups I., Wood, etc.; IV., Clothing, etc., V., Books, Printing, etc.; XIII., Domestic, Hotels, etc.; and XIV., Miscellaneous.

(ii.) *Female Employees*, 1928.—The next table shows the number of female employees affected, classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State during the year 1928.

Changes in Rates of Wage—Female Occupations in Industrial Groups, 1928.

Particulars.	Industrial Group.										
	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	XI. Shipping.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
New South Wales—											
Persons Affected ..	..	1,325	16,747	1,760	2,811	..	..	..	..	6,379	29,022
Increase per week £	..	14	1,317	31	73	..	..	..	..	744	2,179
Victoria—											
Persons Affected ..	281	2,540	17,606	1,643	3,707	1,917	..	1,320	..	4,323	33,337
Increase per week £	a18	a95	1,511	a41	a91	a60	..	a53	..	173	1,326
Queensland—											
Persons Affected ..	..	8	4,667	..	60	..	..	..	..	519	5,254
Increase per week £	..	1	333	..	7	..	..	..	..	30	371
South Australia—											
Persons Affected ..	..	514	3,322	828	540	133	..	..	..	2,085	7,422
Increase per week £	..	a7	259	12	a14	a4	..	..	..	a591	a345
Western Australia—											
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	502	640
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	33
Tasmania—											
Persons Affected ..	..	50	1,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	1,319
Increase per week £	..	a1	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	103
Federal Capital Territory—											
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common to all States—											
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	2,583	2,743
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	a4	..	..	a35	a39
Australia—											
Persons Affected ..	281	4,437	43,516	4,231	7,118	2,050	160	1,320	138	16,486	79,737
Increase per week £	a18	a88	3,518	2	a25	a64	a4	a53	14	346	3,628

(a) Decrease.

7. Changes according to Sex of Employees, 1924 to 1928.—The next tables give particulars of changes in rates of wage for male and female workers separately for the years 1924 to 1928 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Male and Female Employees, 1924 to 1928.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	All States. (a)	AUST.
MALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.										
1924 ..	181,779	295,591	38,271	95,743	37,185	24,100	35	30	76,994	749,728
1925 ..	429,300	322,075	162,971	98,337	36,651	17,848	26	243	40,854	1,108,305
1926 ..	478,633	369,093	26,430	91,190	33,401	23,539	53	63	57,767	1,080,169
1927 ..	520,752	333,820	7,416	95,663	15,408	24,726	448	206	46,331	1,044,770
1928 ..	317,648	267,734	9,446	80,080	16,012	21,320	170	51	42,778	755,239
NET INCREASE PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924 ..	6,947	2,600	11,869	7,010	1,457	1,086	15	1	356	31,341
1925 ..	37,480	18,448	41,893	8,748	2,767	293	*b*9	133	1,213	110,966
1926 ..	40,658	24,641	4,781	4,019	3,562	673	20	11	1,411	79,776
1927 ..	25,815	8,048	849	4,102	1,080	*b*999	107	35	*b*137	38,909
1928 ..	4,499	*b*15,024	537	*b*2,750	695	*b*134	43	5	*b*239	*b*12,368
AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.										
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1924 ..	0 9	0 2	6 2	1 6	0 9	0 11	8 7	0 8	0 1	0 10
1925 ..	1 9	1 2	5 2	1 10	1 6	0 4	*b*6 11	10 11	0 7	2 0
1926 ..	1 8	1 4	3 7	0 11	2 2	0 7	7 7	3 6	0 6	1 6
1927 ..	1 0	0 6	2 3	0 10	1 5	*b*0 10	4 10	3 5	*b*0 1	0 9
1928 ..	0 3	*b*1 1	1 2	*b*0 8	0 10	*b*0 2	5 1	2 0	*b*0 1	*b*0 4
FEMALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.										
1924 ..	14,287	43,170	14,704	15,518	3,413	2,044	..	..	4,791	97,927
1925 ..	84,823	21,048	21,624	15,384	3,501	718	..	..	6,806	153,904
1926 ..	47,168	60,512	6,523	12,101	4,870	1,839	..	..	8,578	141,591
1927 ..	121,595	69,334	1,836	14,109	3,270	2,633	..	55	6,390	219,222
1928 ..	29,022	33,337	5,254	7,422	640	1,319	..	..	2,743	79,737
NET INCREASE PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924 ..	913	4,712	2,124	825	422	249	..	..	780	10,025
1925 ..	3,300	1,520	2,082	945	432	..	..	..	182	8,461
1926 ..	2,813	3,379	300	578	602	75	..	..	197	7,944
1927 ..	12,796	893	221	156	108	*b*27	..	6	*b*55	14,098
1928 ..	2,179	1,326	371	*b*345	33	103	..	..	*b*39	3,628
AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.										
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1924 ..	1 3	2 2	2 11	1 1	2 6	2 5	..	..	3 3	2 1
1925 ..	0 9	1 5	1 11	1 3	2 6	..	..	..	0 6	1 1
1926 ..	0 1	1 1	0 11	0 11	2 6	0 10	..	..	0 6	1 1
1927 ..	2 1	0 3	2 4	0 2	0 8	*b*0 2	..	2 2	*b*0 2	1 3
1928 ..	1 6	0 9	1 5	*b*0 11	1 0	1 7	..	..	*b*0 3	0 11

(*a*) Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.
(*b*) Decrease.

8. **Methods by which Changes were effected—Australia, 1924 to 1928.** —The following table gives the number and effect of all changes in rates of wage in Australia for the years 1924 to 1928:—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which Effected, Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Particulars.		By Direct Negotiation.	By Negotiation, Intervention or Assistance of Third Party.	By Award of Court under Commonwealth Act.	By Agreement Registered under Commonwealth Act.	By Award or Determination under State Act.	By Agreement Registered under State Act.	By Other Means.	TOTAL.
1924.									
Workpeople affected	..	1,939	65,653	521,469	34,401	205,615	18,578	..	847,655
Increase per week	£	654	14,627	*a*14,636	*a*51	31,668	9,104	..	41,366
1925.									
Workpeople affected	..	15,110	23,317	581,306	64,849	547,986	29,641	..	1,262,209
Increase per week	£	1,880	1,959	29,996	4,524	80,322	746	..	119,427
1926.									
Workpeople affected	..	44,289	40,136	893,344	69,555	140,468	16,000	17,968	1,221,760
Increase per week	£	3,460	5,084	41,598	5,785	27,976	2,521	1,196	87,620
1927.									
Workpeople affected	..	15,272	12,256	803,446	53,289	369,827	9,902	..	1,263,992
Increase per week	£	204	1,467	12,447	816	35,502	2,562	..	52,998
1928.									
Workpeople affected	..	12,721	25,756	693,814	60,600	38,409	3,649	27	834,976
Increase per week	£	*a*87	2,996	*a*12,280	*a* 1,436	843	1,214	10	*a*8,740

a Decrease.

Changes recorded under the headings of awards and agreements made and filed under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act show the greatest number of persons during the last five years. Reference has already been made to the overstatement in these figures, due to the same persons being affected more than once during the year owing to quarterly adjustments. The reduced figures under the heading "By Award or Determination under State Act" during the past three years as compared with the year, 1925, are mainly due to the fact that basic rates of wage were not altered in certain States. So far as possible, the effect of awards or agreements is recorded in the figures for the year in which such awards or agreements are made and filed. In certain cases, however, the awards or agreements are made retrospective, while in others it is difficult to ascertain promptly particulars as to the number of workpeople affected and the effect of the change.

§ 3. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. **General.**—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience are payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral. The particulars

acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable in all classified occupations. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year.‡

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (*Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living*) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many

* The classification of industries adopted is shown on page 3.
† The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.
‡ The weights used in the computation of the average wage in male occupations were as follow:—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations.—Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W. ..	136	228	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria ..	118	195	160	95	58	141	190	157	136	54	65	455	95	734
Queensland	67	62	108	23	20	34	70	133	73	22	45	352	45	302
S. Australia	24	71	45	16	13	40	68	29	48	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania ..	25	14	17	6	5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
Australia ..	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

of the statements there made and the problems there considered in regard to the subject of prices, refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28–43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female)* were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44–50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections 4 and 5) to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-28.**—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the

* The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupations were as follow:—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Female Occupations.—Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures Combined.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous, Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.
New South Wales ..	23	228	44	104	124
Victoria	28	320	57	80	111
Queensland	5	80	8	47	40
South Australia	3	56	7	22	32
Western Australia ..	1	29	..	29	..
Tasmania	1	18	2	8	..
Australia	61	731	118	290	307

30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1928, for a full week's work, in each State and for Australia, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval, with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000) :—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1928.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(a)Australia.
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
RATES OF WAGE.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st December, 1914	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
30th June, 1922	93 8	91 5	94 0	87 5	93 6	88 7	92 4
31st December, 1922	91 6	91 4	93 10	87 6	93 9	88 5	91 6
30th June, 1923	91 10	91 1	93 9	87 5	93 3	88 3	91 6
31st December, 1923	94 6	95 7	94 2	90 9	94 2	92 4	94 4
30th June, 1924..	94 0	95 10	94 8	91 1	93 9	92 7	94 3
31st December, 1924	93 6	95 5	95 9	91 10	94 8	92 6	94 3
30th June, 1925	93 11	95 6	95 10	92 6	96 3	92 11	94 8
31st December, 1925	96 0	97 2	99 11	94 4	97 0	93 5	96 9
30th June, 1926	96 11	98 2	100 3	95 10	97 6	94 6	97 7
31st December, 1926	100 5	99 6	100 1	95 8	98 9	94 10	99 4
30th June, 1927	100 10	99 9	100 1	95 8	98 8	94 1	99 7
31st December, 1927	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
31st March, 1928	102 8	100 9	100 11	96 7	99 1	93 10	100 9
30th June, 1928	102 7	100 4	100 11	96 8	99 3	93 5	100 7
30th September, 1928	102 8	100 3	100 11	96 9	99 7	93 6	100 7
31st December, 1928	102 7	99 8	101 2	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th June, 1914	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
31st December, 1914	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,085
30th June, 1922	1,828	1,784	1,835	1,706	1,824	1,728	1,801
31st December, 1922	1,785	1,783	1,830	1,708	1,829	1,726	1,785
30th June, 1923	1,791	1,778	1,829	1,705	1,820	1,723	1,785
31st December, 1923	1,844	1,865	1,837	1,770	1,838	1,802	1,840
30th June, 1924..	1,835	1,870	1,847	1,778	1,829	1,807	1,840
31st December, 1924	1,824	1,862	1,868	1,791	1,847	1,805	1,839
30th June, 1925	1,832	1,864	1,870	1,804	1,877	1,812	1,846
31st December, 1925	1,873	1,897	1,950	1,841	1,893	1,823	1,887
30th June, 1926	1,891	1,916	1,956	1,870	1,902	1,843	1,904
31st December, 1926	1,959	1,941	1,952	1,867	1,927	1,851	1,938
30th June, 1927	1,967	1,947	1,953	1,867	1,924	1,836	1,942
31st December, 1927	1,988	1,957	1,953	1,885	1,928	1,832	1,955
31st March, 1928	2,004	1,966	1,970	1,885	1,934	1,831	1,966
30th June, 1928..	2,002	1,958	1,969	1,887	1,936	1,823	1,963
30th September, 1928	2,003	1,956	1,969	1,888	1,942	1,825	1,963
31st December, 1928	2,001	1,944	1,974	1,877	1,941	1,820	1,959

(a) Weighted average.

The table shows that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th June, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia, exceeded the weighted average wage for Australia. At the 31st December, 1928, the Australian average was exceeded by New South Wales and Queensland.

The upward tendency during 1927 continued to the first quarter of 1928 when the nominal rate of wage for Australia reached the highest point so far recorded, viz., 100s. 9d. During the remainder of the year there was a decline in four States and in Australia as a whole, whilst increases were recorded in Queensland and Western Australia. The decrease in the nominal rate of wage was greatest in Victoria.

3. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-28.**—The following table shows (*a*) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (*b*) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June, and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1924 to 1928.

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1928.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	Industrial Group. I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricultural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Industrial Groups.(c)
RATES OF WAGE.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	59 2	57 2	55 2	52 10	63 9	55 8	65 4	64 11	59 8	51 1	48 7	49 5	47 0	53 10	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	59 6	57 9	55 8	53 0	63 10	56 0	65 5	65 2	59 8	52 8	49 10	49 5	47 11	54 0	55 7
30th June, 1924 ..	99 9	97 9	94 0	94 2	107 4	95 3	104 3	103 11	96 5	90 0	98 11	85 11	85 9	92 6	94 3
31st December, 1924 ..	99 7	97 5	94 0	93 0	108 3	95 6	105 6	104 2	96 11	89 4	97 10	85 10	86 0	92 2	94 3
30th June, 1925 ..	99 7	97 9	94 8	92 7	107 9	96 3	106 3	104 11	98 4	90 2	99 2	85 11	86 6	92 4	94 8
31st December, 1925 ..	101 2	100 4	96 6	93 2	109 6	98 2	108 5	108 7	100 6	93 3	104 8	87 4	89 1	93 11	96 9
30th June, 1926 ..	101 9	101 3	97 2	94 10	110 6	99 3	109 8	108 11	101 10	93 5	105 1	88 9	89 9	94 5	97 7
31st December, 1926 ..	104 5	102 0	98 9	96 6	111 5	100 6	110 9	109 6	102 6	95 6	103 7	93 5	90 10	95 6	99 4
30th June, 1927 ..	104 0	101 8	98 7	97 7	113 9	100 1	111 3	109 5	101 11	95 5	102 5	94 4	91 0	95 8	99 7
31st December, 1927 ..	104 6	102 10	99 8	98 3	113 7	101 4	112 10	109 9	103 1	97 4	103 7	94 3	93 3	96 0	100 2
31st March, 1928 ..	104 11	102 11	99 10	99 4	114 1	101 7	113 2	110 0	103 9	97 4	104 8	95 10	93 3	96 4	100 9
30th June, 1928 ..	104 7	102 8	99 11	99 11	114 7	101 2	112 9	110 1	102 9	96 11	104 3	95 9	93 3	96 3	100 7
30th September, 1928..	104 7	102 8	99 11	99 9	114 2	101 2	112 10	110 1	102 11	96 11	104 5	95 9	93 3	96 2	100 7
31st December, 1928 ..	103 11	102 1	99 9	99 4	117 10	100 8	112 4	109 10	102 2	96 3	103 3	95 9	93 3	96 1	100 5
INDEX-NUMBERS.															
30th June, 1914 ..	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,161	1,127	1,085	1,034	1,246	1,093	1,276	1,272	1,165	1,026	972	965	935	1,054	1,085
30th June, 1924 ..	1,946	1,908	1,833	1,837	2,094	1,859	2,035	2,028	1,881	1,756	1,931	1,677	1,674	1,804	1,840
31st December, 1924 ..	1,943	1,901	1,835	1,815	2,113	1,863	2,058	2,033	1,892	1,744	1,908	1,675	1,678	1,798	1,839
30th June, 1925 ..	1,944	1,907	1,847	1,807	2,102	1,877	2,074	2,047	1,918	1,759	1,935	1,676	1,688	1,801	1,846
31st December, 1925 ..	1,973	1,957	1,883	1,817	2,137	1,915	2,115	2,119	1,962	1,820	2,043	1,704	1,738	1,833	1,887
30th June, 1926 ..	1,986	1,975	1,896	1,851	2,156	1,937	2,140	2,125	1,986	1,823	2,051	1,732	1,751	1,842	1,904
31st December, 1926 ..	2,037	1,991	1,926	1,883	2,173	1,961	2,160	2,137	2,001	1,863	2,020	1,823	1,772	1,863	1,938
30th June, 1927 ..	2,028	1,984	1,924	1,905	2,219	1,953	2,171	2,135	1,989	1,861	1,998	1,841	1,775	1,867	1,942
31st December, 1927 ..	2,039	2,006	1,944	1,917	2,216	1,977	2,202	2,142	2,012	1,900	2,021	1,839	1,820	1,872	1,955
31st March, 1928 ..	2,047	2,008	1,948	1,938	2,227	1,983	2,207	2,146	2,024	1,898	2,043	1,869	1,820	1,880	1,966
30th June, 1928 ..	2,040	2,003	1,950	1,949	2,235	1,973	2,200	2,148	2,005	1,892	2,034	1,869	1,820	1,877	1,963
30th September, 1928..	2,041	2,004	1,950	1,946	2,228	1,974	2,202	2,147	2,008	1,892	2,038	1,869	1,820	1,877	1,963
31st December, 1928 ..	2,028	1,993	1,947	1,939	2,299	1,964	2,191	2,143	1,994	1,878	2,014	1,869	1,820	1,874	1,959

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied. (b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. (c) Weighted average.

The rate of increase since June, 1914, in the weighted average weekly wage was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping), 112.5 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups XIII. (Domestic, etc.) 98.4 per cent., and XII (Agricultural, etc.), 93.9 per cent. The smallest increase occurred in Group VIII. (Mining), 69.2 per cent. Compared with the fourth quarter of 1927, increases occurred in six groups, while in seven groups, decreases were recorded. No change took place in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.). The increase was greatest in Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.) 3.74 per cent., followed by Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), 1.63 per cent., and Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 1.14 per cent. The greatest decrease occurred in Group X. (Other Land Transport) and amounted to 1.16 per cent., followed by Group IX. (Railways, etc.) 0.90 per cent., and Group II. (Engineering, etc.), 0.65 per cent. The decrease in Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) only amounted to 0.35 per cent. The weighted average nominal rate of wage for All Groups increased from 100s. 2d. to 100s. 5d., or 0.20 per cent., during the twelve months under review.

4. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1928.**—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail prices index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1928. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1928.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.(a)
No. of Occupations included.	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
RATES OF WAGE.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	**27 2**
31st December, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
30th June, 1924	49 3	50 2	51 3	46 9	56 8	50 7	50 0
31st December, 1924 ..	49 1	49 7	50 10	46 6	56 11	50 3	49 7
30th June, 1925	49 0	49 9	50 8	47 5	57 2	50 1	49 8
31st December, 1925 ..	49 8	50 8	51 9	48 10	57 6	50 2	50 7
30th June, 1926	50 2	51 6	52 7	49 8	57 6	50 9	51 3
31st December, 1926 ..	50 8	51 11	52 10	50 0	58 6	51 8	51 8
30th June, 1927	51 1	52 2	53 10	50 4	58 6	52 0	52 1
31st December, 1927 ..	53 0	52 7	53 5	49 11	58 8	52 7	52 10
31st March, 1928	53 6	53 3	54 7	50 9	58 10	53 5	53 7
30th June, 1928	53 8	53 6	54 10	51 2	58 10	53 8	53 9
30th September, 1928 ..	53 8	53 5	54 9	51 2	58 10	53 5	53 8
31st December, 1928 ..	53 7	53 9	54 10	50 11	58 10	53 4	53 10
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th June, 1914	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	**1,000**
31st December, 1914 ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
30th June, 1924	1,813	1,845	1,886	1,721	2,085	1,863	1,839
31st December, 1924 ..	1,807	1,824	1,872	1,710	2,094	1,850	1,826
30th June, 1925	1,803	1,830	1,865	1,745	2,104	1,844	1,829
31st December, 1925 ..	1,827	1,866	1,904	1,796	2,116	1,845	1,861
30th June, 1926	1,847	1,895	1,935	1,827	2,117	1,868	1,886
31st December, 1926 ..	1,865	1,911	1,944	1,839	2,152	1,902	1,902
30th June, 1927	1,880	1,921	1,980	1,853	2,152	1,915	1,917
31st December, 1927 ..	1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
31st March, 1928	1,970	1,961	2,009	1,868	2,164	1,967	1,971
30th June, 1928	1,975	1,969	2,017	1,883	2,164	1,976	1,978
30th September, 1928 ..	1,974	1,967	2,016	1,883	2,164	1,965	1,976
31st December, 1928 ..	1,973	1,979	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980

(a) Weighted Average.

The general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers as given for Australia was comparatively small until 1916, when the average wage increased rapidly, the increase in 1920 being the largest recorded. As in the case of male occupations, the increase in the wages for females in 1921 was much less than in 1920. Reductions were recorded in female wages during 1922, but the decrease over the whole of Australia was relatively much less than in the case of males. There was an increase in each State during 1923 with the exception of Western Australia where the wage remained stationary. The upward tendency was continued during 1924 and 1925 with increases in all States excepting Tasmania, while during 1926 further increases were recorded in all States, and similarly during 1927, with the exception of South Australia which showed a slight decrease. The upward trend continued during 1928, each State showing an increase as compared with the previous year. The weighted average nominal wage or Australia, 53s. 10d., is the highest recorded. The advance during the

whole period under review was 98.0 per cent. as compared with an increase of 81.6 per cent. for adult males during the same period. Practically the whole of this increase in the female wage has taken place since the beginning of 1916.

5. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-28.**—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1924 to 1928, in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1928.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	Industrial Group.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI. All Other Manufacturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.*a*	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.*b*
RATES OF WAGE.						
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
30th June, 1914	22 6	24 9	26 11	31 1	30 2	**27 2**
31st December, 1914	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	**27 5**
30th June, 1924	44 11	50 1	49 5	49 6	51 3	**50 0**
31st December, 1924	45 2	49 7	49 6	49 7	50 7	**49 7**
30th June, 1925	45 2	49 6	49 5	49 10	51 2	**49 8**
31st December, 1925	45 8	50 1	51 2	51 0	52 0	**50 7**
30th June, 1926	47 0	51 3	51 10	51 1	52 0	**51 3**
31st December, 1926	47 8	51 7	52 10	52 0	52 0	**51 8**
30th June, 1927	47 6	52 3	52 8	52 4	52 3	**52 1**
31st December, 1927	48 9	52 7	53 2	54 5	52 8	**52 10**
31st March, 1928	48 9	53 11	53 8	54 5	52 8	**53 7**
30th June, 1928	48 11	54 3	53 7	54 5	52 10	**53 9**
30th September, 1928	49 0	54 3	53 5	54 5	52 10	**53 8**
31st December, 1928	49 3	54 2	53 1	55 1	52 10	**53 10**
INDEX-NUMBERS.						
30th June, 1914	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	**1,000**
31st December, 1914	862	917	994	1,110	1,153	**1,008**
30th June, 1924	1,654	1,845	1,817	1,823	1,885	**1,839**
31st December, 1924	1,661	1,826	1,821	1,824	1,862	**1,826**
30th June, 1925	1,662	1,821	1,817	1,834	1,882	**1,829**
31st December, 1925	1,682	1,844	1,884	1,877	1,914	**1,861**
30th June, 1926	1,729	1,886	1,908	1,881	1,914	**1,886**
31st December, 1926	1,754	1,900	1,943	1,912	1,914	**1,902**
30th June, 1927	1,747	1,922	1,938	1,927	1,922	**1,917**
31st December, 1927	1,793	1,936	1,958	2,001	1,937	**1,945**
31st March, 1928	1,793	1,986	1,975	2,003	1,937	**1,971**
30th June, 1928	1,800	1,997	1,972	2,003	1,946	**1,978**
30th September, 1928	1,803	1,995	1,965	2,003	1,946	**1,976**
31st December, 1928	1,813	1,993	1,954	2,029	1,946	**1,980**

(*a*) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. (*b*) Weighted average.

The greatest increase since June, 1914, occurred in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc), 119.0 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 118.8 per cent.; I., II., V., and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 97.2 per cent.; XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 77.4 per cent.; and XIV. (Miscellaneous), 75.3 per cent. The increase for all groups combined over the period has been 98.0 per cent.

Compared with the December quarter, 1927, the weighted average wage in each industrial group increased, with the exception of the All Other Manufacturing Group, in which the rate slightly declined. The increase in Group IV. amounted to 2.9 per cent. followed by Group XIII., 1.4 per cent. Group III., 1.1 per cent., and Group XIV., 0.5 per cent. The weighted average for all groups increased by 1.80 per cent.

6. **Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1928.**—(i.) *General.* The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections 4 and 5) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (*a*) the average weekly wage, (*b*) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (*c*) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary definite particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

(ii.) *Adult Males.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1928 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1928.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.[a]	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Wood, Furniture, &c.	Weekly Wage	107/7	102/10	102/8	101/10	102/3	98/8	103/11
	Working Hours	44.06	46.30	44.03	45.64	44.00	45.60	44.83
	Hourly Wage	2/5½	2/2¾	2/4	2/2¾	2/4	2/2	2/3¾
II. Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	Weekly Wage	104/–	101/4	99/6	100/5	103/7	99/8	102/1
	Working Hours	44.11	46.82	44.00	46.70	44.80	46.16	45.36
	Hourly Wage	2/4½	2/2	2/3½	2/1⅞	2/3¾	2/2	2/3
III. Food, Drink, &c.	Weekly Wage	101/1	99/3	99/3	99/2	98/11	95/10	99/9
	Working Hours	44.54	46.90	44.00	46.30	45.80	47.94	45.42
	Hourly Wage	2/3½	2/1½	2/3	2/1¾	2/2	2/–	2/2¼
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c.	Weekly Wage	97/3	99/8	103/1	103/1	105/4	92/11	99/4
	Working Hours	44.00	45.17	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.29	44.54
	Hourly Wage	2/2½	2/2½	2/4	2/4	2/4¾	2/–	2/2¾
V. Books, Printing, &c.	Weekly Wage	122/5	114/1	112/4	114/1	131/5	111/4	117/10
	Working Hours	43.38	43.78	44.00	43.56	42.52	43.35	43.56
	Hourly Wage	2/9¾	2/7½	2/6¾	2/7½	3/1	2/6¾	2/8½
VI. Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	102/11	98/4	98/9	101/11	101/1	97/1	100/8
	Working Hours	45.33	47.20	44.75	47.25	46.38	47.04	46.20
	Hourly Wage	2/3¼	2/1	2/2½	2/2	2/2¼	2/0¾	2/2¼
VII. Building	Weekly Wage	114/3	111/10	114/9	109/–	107/7	102/4	112/4
	Working Hours	43.66	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.13	44.15	43.88
	Hourly Wage	2/7½	2/6½	2/7¼	2/5¼	2/5¼	2/3¾	2/6¾
VIII. Mining[b]	Weekly Wage	111/10	109/8	117/5	(e)	108/9	99/8	109/10
	Working Hours	42.65	45.12	43.47	..	43.65	45.42	43.60
	Hourly Wage	2/7½	2/5½	2/8½	..	2/6	2/2¼	2/6¼
IX. Rail and Tram Services	Weekly Wage	102/11	103/5	102/4	100/–	99/1	93/4	102/2
	Working Hours	44.00	47.49	44.00	48.00	44.10	48.00	45.44
	Hourly Wage	2/4	2/2¼	2/4	2/1	2/3	1/11¼	2/3
X. Other Land Transport	Weekly Wage	99/3	93/2	97/1	91/9	97/11	94/2	96/3
	Working Hours	44.00	47.73	44.00	48.00	46.50	48.00	45.74
	Hourly Wage	2/3	1/11½	2/2½	1/11	2/1½	1/11½	2/1¼
XI. Shipping, &c.	Weekly Wage[c]	102/2	104/1	101/8	107/–	103/3	103/1	103/3
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, &c.	Weekly Wage[d]	109/9	91/–	98/–	90/6	91/1	90/–	95/9
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c.	Weekly Wage[d]	94/11	95/6	89/7	92/4	93/2	70/2	93/3
	Working Hours	44.00	48.33	44.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	45.98
	Hourly Wage	2/2	1/11¾	2/0½	1/11	1/11½	1/5½	2/0¼
XIV. Miscellaneous	Weekly Wage	96/8	97/11	96/3	92/6	92/5	87/11	96/1
	Working Hours	44.77	47.63	44.00	47.78	47.35	48.56	46.12
	Hourly Wage	2/2	2/0¾	2/2¼	1/11½	1/11½	1/9¼	2/1
All Groups	Weekly Wage	102/7	99/8	101/2	96/2	99/6	93/3	100/5
All Groups excepting XI. and XII.	Weekly Wage	103/–	101/4	102/4	97/1	101/–	94/2	101/6
	Working Hours	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
	Hourly Wage	2/4	2/2	2/4	2/1	2/2¾	2/–	2/3

a Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage, respectively *b* Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. *c* Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 89s. 11d. per month. *d* Including the estimated value of board and lodging where supplied. *e* Mining industry dormant owing to price of industrial metals. Very few workpeople employed regularly in metalliferous mining.

(iii.) *Adult Females.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1928 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1928.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.*a*	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
III. Food, Drink, &c.	Weekly Wage	49/2	50/9	44/5	44/11	45/–	49/9	49/3
	Working Hours	44.80	47.33	44.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	46.09
	Hourly Wage	1/1¼	1/0¾	1/–	–/11¼	1/0¼	1/0½	1/0¾
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c.	Weekly Wage	54/8	53/2	55/8	55/11	54/7	52/4	54/2
	Working Hours	44.00	44.86	44.00	44.00	44.00	45.33	44.31
	Hourly Wage	1/3	1/2¼	1/3¼	1/3¼	1/3	1/1⅜	1/2¾
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	53/–	54/–	48/9	51/–	..	53/6	53/1
	Working Hours	44.19	45.73	44.14	46.17	..	44.00	45.04
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/2¼	1/1¼	1/1¼	..	1/2½	1/2¼
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c.	Weekly Wage*b*	53/9	57/2	52/3	49/3	63/5	56/1	55/1
	Working Hours	43.38	46.15	44.00	48.00	47.20	48.00	45.10
	Hourly Wage	1/2¾	1/2¾	1/2¼	1/0½	1/4	1/2	1/2¾
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, &c.	Weekly Wage	52/8	53/8	58/6	44/–	..	..	52/10
	Working Hours	44.00	45.75	44.00	48.00	..	..	45.05
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/2	1/4	–/11	..	..	1/2
All Groups	Weekly Wage	53/7	53/9	54/10	50/11	58/10	53/4	53/10
	Working Hours	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
	Hourly Wage	1/2¾	1/2¼	1/3	1/1¼	1/3½	1/2	1/2½

a Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. *b* Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. **Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1928.**—The following table shows for male and female occupations separately at 30th April, 1914, and at the end of December, 1920, to 1928 (*a*) the weighted average weekly wage, (*b*) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (*c*) the weighted average hourly wage. The weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied (in land occupations), and the value of victualling (in marine occupations), whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the two groups last-mentioned are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Workers—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the years 1920 to 1928.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
		MALE WORKERS.						
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1
	Working Hours *b*	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	1/2	1/1¾	1/1½	1/1¾	1/4½	1/1	1/2
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	s. d. 94 0	s. d. 86 1	s. d. 91 6	s. d. 82 8	s. d. 89 9	s. d. 85 9	s. d. 89 10
	Working Hours *b*	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/-	1/10	2/0½	1/8¾	1/11½	1/10	1/11
31st Dec. 1921.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	s. d. 95 10	s. d. 93 7	s. d. 96 8	s. d. 89 5	s. d. 95 0	s. d. 91 8	s. d. 94 6
	Working Hour *b*	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46 22
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/1¼	2/0¼	2/2	1/10¾	2/1	1/11½	2/0¾
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	s. d. 91 6	s. d. 91 4	s. d. 93 10	s. d. 87 6	s. d. 93 9	s. d. 88 5	s. d. 91 6
	Working Hours *b*	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/0¼	1/11¾	2/1¼	1/10¾	2/0¾	1/10¾	2/-
31st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	s. d. 94 6	s. d. 95 7	s. d. 94 2	s. d. 90 9	s. d. 94 2	s. d. 92 4	s. d. 94 4
	Working Hours *b*	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/0¾	2/1	2/1½	1/11½	2/0½	1/11¾	2/0¾
31st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	s. d. 93 6	s. d. 95 5	s. d. 95 9	s. d. 91 10	s. d. 94 8	s. d. 92 6	s. d. 94 3
	Working Hours *b*	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/0½	2/1	2/1¾	1/11¾	2/0¾	1/11¾	2/0¾
31st Dec., 1925.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	s. d. 96 0	s. d. 97 2	s. d. 99 11	s. d. 94 4	s. d. 97 0	s. d. 93 5	s. d. 96 9
	Working Hours *b*	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/1½	2/1½	2/3¾	2/0¼	2/1½	2/-	2/1¼
31st Dec., 1926.	Weekly Wage *a* ..	s. d. 100 5	s. d. 99 6	s. d. 100 1	s. d. 95 8	s. d. 98 9	s. d. 94 10	s. d. 99 4
	Working Hours *b*	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/3¼	2/2	2/4	2/0¾	2/2½	2/0½	2/2½
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage *a* ..	s. d. 101 10	s. d. 100 3	s. d. 100 1	s. d. 96 7	s. d. 98 10	s. d. 93 10	s. d. 100 2
	Working Hours *b*	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
	Hourly Wage *b* ..	2/3¾	2/2½	2/4	2/1½	2/2½	2/0½	2/2¾
31st Dec., 1928.	Weekly Wage *a*	s. d. 102 7	s. d. 99 8	s. d. 101 2	s. d. 96 2	s. d. 99 6	s. d. 93 3	s. d. 100 5
	Working Hours *b*	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
	Hourly Wage *b*	2/4	2/2	2/4	2/1	2/2¾	2/-	2/3
		FEMALE WORKERS.						
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage ..	-/6½	-/6¾	-/6½	-/5¾	-/9¼	-/6	-/6¾
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 46 0	s. d. 43 1	s. d. 44 11	s. d. 40 7	s. d. 52 11	s. d. 41 10	s. d. 44 6
	Working Hours ..	46.83	46.23	46.09	46.51	46.20	47.86	46.47
	Hourly Wage ..	-/11¾	-/11½	-/11¾	-/10½	1/1¾	-/10½	-/11½
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 0	s. d. 47 10	s. d. 50 3	s. d. 45 2	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 47 6	s. d. 48 8
	Working Hours ..	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0¾	1/1¼	-/11¾	1/2¾	1/-	1/0¾
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 47 8	s. d. 48 0	s. d. 48 2	s. d. 44 0	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 47 7	s. d. 47 11
	Working Hours ..	45.33	46.14	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.82
	Hourly Wage ..	1/0½	1/0¾	1/0¾	-/11½	1/2¾	1/-	1/0
31st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 3	s. d. 49 5	s. d. 50 5	s. d. 46 4	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 48 6	s. d. 49 6
	Working Hours ..	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.98
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0¾	1/1¼	1/-	1/2¾	1/0½	1/1
31st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 1	s. d. 49 7	s. d. 50 10	s. d. 46 6	s. d. 56 11	s. d. 50 3	s. d. 49 7
	Working Hours ..	45.98	46.08	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	46.02
	Hourly Wage ..	1/0¾	1/1	1/1½	1/-	1/2¾	1/0½	1/1
31st Dec., 1925.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 8	s. d. 50 8	s. d. 51 9	s. d. 48 10	s. d. 57 6	s. d. 50 2	s. d. 50 7
	Working Hours ..	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/1¼	1/2	1/0¾	1/3¼	1/0½	1/1¼
31st Dec., 1926.	Hourly Wage ..	s. d. 50 8	s. d. 51 11	s. d. 52 10	s. d. 50 0	s. d. 58 6	s. d. 51 8	s. d. 51 8
	Working Hours ..	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1¾	1/1¾	1/2½	1/1	1/3½	1/1	1/1¾
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 53 0	s. d. 52 7	s. d. 53 5	s. d. 49 11	s. d. 58 8	s. d. 52 7	s. d. 52 10
	Working Hours ..	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
	Hourly Wage ..	1/2¼	1/1¾	1/2½	1/1	1/3½	1/1½	1/2
31st Dec., 1928.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 53 7	s. d. 53 9	s. d. 54 10	s. d. 50 11	s. d. 58 10	s. d. 53 4	s. d. 53 10
	Working Hours ..	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
	Hourly Wage ..	1/2¾	1/2¼	1/3	1/1¼	1/3½	1/2	1/2½

a Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial groups combined. *b* Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

There was a diminution in each of the States during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male and female occupations, but during 1922 and 1923 certain increases in hours of labour were recorded, principally in New South Wales. The tendency in a majority of the States during the years 1924 to 1928 has been towards a slight reduction in hours of labour, particularly in Queensland, where a 44-hour week became operative on 1st July, 1925, and in New South Wales, where a 44-hour week became operative on 4th January, 1926. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (= 1,000).

Index-Numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wages, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1920 to 1928.

NOTE.—Weighted Average for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	MALE WORKERS.							
30th April, 1914	Weekly Wage ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	**1,000**
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	**1,000**
31st Dec., 1920	Weekly Wage ..	1,706	1,561	1,659	1,500	1,628	1,556	1,629
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,725	1,570	1,753	1,492	1,686	1,567	1,655
31st Dec., 1921	Weekly Wage ..	1,738	1,697	1,753	1,623	1,723	1,663	1,715
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
31st Dec., 1922	Weekly Wage ..	1,660	1,657	1,702	1,588	1,701	1,605	1,660
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,735	1,709	1,803	1,621	1,766	1,628	1,726
31st Dec., 1923	Weekly Wage ..	1,714	1,734	1,708	1,646	1,709	1,675	1,711
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,775	1,790	1,808	1,676	1,754	1,696	1,771
31st Dec., 1924	Weekly Wage ..	1,696	1,731	1,737	1,665	1,717	1,679	1,710
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,761	1,790	1,838	1,709	1,771	1,706	1,774
31st Dec., 1925	Weekly Wage ..	1,741	1,763	1,813	1,712	1,760	1,695	1,755
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
31st Dec., 1926	Weekly Wage ..	1,821	1,805	1,815	1,735	1,791	1,721	1,802
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,944	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage ..	1,848	1,819	1,816	1,753	1,792	1,703	1,817
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	1,980	1,880	1,998	1,800	1,882	1,731	1,920
31st Dec., 1928	Weekly Wage ..	1,860	1,808	1,835	1,745	1,805	1,692	1,821
	Hourly Wage *a* ..	2,004	1,867	2,001	1,788	1,916	1,728	1,928
	FEMALE WORKERS.							
30th April, 1914	Weekly Wage ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	**1,000**
	Hourly Wage ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	**1,000**
31st Dec., 1920	Weekly Wage ..	1,695	1,586	1,652	1,495	1,947	1,540	1,637
	Hourly Wage ..	1,777	1,685	1,761	1,578	2,069	1,580	1,730
31st Dec., 1921	Weekly Wage ..	1,803	1,761	1,849	1,661	2,074	1,749	1,790
	Hourly Wage ..	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
31st Dec., 1922	Weekly Wage ..	1,754	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,763
	Hourly Wage ..	1,899	1,881	1,908	1,726	2,215	1,797	1,889
31st Dec., 1923	Weekly Wage ..	1,812	1,819	1,855	1,704	2,075	1,785	1,821
	Hourly Wage ..	1,943	1,937	1,997	1,815	2,215	1,831	1,944
31st Dec., 1924	Weekly Wage ..	1,807	1,824	1,872	1,710	2,094	1,850	1,826
	Hourly Wage ..	1,929	1,943	2,017	1,821	2,236	1,898	1,949
31st Dec., 1925	Weekly Wage ..	1,827	1,866	1,904	1,796	2,116	1,845	1,861
	Hourly Wage ..	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995
31st Dec., 1926	Weekly Wage ..	1,865	1,911	1,944	1,839	2,152	1,902	1,902
	Hourly Wage ..	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,959	2,319	1,952	2,078
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage ..	1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
	Hourly Wage ..	2,175	2,084	2,193	1,958	2,327	1,985	2,125
31st Dec., 1928	Weekly Wage ..	1,973	1,979	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
	Hourly Wage ..	2,205	2,140	2,250	2,003	2,333	2,092	2,172

(*a*) See footnotes on previous page.

8. **Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1914 to 1928. Index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly hours at the end of each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), are also included.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1914, and end of years 1915 to 1928.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the Average Hours of Labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
30th April, 1914. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
30th April, 1914. — Index-numbers ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st Dec., 1915. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
31st Dec., 1915. — Index-numbers ..	1,007	991	993	991	982	992	997
31st Dec., 1916. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
31st Dec., 1916. — Index-numbers ..	991	985	987	984	983	992	988
31st Dec., 1917. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
31st Dec., 1917. — Index-numbers ..	989	984	964	977	983	991	983
31st Dec., 1918. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
31st Dec., 1918. — Index-numbers ..	984	981	959	976	975	989	979
31st Dec., 1919. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
31st Dec., 1919. — Index-numbers ..	976	968	944	972	973	979	969
31st Dec., 1920. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
31st Dec., 1920. — Index-numbers ..	971	964	933	966	951	967	962
31st Dec., 1921. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
31st Dec., 1921. — Index-numbers ..	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
31st Dec., 1922. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
31st Dec., 1922. — Index-numbers ..	941	960	930	961	948	959	948
31st Dec., 1923. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
31st Dec., 1923. — Index-numbers ..	955	962	930	961	954	966	954
31st Dec., 1924. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
31st Dec., 1924. — Index-numbers ..	955	960	928	960	951	966	954
31st Dec., 1925. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
31st Dec., 1925. — Index-numbers ..	956	960	897	960	945	966	949
31st Dec., 1926. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
31st Dec., 1926. — Index-numbers ..	910	959	898	960	936	966	931
31st Dec., 1927. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
31st Dec., 1927. — Index-numbers ..	908	957	898	956	935	964	929
31st Dec., 1928. — Weighted average weekly hours of labour (*a*) ..	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
31st Dec., 1928. — Index-numbers ..	903	954	898	954	926	957	925

(*a*) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

There was a considerable diminution in each State during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male occupations, while during 1922 and 1923, in certain States, but principally in New South Wales, hours of labour were increased. Each State, excepting New South Wales, shows a decrease for both 1924 and 1925, while, for 1926, four of the States show decreases, the remaining two, Queensland and Tasmania, showing minor increases on account of further industries being brought under Commonwealth Arbitration Court awards, in which the prescribed hours are, in some instances, greater than in the corresponding State awards. The marked decreases in average hours per week in Queensland during 1925 and in New South Wales during 1926 were due to the general reduction of hours to 44 per week in these States during the years mentioned. Further decreases were recorded during 1927 and 1928 in all States excepting Queensland, where hours remained stationary during both years. The decline in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania in 1928 was due mainly to the reduction of the standard hours of labour in Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.), as awarded by the Commonwealth Court. The decrease recorded in Western Australia was due mainly to Group II. (Engineering etc.), the standard hours being reduced to 44

per week. The weighted average weekly hours index-number for Australia at 31st December, 1928, was 925, as compared with 1,000 at 30th April, 1914 a reduction of 7.5 per cent. During the period under review the percentage reduction in hours was greatest in New South Wales (10.6), followed by Queensland (9.9), Western Australia (5.1), Victoria (4.3), South Australia (3.9), and Tasmania (3.7).

9. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1928.**—The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1928. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on p. 84, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for the years specified from 1891 to 1928.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N.S. Wales ..	44 1	42 1	43 11	51 5	56 2	94 0	95 10	91 6	94 6	93 6	96 0	100 5	101 10	102 7
Victoria ..	40 5	38 9	40 9	50 6	54 7	86 1	93 7	91 4	95 7	95 5	97 2	99 6	100 3	99 8
Queensland ..	46 6	44 8	46 2	51 1	53 5	91 6	96 8	93 10	94 2	95 9	99 11	100 1	100 1	101 2
S. Australia ..	41 7	41 8	42 0	51 11	54 5	82 8	89 5	87 6	90 9	91 10	94 4	95 8	96 7	96 2
W. Australia ..	52 4	53 7	53 11	59 0	62 10	89 9	95 0	93 9	94 2	94 8	97 0	98 9	98 10	99 6
Tasmania ..	38 6	35 6	36 10	41 0	52 8	85 9	91 8	88 5	92 4	92 6	93 5	94 10	93 10	93 3
Australia (*a*)	43 5	41 10	43 5	51 3	55 7	89 10	94 6	91 6	94 4	94 3	96 9	99 4	100 2	100 5

(*a*) Weighted average.

A comparison of the 1911 rates with those ruling in 1891 shows an increase of only 18 per cent. for Australia, against 95.9 per cent. from 1911 to 1928. So far as individual States are concerned, during the first period the greatest percentage increase was in South Australia and Victoria (both 24.9 per cent.), and least in Tasmania (6.5 per cent.). During the period 1911 to 1928, the position is reversed so far as Tasmania is concerned, the largest increase (127.6 per cent.) having taken place in that State. The least increase has occurred in Western Australia, viz., 68.6 per cent.

10. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1928.**—The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on page 84, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group for the years specified from 1891 to 1928.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52 5	48 2	52 3	57 8	59 6	95 1	98 2	95 4	99 2	99 7	101 2	104 5	104 6	103 11
,, II.	47 8	47 7	48 5	54 6	57 9	92 5	98 2	93 10	97 4	97 5	100 4	102 0	102 10	102 1
,, III	38 2	37 11	44 7	50 9	55 8	89 3	93 10	91 10	94 2	94 0	96 6	98 9	99 8	99 9
,, IV.	36 8	36 5	36 3	50 3	53 0	86 5	93 3	91 1	93 11	93 0	93 2	96 6	98 3	99 4
,, V.	53 5	50 1	51 0	58 11	63 10	99 6	104 7	102 9	104 5	108 3	109 6	111 5	113 7	117 10
,, VI	46 4	44 8	46 5	51 11	56 0	88 11	95 0	91 11	96 2	95 6	98 2	100 6	101 4	100 8
,, VII.	50 6	47 6	53 10	62 1	65 5	95 7	102 5	100 5	103 8	105 6	108 5	110 8	112 10	112 4
,, VIII.	58 1	53 10	54 8	61 2	65 2	103 10	105 4	103 8	104 5	104 2	108 7	109 6	109 9	109 10
,, IX.	50 10	51 0	52 4	57 0	59 8	93 1	97 5	93 4	97 8	96 11	100 6	102 6	103 1	102 2
,, X.	39 6	36 0	40 9	46 7	52 8	87 3	90 2	88 5	92 6	89 4	93 3	95 6	97 4	96 3
,, XI.	38 2	34 6	38 5	44 7	49 10	88 0	101 8	99 9	102 4	97 10	104 8	103 7	103 7	103 3
,, XII.	34 10	33 6	32 1	43 0	49 5	87 1	89 0	83 11	85 8	85 10	87 4	93 5	94 3	95 9
,, XIII.	32 10	30 6	30 8	45 5	47 11	80 6	84 2	82 4	84 6	86 0	89 1	90 10	93 3	93 3
,, XIV.	39 7	38 7	38 10	47 7	54 0	84 11	91 1	88 8	92 3	92 2	93 11	95 6	96 0	96 1
ALL GROUPS (*a*)	43 5	41 10	43 5	51 3	55 7	89 10	94 6	91 6	94 4	94 3	96 9	99 4	100 2	100 5

(*a*) Weighted average.

During the period 1891 to 1911, the greatest increase occurred in Group XIII. (Domestic) 38.3 per cent., followed by Groups IV. (Clothing, etc.) 37.0 per cent, and III. (Food, Drink, etc.) 33.0 per cent., while the least increase is in Group VIII. (Mining) 5.3 per cent. From 1911 to 1928 Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) showed the largest increase with 131.6 per cent., followed by XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.) 122.7 per cent., and X. (Other Land Transport) 103.6 per cent. The rate of increase was least in Group IX. (Railways and Tramways) 79.2 per cent.

11. **Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—States, 1901 to 1928.**—The following table shows, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State at the close of the years specified, the weighted average wage for Australia in 1911 being taken as base (= 1,000) :—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males), for years specified, 1901 to 1928. (Weighted Average Wage for Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-numbers.										
	1901 to 1912.	1913-24.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
N.S. Wales ..	158	874	858	1,003	1,096	1,869	1,785	1,844	1,824	1,873	1,959	1,988	2,001
Victoria ..	150	909	796	985	1,065	1,826	1,783	1,865	1,862	1,897	1,941	1,957	1,944
Queensland ..	87	627	901	997	1,042	1,836	1,830	1,837	1,868	1,950	1,952	1,953	1,974
S. Australia ..	134	567	819	1,013	1,062	1,745	1,708	1,770	1,791	1,841	1,867	1,885	1,877
W. Australia ..	69	489	1,052	1,152	1,226	1,853	1,829	1,838	1,847	1,893	1,927	1,928	1,941
Tasmania ..	54	482	719	799	1,028	1,788	1,726	1,802	1,805	1,823	1,851	1,832	1,820
Australia(*a*)	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,085	1,844	1,785	1,840	1,839	1,887	1,938	1,955	1,959

(*a*) Weighted average.

12. **Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1928.**—The following table shows the variations in nominal wage index-numbers for the 14 industrial groups, based on rates of wage at the end of the years specified. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and show not only the variations in wages in each industrial group but also the relative wages as between the several groups :—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males) in Industrial Groups for years specified, 1901 to 1928. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-Numbers.										
	1901 to 1912.	1913-24.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,125	1,161	1,916	1,860	1,935	1,943	1,973	2,037	2,039	2,028
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	101	636	945	1,064	1,127	1,915	1,832	1,900	1,901	1,957	1,991	2,006	1,993
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	34	576	871	991	1,085	1,832	1,792	1,837	1,835	1,883	1,926	1,944	1,947
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	13	124	708	981	1,034	1,819	1,777	1,833	1,815	1,817	1,883	1,917	1,939
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	996	1,149	1,246	2,040	2,004	2,037	2,113	2,137	2,173	2,216	2,299
VI. Other Manufacturing	102	875	907	1,013	1,093	1,854	1,793	1,876	1,863	1,915	1,961	1,977	1,964
VII. Building	67	190	1,050	1,213	1,276	1,999	1,960	2,023	2,058	2,115	2,160	2,202	2,191
VIII. Mining	71	161	1,067	1,194	1,272	2,056	2,022	2,037	2,033	2,119	2,137	2,142	2,143
IX. Rail and Tram Services	68	224	1,021	1,113	1,165	1,901	1,821	1,906	1,892	1,962	2,001	2,012	1,994
X. Other Land Transport	9	70	795	910	1,026	1,760	1,725	1,806	1,744	1,820	1,863	1,900	1,878
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	74	198	751	871	972	1,984	1,947	1,997	1,908	2,043	2,020	2,021	2,014
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc. ..	8	72	627	839	965	1,736	1,637	1,671	1,675	1,704	1,823	1,839	1,869
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	598	887	935	1,642	1,606	1,648	1,678	1,738	1,772	1,820	1,820
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	36	233	759	929	1,054	1,778	1,730	1,800	1,798	1,833	1,863	1,872	1,874
All Groups(*a*) ..	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,085	1,844	1,785	1,840	1,839	1,887	1,938	1,955	1,959

(*a*) Weighted average.

13. **Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.**—Wages are said to be *nominal* when they represent the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as *effective* when their equivalence in purchasing power is expressed, that is their purchasing power according to some definite composite unit or regimen, the cost of which is ascertained at a particular date or during a particular period adopted as a datum for reference. The relation between nominal and effective wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11.

14. **Variations in Effective Wages, 1901 to 1928.**—In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, and (ii.) cost of commodities and housing. Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours represents the same hourly rate as 48s. per week of 48 hours. Similarly, if the cost of commodities and housing increases 25 per cent., e.g., if the prices index-number rises from 1,000 to 1,250, then 60s. per week (the index-number being 1,250), is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index-number was 1,000). Or, again, if the prices index-number falls from 1,000 to 750, then 60s. per week, when the index-number is 750, would have the same purchasing-power as 80s. when the index-number was 1,000. Ignoring for the present the number of hours worked, and assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power, the actual average wages paid may be reduced to their effective value by applying the prices index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shows the effective wage index-numbers so ascertained in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1928.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers, the nominal wage index-numbers for years prior to 1914 given in sub-para. 11 hereof have been divided by the price index-numbers. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for these years are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901, 1911 and 1913 are concerned, as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was very slight, it is possible even if the wage data were available in quarters, that the index-numbers used would approximate very closely to those based on averages for the year.

Effective Wages (Full Work)—Adult Males—1901 to 1928.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
N.S.W. ..	961	973	906	890	875	911	1,079	1,113	1,040	1,069	1,048	1,035	1,079	1,089
Victoria ..	915	1,037	961	925	904	875	1,038	1,102	1,036	1,097	1,073	1,069	1,095	1,120
Queensland	1,172	1,090	1,038	1,042	990	1,036	1,244	1,273	1,214	1,232	1,241	1,183	1,222	1,236
S. Australia	948	957	929	934	901	853	1,027	1,090	1,036	1,051	1,053	1,076	1,073	1,089
W. Australia	1,024	1,023	1,070	1,095	1,008	1,012	1,139	1,226	1,192	1,161	1,162	1,165	1,199	1,156
Tasmania ..	827	838	942	869	840	830	977	1,053	1,000	1,017	1,044	1,037	1,072	1,099
Australia	964	1,000	948	932	907	911	1,076	1,126	1,062	1,095	1,081	1,072	1,102	1,115

In the preceding table the effective wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. Subject to the qualification already referred to, which, as has been pointed out, does not materially affect the figures, the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be seen that comparing 1928 with 1901, and with 1911, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in all States.

15. **Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1928.**—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Chapter III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shown in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as base, and are shown in Column IV. In Column V. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."* A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 8) show variations in effective wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but also for unemployment.

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* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No 1) that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, for the years specified, 1901 to 1928.(a)

Year.	I. Nominal Wage Index-numbers.	II. Percentage Unemployed.	Rate of Wage Index-numbers, allowing for Lost Time. III. Actual.	Rate of Wage Index-numbers, allowing for Lost Time. IV. Recomputed. (1911. =1,000).	V. Retail Price Index-numbers.	Effective Wage Index-numbers. VI. Full Work.	Effective Wage Index-numbers. VII. Allowing for Unemployment.
1901 ..	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906 ..	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907 ..	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908 ..	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909 ..	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910 ..	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911 ..	**1,000**	4.7	953	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1912 ..	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913 ..	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914 ..	1,081	8.3	991	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915 ..	1,092	9.3	990	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916 ..	1,144	5.8	1,078	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917 ..	1,226	7.1	1,139	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918 ..	1,270	5.8	1,196	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919 ..	1,370	6.6	1,280	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920 ..	1,627	6.5	1,521	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921 ..	1,826	11.2	1,621	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922 ..	1,801	9.3	1,634	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923 ..	1,805	7.1	1,677	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1924 ..	1,840	8.9	1,676	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046
1925 ..	1,861	8.8	1,697	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034
1926 ..	1,914	7.1	1,778	1,866	1,786	1,072	1,045
1927 ..	1,946	7.0	1,810	1,899	1,766	1,102	1,075
1928 ..	1,963	10.8	1,751	1,837	1,760	1,115	1,044

(a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

Note.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the effective wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VII., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing-power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911, the lowest point reached being in 1915 when the full time index-number was 14.6 per cent. less, or, allowing for unemployment, 18.7 per cent. less than for the base year. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in 1921, when wages increased considerably while prices declined, the increase in effective wages being 7.6 per cent., but only 0.2 per cent. allowing for unemployment. Unemployment reached its "peak" during 1921. Both wages and prices fell in 1922, but the former less than the latter, resulting in a further increase in the effective wage. As wages remained practically stationary while prices rose, the effective wage for 1923 showed a decline. A rise in wages coincided with a fall in prices during 1924, and the effective wage increased, but as the average unemployment was higher than in the previous year, the increase in the effective wage was greater for full work than allowing for unemployment.

Wages and prices both rose during 1925 and 1926, the latter in 1926 reaching their highest point for the period under investigation. Unemployment remained stationary in 1925, but, as prices rose more rapidly than the rise in nominal wages, effective wages decreased. In 1926, unemployment decreased, and, although prices again rose more rapidly than nominal wages, the effective wage allowing for unemployment increased. Effective wages for full-time work, however, again decreased. During 1927 nominal wages rose, whilst prices fell, and as the percentage of unemployment showed a slight decline the result was a rise in the effective wage index-number for full work, and also in the index-number allowing for unemployment. During the year 1928 there was a further rise in the effective wage index-number for full work. Unemployment, however, increased, and the effective wage index-number, after allowing for unemployment, showed a decline as compared with the previous year. Comparison with 1911 shows that the effective wage for full time work was 11.5 per cent., and, allowing for unemployment, 4.4 per cent. higher during 1928.

16. **Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1928.**—The preceding tables refer to variations in effective wages, having regard to fluctuations in prices and unemployment. Another important matter is the question of relative output or production per head of population measured quantitatively. If measured by value alone, a rise in prices would have the effect of making an equal production with that of a time when prices were lower show a fictitious increase. Any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in quantity of production must therefore allow for the variations in prices. This is done in the table on the next page, in which Column I. shows the estimated value of production (*a*) in the aggregate and (*b*) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shown in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1,000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. price index-numbers are given. Production price index-numbers are available only from 1908. For earlier years the wholesale price index-numbers have been used. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They show the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated.

It should be noted that the following table showing the estimated relative productive activity in Australia is not comparable with tables shown in previous Reports on account of an alteration in the method of computing the index-numbers in Column III. The method adopted is explained in Production Bulletin, No. 22.

The index-numbers for the years from 1914 to 1922 cover a period which in several respects was abnormal. At the beginning of that period there was a widespread drought, and again in 1918 dry conditions prevailed. Further, the enlistments for war service took from industry over 300,000 adult males in the prime of life, while the dislocation of industry owing to the altered conditions arising out of the war must also have adversely affected the productivity of Australia. It is, however, impossible to measure these effects quantitatively.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified :—

Estimated Value of Australian Production, 1906 to 1928.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1906 ..	25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907 ..	30,323	53,704	15,667	3,940	28,157	34,090	165,881
1908 ..	37,150	46,097	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,490
1909 ..	41,056	51,331	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	173,268
1910 ..	39,752	56,017	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	185,399
1911 ..	38,774	52,729	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	188,359
1912 ..	45,754	56,148	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	209,236
1913 ..	46,162	63,146	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	220,884
1914 ..	36,052	67,076	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	213,543
1915 ..	75,475	70,144	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	255,543
1916 ..	61,255	83,003	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	261,945
1917 ..	59,641	91,917	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,356
1918 ..	59,036	96,573	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,786
1919–20 ..	72,202	111,594	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,608
1920–21 ..	112,801	90,573	52,613	11,136	21,613	101,778	390,514
1921–22 ..	81,890	74,982	44,417	10,519	19,977	112,517	344,302
1922–23 ..	84,183	97,029	43,542	11,124	20,316	123,188	379,382
1923–24 ..	81,166	110,075	42,112	11,866	22,232	132,732	400,183
1924–25 ..	107,163	126,773	45,190	12,357	24,646	137,977	454,106
1925–26 ..	89,267	113,327	48,278	12,784	24,592	143,256	431,504
1926–27 ..	98,295	111,168	46,980	12,790	24,007	153,634	446,874
1927–28 ..	84,256	125,068	50,261	12,181	22,983	158,562	453,311

The table hereunder shows the value of production as affected by the factors previously indicated.

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Australia for the years specified, 1871 to 1928.

Year.	I. Estimated Value of Production. (a) Total. (000 omitted.)	I. Estimated Value of Production. (b) Per head of Population.	II. Relative Value of Production per head Year 1911 =1,000.	III. Price-Index-Numbers Year 1911 =1,000. a	IV. Estimated Relative Productive Activity per head Index-Numbers Year 1911 =1,000.
	£	£			
1871	46,700	27.46	667	1,229	543
1881	71,116	30.83	749	1,121	668
1891	96,087	29.65	720	945	762
1901	114,585	29.96	728	974	747
1906	147,043	35.94	873	948	921
1907	165,881	39.86	968	1,021	948
1908	162,490	38.39	932	1,001	927
1909	173,268	40.07	973	971	1,002
1910	185,399	41.90	1,017	972	1,046
1911	188,359	41.18	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	209,236	44.08	1,070	1,078	993
1913	220,884	45.14	1,096	1,074	1,020
1914	213,543	42.95	1,043	1,238	842
1915	255,543	51.42	1,249	1,288	970
1916	261,945	53.26	1,293	1,412	916
1917	279,356	56.07	1,362	1,546	881
1918	291,786	57.43	1,395	1,632	855
1919–20	343,608	64.79	1,573	1,887	834
1920–21	390,514	72.17	1,753	1,888	928
1921–22	344,302	62.50	1,518	1,629	932
1922–23	379,382	67.35	1,636	1,774	922
1923–24	400,183	69.60	1,690	1,925	878
1924–25	454,106	77.31	1,877	1,930	973
1925–26	431,504	72.01	1,748	1,880	930
1926–27	446,874	73.13	1,776	1,835	968
1927–28	453,311	73.48	1,784	1,954	913

a The index-numbers for years prior to 1908 are wholesale prices index-numbers; from 1908 onward production price index-numbers (the basis being indicated in Production Bulletin No. 22).

§ 4. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. **The Basic Wage.**—(i.) *General.*—The "basic wage" in Australia is understood to mean the lowest wage which can be paid to an unskilled labourer on the basis of "the normal needs of an average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community."* This wage is fixed by various industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Federal and State Arbitration Acts, and is varied from time to time according to changes in cost of living, constitution of the family unit, etc. In addition to the "basic" wage, these tribunals also determine what is known as the "secondary" wage—"the extra payment to be made for trained skill or other exceptional qualities necessary for an employee exercising the functions required."†

(ii.) *History in Australia.*—The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, when he incorporated in a Parliamentary Bill a clause to the following effect, viz. :—

> "The natural and proper measure of wages is such a sum as is a fair immediate recompense for the labour for which they are paid, having regard to its character and duration; but it can never be taken at a less sum than such as is sufficient to maintain the labourer and his family in a state of health and reasonable comfort.
>
> It is the duty of the State to make provision by positive law for securing the proper distribution of the net products of labour in accordance with the principles hereby declared."

The Bill in question did not become law, but the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite, however, of these pronouncements and the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria) it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment" on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per diem or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five." The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 7d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 5d. for all other expenditure.

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* Mr. Justice Higgins—*A New Province for Law and Order* † Ibid.

The above rate has been varied from time to time in accordance with the Retail Price Index Numbers prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for the city or town in which the persons affected are employed. The present weekly wage rates (as at 1st May, 1929) for the various capital cities as so varied are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Sydney (*a*)	4	15	0
Melbourne	4	9	6
Brisbane (*a*)	4	1	6
Adelaide (*a*)	4	8	0
Perth (*a*)	4	6	0
Hobart	4	6	0
Six Capitals (Weighted Average) ..	4	10	6

The above amounts include the sum of 3s. per week which was added in 1921 for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard.

The adequacy or otherwise of the amount allotted under the "Harvester" judgment has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several subsequent occasions the need for its review. The upset from the war, however, placed such an inquiry out of the question. Whatever its limitations, the Harvester judgment proved a great boon during the war years by providing a basis for variation according to changes in cost of living and also a foundation upon which "margins for skill" could be imposed.

(iii.) *Awards in Operation.*—The basic wage rates fixed by State arbitration tribunals vary from those obtaining in the Federal sphere not only as regards amount, but also in respect of constitution of family unit whose needs it purports to supply.

The awards of various State tribunals in operation at the present moment are shown in the following statement. The industrial tribunals in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia made no alteration during 1928 in the basic rates of wage previously declared.

State.	Basic Wage.		Date of Operation.	Family Unit (for Male Rate).
	Males.	Females.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
New South Wales ..	(*b*)4 5 0	2 6 0	1.7.27	Man and wife
Victoria	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Queensland ..	4 5 0	2 3 0	28.9.25	Man, wife, and three children
South Australia ..	4 5 6	1 19 6	1.7.25	(*d*)
Western Australia ..	(*e*)4 5 0	2 5 11	1.7.26	(*d*)
Tasmania ..	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)

(*a*) The basic rates of wage fixed by State tribunals for these cities are shown hereon.

(*b*) Plus child allowances referred to hereafter. The basic rate for rural workers is £4 4s. per week.

(*c*) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.

(*d*) Although the family unit is not specifically defined in the legislation of these States the tribunals appointed to determine the basic wage have adopted the unit of man, wife and two children.

(*e*) On 5th June, 1929, the Court of Arbitration declared the basic rates of wage to be as follows :—Adult males, £4 7s. ; adult females, £2 7s.

(iv.) *Royal Commission on the Basic Wage,* 1920.—The Federal basic wage referred to in paragraph 2 was made operative in other parts of Australia on the basis of the relative Retail Price Index Numbers applicable to the locality, but only one comprehensive attempt has been made by the Federal authorities to ascertain specifically what the actual requirements were in the various States according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household in respect of a family consisting of a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age.

The attempt referred to was made by a Royal Commission, and their report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Sydney	5	17	1
Melbourne	5	16	6
Brisbane	5	6	2
Adelaide	5	16	1
Perth	5	13	11
Hobart	5	16	11
Six Capitals (Weighted Average) ..	5	15	8

The recommendations of this Commission were not given effect to owing to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates. For further particulars of this Commission see page 30 of this Report.

2. **Child Endowment.**—(i.) *General.*—The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age has become very prominent in Australia in recent years, and is actually in operation in certain instances. The system has been in force in various forms in England and on the Continent as far back as 1795, the first instance occurring in England in that year.†

(ii.) *The New South Wales Scheme.*—The earliest attempt made in Australia to institute the system was in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease automatically when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, and the matter dropped until the Session of 1926–27, when measures providing for the payment of child allowances became law.‡ These measures provide for (*a*) the declaration of a basic wage for a man and wife,§ and (*b*) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances would only be paid to the extent by which the total earnings of the worker and his family fall short of the sum represented by the *basic wage,* plus child

* The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne as at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 13s. per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index number.

† A complete survey of the systems in force in various countries is contained in Elinor Rathbone's *Disinherited Family: A Plea for the Endowment of the Family.*

‡ *Family Endowment Act* 1927; *Finance* (*Family Endowment Tax*) *Act* 1927; *Industrial Arbitration* (*Living Wage Declaration*) *Act* 1927. See also p. 53 for particulars of these Acts.

§ This was subsequently declared at £4 5s. per week for adult males and £2 6s. per week for adult females. A separate rate for rural employees was declared later at £4 4s. per week.

allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child. Thus a worker with three dependent children receiving £5 by way of wages would not be entitled to the allowance, but would receive it in respect of a fourth child. These payments in New South Wales commenced to operate from 1st September, 1927. The fund from which these payments are made was created by a levy on the wages bill of employers, with a rebate of 10 per cent. in respect of workers employed under Federal awards. The rate of tax to be collected by the Government from employers during 1929 was fixed at 2 per cent.

(iii.) *Commonwealth Public Service.*—The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service.* Following upon the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage in 1920 (referred to above) the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C.) asked the Chairman (A. B. Piddington, K.C.) to submit a scheme to give effect to the recommendations, and Mr. Piddington suggested splitting up the amount recommended into a flat rate of £4 per week for a man and wife, and 12s. per week for each child, with an appropriate levy (about 10s. 9d. per worker per week) on all employers to finance the scheme. The Commonwealth Government decided to apply this scheme to the Commonwealth Public Service, and from 1st November, 1920, a flat rate basic wage of £4 per week and child endowment at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age was paid to officers, with a limitation of £400 per annum by way of salary plus allowance. This system of payment remained in force until 1923, when, owing to no adjustments of the basic wage according to Retail Price Index Numbers having taken place in the interim, the Government was sometimes paying over, and sometimes under, the true "Harvester" equivalent of wages, notwithstanding child allowance, which averaged £10 per annum per adult employee. At the time of its grant by the Commonwealth Government the Prime Minister stated that it was not suggested that the amount of 5s. per week was sufficient, but any adjustment was a matter for the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

The question was not considered by the Arbitrator until 1923, when the problem of amalgamating war-time cost of living allowances, married men's allowances, etc., was before him. The Arbitrator granted to the Service the full equivalent of the "Harvester" wage as a flat basic wage for single and married adults, based upon the Retail Price Index Number for the six capital cities for the year ended 31st March, 1923, deducting therefrom the averaged value per adult employee of child endowment (£10). By this process the net basic wage for the Service was £195 per annum with an allowance of £13 per annum in respect of each dependent child under fourteen years of age. It will be realized from the foregoing that the Arbitrator by his method altered the principle of paying these allowances as an addition to the basic wage to one whereby the officers, by suffering an all-round deduction of £10† per annum, mutually created a fund from which the allowance was paid. Thus, for the first time in history, the basic wage was split up and distributed according to the family or economic needs of the employee. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to a sum derived from salary and allowance of £500 per annum.

* The payment of a single maternity bonus of £5 to the mother of any viable child or children delivered at a birth was instituted by the Commonwealth Government on 10th October, 1912, and up to 30th June, 1928, 2,088,424 claims have been paid in this respect, representing a total expenditure of £10,442,120.

† By subsequent increase of the average number of children per adult employee, the deduction is now £12 per annum.

(iv) *National Scheme.*—The Federal Government, in June, 1927, called a conference at Melbourne of the Premiers of the several States to consider the question from a national stand-point. The Prime Minister submitted various estimates of cost of endowing dependent children under fourteen years of age in Australia at 5s. per week. After discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to a Royal Commission to be appointed by the Commonwealth Government. On the 28th September, 1927, the following Commissioners were appointed:—Messrs. Thomas S. O'Halloran, K.C. (Chairman); John Curtin; Ivor Evans; Stephen Mills; and Mrs. Florence M. Muscio, M.A.

The Commissioners were appointed to inquire into and report upon the following questions:—

1. The general question of the institution of a system of child endowment or family allowances in Australia, with particular reference to its social and economic effects, and, if the institution of such a system is recommended.
2. The methods by which such a system could be established.
3. The relation of such a system to wage fixation, having regard to the interest of the wage earner, of industry generally, and of the community.
4. The application of a system of child endowment or family allowances to persons whose wages are not regulated by law, or who are not engaged in industry as wage earners.
5. The limit of income, if any, subject to which payment by way of child endowment or family allowances should be made.
6. The methods of financing or giving effect to a system of child endowment or family allowances, with particular reference to the practicability and desirability of providing the necessary funds from public revenue, from industry, or from both sources, and in what proportion and upon what principle.
7. The methods of administering such a system.
8. The cost of such a system, including administrative expenses and reserves, if thought necessary.
9. The legal methods of giving effect to any system recommended, with particular reference to the existing distribution of Commonwealth and State powers.
10. Any matters of public interest which may arise as the result of the institution of a system of child endowment or family allowances.

The Commission assembled in Melbourne to make necessary arrangements for the inquiry. The first evidence was taken in Brisbane on 1st November, 1927. The Commission visited each of the capital cities, and the number of witnesses examined was 227. The witnesses included official representatives of Commonwealth and State Departments, members of professorial staffs attached to the Departments of Economics and Commerce at various Universities, members of the medical profession connected with maternity and child welfare activities, representatives of a number of large commercial undertakings (including banks), also of organized bodies, chiefly organizations of employers and employees, women's leagues and associations, charitable and philanthropic bodies, nursing societies, kindergarten unions, baby health centres, etc.

The Commission was not unanimous in its findings, and the opinions and recommendations of the members were embodied in two separate reports. The first of these (the *majority* report) is signed by the Chairman and Commissioners Evans and Mills, and the second (the *minority* report) is signed by Commissioners Mrs. Muscio and J. Curtin. The reports deal exhaustively with the constitutional aspects, existing systems, industrial legislation, the basic wage, standard of living, regulation of wages and working conditions and cognate matters. The Report of the Commissioners was submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General on 15th December, 1928.

The following extracts from the Introductory Statement of the "*majority*" Report give in summarized form the views of the Commissioners responsible for that Report :—

"Do the writers of this Report recommend child endowment or not? While the statement answers this first question in the negative, it leaves untouched many important points connected with the subject, which we hope will be elucidated by a perusal of the Report. The scheme contemplated in the terms of reference is one in which the necessary funds would be provided from public revenue, or from industry, or from both sources. This assumption seems to be (and this was the point of view of numerous witnesses) that this provision of funds should be wholly an addition to the sums now paid as wages.

In our opinion, such a scheme should not be adopted. Some of the reasons for that conclusion are that :—

(1) The claim that child endowment in this form is necessary on the ground that wages are insufficient has not, we think, been established.

(2) The additional taxation necessary to finance from public revenue a scheme for full maintenance of dependent children as claimed would cause disastrous reactions.

(3) If "industry" were directly levied upon to provide the funds, or an important proportion of the funds, the result would be not less injurious. An immediate effect would be an increase in the cost of living, partially defeating the object of the levy. Also, there would be great danger of adding to unemployment, and so increasing rather than diminishing the total of distress in the community.

(4) The basic wage contains elements of child endowment much more than sufficient, if directly applied, to provide for all existing dependent children. If the basic wage be not reduced by the elimination of those elements, and if public funds be applied to provide a general scheme of child endowment, the result, in our opinion, would be a marked flush of extravagant spending and a sharp rise in the cost of living, shortly followed by a check in prosperity, by a more or less severe collapse in values, and by serious unemployment.

(5) By removing from parents all financial responsibility for their children, parental responsibility would be weakened, incentive to effort reduced, and the sense of unity of interest between parents lessened.

(6) Any available public money could be more beneficially used than in providing child endowment. So far as the residual cases in the community which need some assistance are concerned, we are satisfied that the expenditure of sums much less than those required, even for a small measure of child endowment, would, if applied to the extension and perfecting of existing social services, secure greater benefits.

(7) We are of opinion that essential conditions precedent to the establishment of any scheme of child endowment should be—

(i) That the Commonwealth Parliament should have first obtained full and exclusive power—

(*a*) To control wage fixation and 'industrial matters' as defined in Industrial Statutes;

(*b*) To establish and control child endowment.

(ii) That any existing State legislation instituting a scheme of child endowment be repealed.

(iii) [A condition of another order] That the basic wage should be reduced by elimination of the provision for children which is now an integral part of that wage.

(8) Unless both child endowment and wage fixation were under exclusive control of one tribunal, new and prolific causes of industrial discontent and disputes would be created."

The opening remarks in the "*minority*" Report are given hereunder :—
"We dissent from the finding of the majority of the Commission that no consideration be given to the payment of allowances to dependent children until the Commonwealth has absolute control over the whole field of industry and wage regulation, and that even when this is effected the allowances should be contingent on the adoption of the revolutionary innovation indicated in their report. To delay what we regard as a measure of justice for the families hereinafter specified, while the body politic is engaged in a protracted and highly contentious constitutional struggle, involving a recasting of the powers of the Commonwealth and the States in regard to industrial sovereignty, is not only unnecessary, but unjustified. The people of Australia on several occasions have by popular plebiscite rejected the proposal. We do not regard it as an essential feature of a system of family allowances."

Findings in the *minority* Report :—

"(1) That for workers in industry some system of family allowances is the logical corollary of the living-wage doctrine.

(2) That on the whole the basic wage as determined by the Commonwealth and State Tribunals has provided a frugal standard of comfort for a family of man, wife, and two children.

(3) That for families of wage-earners, where the children number more than two, the standard has been generally lower than is reasonable, having regard to the definitions implied in the awards of the courts, the disparity increasing with the size of the family.

(4) That in equity any system of allowances to improve the standard of living for the larger families of wage-earners should be extended to similar families of those who are not wage-earners.

(5) That in the case of widows with dependent children and other families without a male wage-earner, there is urgent need both in the interests of these families and of the community for the payment of allowances.

(6) That it is undesirable to make allowances for the families of wage-earners part of the system of wage fixing, and that although it may be desirable for all wages to be fixed for the same family unit, it is not essential that any scheme of family allowances should be delayed because the Commonwealth Government has not at present sole control of industrial matters.

(7) That the country can at present afford to inaugurate a moderate system of family allowances.

(8) That such an expenditure of part of the national income would be a good investment for the community.

(9) That according to the evidence of the Federal Solicitor-General the Commonwealth Parliament possesses the constitutional power to enact legislation providing for a system of allowances for families.

(10) That the present services in respect of maternity and child welfare are inadequate, and need considerable extension to ensure that all mothers and children who need them have these facilities available.

(11) That in the larger cities the supply of rented houses is inadequate for families on a low income."

Recommendations in the *minority* Report :—

"(1) That the Commonwealth Government pay to widows with dependent children, and also to other families of dependent children where there is no male bread winner, allowances equal to those paid under the New South Wales Widows' Pensions Act of 1925, i.e., £1 per week for the mother and 10s. per week for each dependent child, with a similar limitation of income to that adopted in the New South Wales Act.

(2) That the Commonwealth Government pay to the mother in each family where there are more than two children an allowance of £10 per annum for each dependent child excluding the first two in each family, provided the total income of the family shall not thereby be increased beyond the sum of £300 per annum.

(3) That this allowance be paid also for the first and second dependent child in families where the income falls below the basic wage to an extent which makes it necessary for the allowance to bring the income up to the basic wage. In the case of non-wage-earners or of those not working under specified awards, it is recommended that the wage level used as a basic wage for the purposes of the computation of income be the Commonwealth basic wage adjusted to the 30 towns' weighted average, or the State basic wage, whichever is the lower.

(4) That for the purposes of these allowances the definition of the age of dependency (taken usually as under the school-leaving age, at present 14 years of age in all States) be extended so as to include all children attending school or other instructional courses until the age of at least 16 years.

(5) That in the computation of wages Industrial Tribunals adopt the family unit of man, wife, and two children.

(6) That until all tribunals so adopt a similar unit, it be assumed by the Commonwealth Parliament in legislating to establish family allowances that the wages paid at present for unskilled workers do provide for a family unit of man, wife, and two children.

(7) That to obtain funds for family allowances, the Federal income tax be reviewed in order (*a*) to lower the limit of taxable income for persons without dependents to £200, and (*b*) to grade more steeply the rate of tax for incomes at the highest levels.

(8) That the Federal Government establish a Bureau of Social and Economic Research, either as an independent organization or attached to some existing Department.

(9) That the State Governments extend as quickly as is practicable the provision now being developed for—

(*a*) Pre-natal Clinics and Infant Health Centres ;

(*b*) Maternity Hospitals ;

(*c*) Schools for Mothercraft ;

(*d*) Dental and Medical Services for school children (including treatment for those who require it) so that these services shall be within the reach of all.

(10) That children of pre-school age (from 2 to 5) be examined once every twelve months by school medical and dental officers.

(11) That the Commonwealth Government subsidize the services above mentioned as recommended by the Federal Health Council, which is representative of the States and the Commonwealth, and has already laid the foundations of a joint policy in these matters.

(12) That the Federal Health Council arrange for a survey of the housing of the people to discover the extent to which the health of children suffers by reason of unsuitable living premises, and make recommendations for reform.

(13) That the Department of Education in each State extend as rapidly as possible the teaching of domestic economy for all girls attending primary schools."

At the Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held at Canberra during May, 1929, the Prime Minister informed the Conference that the Commonwealth had appointed a Royal Commission on Child Endowment, and that the Commission had submitted its Report. The minority report recommended a scheme of child endowment financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation. For the reasons stated in the memorandum submitted by the Commonwealth to the Conference the Commonwealth Government was not prepared to adopt this scheme. The Commonwealth Government agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish to the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Government therefore did not propose to establish any system of child endowment. It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase the charges upon industry would be unwise at the present time. The result of the discussion was that it was generally agreed that the matter of child endowment was one to be dealt with as the State Governments should think proper.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

2. **Collection of Information.**—Information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important :— (*a*) Newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications ; (*b*) reports by labour agents and correspondents ; (*c*) official notifications from heads of various Commonwealth and State Departments, and (*d*) quarterly reports by secretaries of trade unions.

On receipt of information regarding the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organizations, and individual employers. The first portions of these forms must be returned immediately, and they provide for information as to (*a*) locality in which the dispute exists ; (*b*) its cause or object ; (*c*) date of commencement ; and (*d*) number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second portions of the forms, which must be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for (*a*) date of termination ; (*b*) conditions or terms on which work was resumed ; (*c*) method by which settlement was effected ; (*d*) estimated loss in wages ; and (*e*) number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wage or hours of labour.

3. **Methods of Tabulation.**—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special inquiries are instituted, generally through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then tabulated, and while the summarized results do not necessarily agree with the testimony of a single individual, they harmonize with the evidence of the majority or of those whose returns appear to be most reliable. Disputes involving less than ten workpeople, or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded ten days, are, however, excluded. The information received is tabulated under four headings :— (*a*) Number of establishments involved ; (*b*) number of workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly ; (*c*) number of working days lost ; and (*d*) estimated loss in wages.

* As these forms have been prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905, it is compulsory for prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

4. **Definitions of Terms.**—Industrial disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three headings, viz., (*a*) strikes, (*b*) lock-outs ; or (*c*) sympathetic strikes, and the following definitions* have been adopted :—

(*a*) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by some or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.

(*b*) A lock-out is a refusal by an employer or several employers to permit some or all of their employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand by the employers, or to resist some demand by their employees.

(*c*) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment or of several establishments make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some other establishment or establishments on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages coming within the definitions adopted are grouped under the generic term " industrial dispute."

" Establishment " means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business, or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

" Workpeople directly involved in dispute "† includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out, the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

" Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute " refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute caused by certain other employees going on strike, or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees whose absence rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. When one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute, such dispute frequently causes loss of time to other employees in occupations dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

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* It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions ; such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, *e.g.*, rabbit trappers who refused to supply rabbits to freezing companies because the companies declined to pay an advanced price, and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to action thereon.

† The same persons may be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case there would be some duplication. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

"Working days lost" refers to time lost in consequence of the dispute, and the figure therefor is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the number of days during which the dispute was in existence.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred, the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short time work due to slackness of trade, etc. This, of course, is not precisely correct, but in the absence of a complete investigation as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be made

"Estimated Loss in Wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. The element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (*e.g.*, shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the quantity of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages in executing the work is not reduced because it has not been commenced and finished within a reasonable period.

In all quarterly tabulations, which, however, are published only in the "Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics," particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter but which had not been settled within that period.

In annual* tabulations, particulars are included of all disputes which commenced or were current during the year under review. As regards "number of disputes," and "number of establishments involved," therefore, duplication will take place in respect of those disputes which started in, and were uncompleted at the end of, a preceding year; the number involved is, however, indicated in a footnote.

5. **Other Particulars.**—The information obtained from the beforementioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(*a*) The duration of disputes; (*b*) the causes of disputes; (*c*) the results of disputes; and (*d*) the methods by which settlements of disputes were effected

6 **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1928.**—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1928 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1927 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 18.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1928 was 287 as compared with 441 during the previous year. In New South Wales 230 disputes occurred. Of this number 186 involved workpeople engaged in coal mining and quarrying. Working days lost during 1928 totalled 777,278 for all disputes in Australia as compared with 1,713,581 working days lost during 1927. The estimated loss of wages was £1,676,696 in 1927 as against £775,359 in the following year. The losses in working days and wages are the lowest recorded since 1918.

* For years prior to 1922, however, the figures include complete particulars of industrial disputes which commenced during any calendar year; and where any such dispute extended into a subsequent year, the relative figures were also incorporated in those for the year in which the dispute commenced.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1928.

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
								£
	New South Wales—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	10	10	1,197	549	1,746	36,330	35,768
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	15	21	36	1,188	1,035
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	4	4	298	6	304	3,221	1,444
VII.	Building	3	7	194	16	210	2,184	2,070
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	186	186	66,058	5,638	71,696	310,839	372,398
X.	Other land transport ..	1	1	40	18	58	1,798	1,937
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	14	52	1,463	3,871	5,334	118,800	102,373
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. ..	1	42	130	..	130	1,170	880
XIV.	Miscellaneous	10	10	908	..	908	4,864	3,863
	Total	230	313	70,303	10,119	80,422	480,394	521,768
	Victoria—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	2	4	57	98	155	1,329	1,460
III.	Food, drink, etc.	4	4	124	40	164	1,760	1,646
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	2	2	96	35	131	2,016	1,376
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	1	1	24	..	24	120	113
VII.	Building	2	2	60	10	70	1,190	1,112
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	1,296	..	1,296	1,296	1,000
X.	Other land transport ..	1	1	7	..	7	70	80
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	8	36	2,645	1,384	4,029	102,878	89,667
	Total	21	51	4,309	1,567	5,876	110,659	96,454
	Queensland—							
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	158	71	229	1,374	1,529
VII.	Building	1	1	10	..	10	45	43
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc.	2	2	214	..	214	1,962	2,354
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	6	26	2,143	369	2,512	60,840	51,936
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	298	358	230	588	6,468	6,086
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	75	..	75	75	60
	Total	12	329	2,958	670	3,628	70,764	62,008
	South Australia—							
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc.	1	1	7	2	9	297	208
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	25	..	25	25	17
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	5	37	1,755	1,209	2,964	49,343	42,374
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	470	..	470	5,170	3,400
	Total	8	40	2,257	1,211	3,468	54,835	45,999
	Western Australia—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	1	1	45	10	55	605	491
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	82	68	150	300	48
V.	Books, printing, binding, etc. ..	1	38	275	35	310	23,560	16,250
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	3	3	320	100	420	1,052	1,180
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	240	..	240	2,090	2,016
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	2	16	1,118	209	1,327	27,081	23,337
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	26	..	26	208	150
	Total	11	62	2,106	422	2,528	54,896	43,472
	Tasmania—							
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	2	2	165	..	165	2,095	2,515
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	1	5	200	..	200	3,050	2,600
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	6	84	90	450	393
	Total	4	8	371	84	455	5,595	5,508

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1928—*continued.*

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
								£
	Northern Territory—							
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	45	..	45	135	150
	Total	1	1	45	..	45	135	150
	All States—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	3	5	102	108	210	1,934	1,951
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	10	10	1,197	549	1,746	36,330	35,768
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution	7	7	379	200	579	4,622	4,258
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	2	2	96	35	131	2,016	1,376
V.	Books, printing, binding, etc. ..	1	38	275	35	310	23,560	16,250
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	5	5	322	6	328	3,341	1,557
VII.	Building	6	10	264	26	290	3,419	3,225
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	194	194	66,764	5,740	72,504	316,245	378,655
IX.	Railway and tramway services	4	4	1,561	..	1,561	3,411	3,033
X.	Other land transport ..	2	2	47	18	65	1,868	2,017
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	36	172	9,324	7,042	16,366	361,992	312,287
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	298	358	230	588	6,468	6,086
XIII.	Domestic hotels, etc. ..	1	42	130	..	130	1,170	880
XIV.	Miscellaneous	15	15	1,530	84	1,614	10,902	8,016
	Total—Australia (*a*) ..	287	804	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	775,359

(*a*) The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of, the year 1927, and in respect of "No. of Disputes" and "No. of Establishments" are duplicated in the figures for 1928, viz.:—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments.	No. of Workers Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales	4	4	556	20	576
Queensland	1	1	21	..	21
Western Australia	1	1	160	..	160
Total	6	6	737	20	757

7. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1928.—(i.) *General.*—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1928, classified according to Industrial Groups. Details regarding the more important disputes which occurred during the year are given hereunder. The figures disclose a decrease compared with those of the previous year as regards number of disputes occurring and working days and wages lost, the decreases being respectively 35, 55, and 54 per cent. The number of disputes is the lowest since 1924. The tables show that of the total number of disputes (287) which occurred in 1928 no less than 194 occurred in connexion with the mining industry, and of these 186 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss in wages through all disputes in Australia was £775,359. The loss through disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £372,398, or 48 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii.) *Details regarding Disputes.*—Maritime workers were involved in two serious dislocations during the year, viz., the marine cooks' dispute which commenced on 3rd March, and the wharf labourers and stevedores' dispute during September. The marine cooks' trouble commenced on 3rd March on the refusal of the owners of the s.s. *Ulimaroa*, berthed at Sydney, to accede to the demand of the cooks to add a cook and a sculleryman to the ship's complement in addition to filling the place of second cook which had become vacant. The Union sent an ultimatum to the owners stating that the second cook would not be signed on unless the additional assistance was engaged. The owners declined to engage the extra help and the vessel, which was due to depart for New Zealand, was held up and many passengers were inconvenienced. The owners took definite action by giving the crew 24 hours' notice.

No settlement of the dispute was reached during March, and early in April the trouble extended owing to the cooks on other vessels refusing to offer for employment in sympathy with the cooks involved in the dispute on the s.s. *Ulimaroa*. Steamers were laid idle at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and other ports. During May and June interstate shipping became greatly disorganized, as the vessels on reaching home ports were laid up. Seamen, wharf labourers and other workpeople directly and indirectly concerned with maritime services were thrown out of employment.

Attempts were made by the Australasian Council of Trade Unions to intervene in the dispute, but the officials of the Marine Cooks' Association were not disposed to hand over control.

The Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association made application to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on 27th April for the suspension or cancellation of the Marine Cooks, Bakers and Butchers' award, and after hearing arguments, the Chief Judge ruled that the respondent union had indulged in direct action and intimated that unless the union satisfied the Court that its attitude would be abandoned action would be taken to preclude members of the union from benefits under the award. Notwithstanding the Court's ruling, the cooks continued the dispute and consequently the award was suspended.

The cooks decided on 14th June to accept the owners' terms of settlement and arrangements were made to recommission the vessels, but complete settlement was not reached for some days, as the owners contended that the union was not abiding by the terms of settlement in regard to the free selection of men for employment.

The Waterside Workers' dispute commenced on the 10th September, when wharf labourers and stevedores ceased work on being informed that they were employed under the terms of the award made by Judge Beeby of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on 21st August, 1928. The officials of the Waterside Workers' Federation had previously informed the employers of their decision to repudiate the award, and had asked for a conference to arrive at an agreement independent of the award. The employers refused to accede to the request for a conference, and consequently work on the wharfs ceased. All States were affected, but the trouble was most acute at Melbourne, Port Adelaide, Fremantle, and Queensland ports. Waterside workers at Sydney were prepared to work, but owing to the ships being laid up at other ports little employment was offering. It was estimated that the number of vessels held up in the various ports was

approximately 70. Volunteer crews were engaged for some vessels which were declared "black." The Federal Council of the Waterside Workers' Federation recommended that the award be accepted under protest, but certain sections of the organization refused to carry out the decision of the Council, and the dispute became widespread.

Under the provisions of the *Transport Workers' Act* 1928, waterside workers were required to obtain a licence, and when the system was brought into operation on 1st October large numbers of non-unionists applied for licences, and disturbances occurred at Melbourne and other ports.

At an Inter-State Conference of maritime workers' unions the opinion was expressed that the Act was a direct challenge to the trade union movement, and instructed all trade unions to oppose the introduction of "free" labour and instructed members not to apply for licences under the Act.

Information as to the provision of this Act and of the number of licences issued is given hereunder :—

The Transport Workers' Act, No. 37 of 1928, was assented to on 24th September, 1928, and came into operation during the waterside workers' dispute.

The third section of the Act is a departure from the usual type of Commonwealth legislation. It confers on the Governor-General the power to make regulations which notwithstanding anything in any other Act (but subject to the Acts Interpretation Acts of 1901–1918 and 1904–1916) "shall have the force of law, with respect to the employment of transport workers, and in particular for regulating the engagement, service, and discharge of transport workers, and the licensing of persons as transport workers, and for regulating and prohibiting the employment of unlicensed persons as transport workers, and for the protection of transport workers."

The term "transport worker" has the wide interpretation of "persons applying for or engaged in work in or in connexion with the provision of services in the transport of persons or goods in relation to trade or commerce by sea with other countries or among the States."

The regulations under the Act required one section of transport workers, viz., waterside workers, to obtain licences to carry on their occupation, as from 1st October, 1928, but this is compulsory only at the ports for which a licensing officer has been appointed. Under the direction of the Minister for Trade and Customs, the Comptroller-General appointed ten licensing officers for thirteen ports, the application of the regulations to each port being considered in the light of the local industrial situation.

Licensing officers were appointed at the following ports :—Melbourne, Port Adelaide, Fremantle, Newcastle, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Bowen, Port Douglas, and for Innisfail, Goondi and Mourilyan, and Townsville and Lucinda. It was not considered necessary to extend the licensing system to other ports. In the main ports licensing commenced on 1st October, 1928, and at other ports a few days later. The number of licenses issued was approximately 27,000, and the great majority were taken out at the time of, and immediately following, the settlement of the waterside dispute.

Provision is made for the cancellation of the licence of a waterside worker who, *inter alia*, refuses to comply with any lawful order given in relation to his employment or who, after offering for or engaging to work, refuses to work

in accordance with the terms of the waterside workers' award, or who exercises intimidation or violence in relation to or uses threatening or abusive language to another licensed person, or who is convicted of an offence such as pillaging of cargo, smuggling, &c., of a nature indicating his unfitness for employment as a waterside worker. The regulations also provides penalties on employers, employees, and others committing breaches of the regulations.

The following statement shows briefly the proceedings taken in the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in reference to the waterside workers' dispute.

On 13th September Judge Beeby, on the application of the employers, made a declaration under section 7 of the Act that a strike existed in the industry in which waterside workers covered by the award of Judge Beeby on 21st August, 1928, were employed.

On 15th September leave was given by Chief Judge Dethridge to an application, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to prosecute the Waterside Workers' Federation for a contravention of Section 6 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Pursuant to the leave so granted the Federation was prosecuted before a Court of Petty Sessions constituted by a Police Magistrate in Melbourne on the 22nd September, 1928, convicted and fined £1,000.

On 20th September the Chief Judge, on the application of employers, suspended in respect of the Ports of Fremantle, Adelaide, Port Kembla, Melbourne (as to members of the Port Phillip Stevedores Branch of the Waterside Workers' Federation only), Brisbane, Mackay, and Bowen those clauses in the award relating to preference of employment for members of the claimant Federation or to priority of engagement for those members.

On 22nd October, 1928, the Chief Judge suspended generally clauses in the award relating to preference of employment for members of the Federation or to priority of engagement for those members, and varied the award (*a*) by inserting therein provisions enabling the employment of wharf workers on weekly hiring; (*b*) by providing, in respect of the "Oversea Section" of the Port of Melbourne "pick up" places other than those originally prescribed. At the same time the award was interpreted in respect of other matters.

Members of the Waterside Workers' Union at different ports took out licences under the Transport Workers' Act on varying dates, but the members at Brisbane and Melbourne refrained from taking out licences until 17th October. Feeling on the wharfs and at "pick up" places ran very high, and clashes occurred between unionists and non-unionists. The members of the union were prepared to work under the terms of the award and took out licences, but at Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane and other ports many unionists were displaced by non-unionists who took out licences during the term of the dispute.

Disputes at the collieries in New South Wales during the year were numerous and resulted in a loss of 310,839 working days. The dislocations of work were mainly due to local differences between the members of the lodges and the managements, and there was no concerted stoppage of work involving the total industry during the period.

Boilermakers at the Government Dockyards, Newcastle, ceased work on 14th February and did not resume until 23rd March. The stoppage was a protest against a system of payment by results or piece-work. A compulsory conference convened by the Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioner was unsuccessful in terminating the dispute. The New South Wales Government decided to close down the works, and informed the employees that the Government would consider the disposal of the dockyards. After further negotiations the men decided to resume work and accept the piece-work system.

A dispute in which the crew of the Victorian lighthouse steamer s.s. *Lady Loch* was involved occurred in January and continued for some weeks. The trouble originally started over penalties imposed under the Navigation Act on certain seamen for being absent without leave, but later as a protest against the decision of the Federal Government to place the crew under Public Service conditions, which the men claimed was a distinct change from the practice for 20 years, and introduced different wages and conditions to those covering other seamen engaged in the Australian trade. The Government, however, decided to bring the manning of the s.s. *Lady Loch* and other lighthouse steamers under the provisions of the Public Service Act, and applications were called for the positions. Many applications were received and the required number of men was chosen, including a number of the original crew of the vessel.

An extensive dispute in Western Australia, involving employees in the job printing industry in Perth, occurred on 23rd February and continued until 24th May. Over 300 workpeople, including a number of female employees, ceased work. The agreement governing rates of wage and working conditions in the job printing industry had expired and negotiations for a new agreement were proceeding between the representatives of the employees and the employers. A revised schedule of rates and conditions which would ensure to members of the union a greater share in the profits of the industry was submitted to a conference in January, but the new schedule was rejected by the employers.

Further negotiations took place, and the matter was referred to a full meeting of the Employers' Association, when the employers adhered to their original decision.

The union asked for a further conference, the negotiations to be confined, so far as the employees were concerned, to wages, holidays and sick pay.

The request of the union was rejected, and the board of management of the union decided to put into operation the decision that members should refuse to fill in their daily time dockets and also refuse to work overtime. The members carried out the instructions from the union, with the result that employees in most offices in the metropolitan area were instantly dismissed.

The State Arbitration Court intervened in the dispute, and the parties were summoned to a compulsory conference which, however, did not result in a settlement. Application for the appointment of an industrial board was made to the Industrial Court by the union, but the President deferred the decision.

Following a conference in the Arbitration Court between representatives of the parties involved in the dispute a settlement was reached. The terms of settlement safeguarded the interests of apprentices involved in the dispute, and provided that no victimization should occur. The employees returned to work on the same conditions and rates of pay as existed at the commencement of the dispute.

8. **Industrial Disputes, 1924 to 1928.**—(i.) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1924 to 1928, and the aggregate for the whole period :—

Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Year.	Manufacturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)	Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscellaneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						
1924 ..	31	15	410	23	25	504
1925 ..	39	15	391	30	24	499
1926 ..	60	17	227	29	27	360
1927 ..	60	19	285	41	36	441
1928 ..	28	6	194	42	17	287
1924 to 1928..	218	72	1,507	165	129	2,091
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.						
1924 ..	6,899	2,753	133,876	5,631	3,287	152,446
1925 ..	8,420	1,882	135,409	25,084	5,951	176,746
1926 ..	12,408	924	93,107	2,901	3,694	113,034
1927 ..	11,368	9,690	132,766	42,487	4,446	200,757
1928 ..	3,304	290	72,504	17,992	2,332	96,422
1924 to 1928..	42,399	15,539	567,662	94,095	19,710	739,405
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.						
1924 ..	116,427	28,204	662,257	85,479	26,279	918,646
1925 ..	129,808	37,615	577,132	291,415	92,600	1,128,570
1926 ..	271,049	10,015	950,770	36,693	41,734	1,310,261
1927 ..	168,432	342,649	868,779	304,586	29,135	1,713,581
1928 ..	71,803	3,419	316,245	367,271	18,540	777,278
1924 to 1928..	757,519	421,902	3,375,183	1,085,444	208,288	5,848,336
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924 ..	80,746	21,359	735,572	61,823	18,199	917,699
1925 ..	124,894	35,674	688,755	209,521	48,700	1,107,544
1926 ..	249,712	7,721	1,098,111	27,306	32,963	1,415,813
1927 ..	138,418	293,792	1,009,580	210,214	24,692	1,676,696
1928 ..	61,160	3,225	378,655	317,337	14,982	775,359
1924 to 1928..	654,930	361,771	3,910,673	826,201	139,536	5,893,111

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.) For the year 1913 the proportion of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. In subsequent years the proportion remained high, ranging from 45 per cent. in 1917 and 1918 to as much as 81 per cent. in 1921 and 1924. During the year 1928 disputes classified in the Mining Group (VIII.) represented 68 per cent. of the total during the year, as compared with 65 per cent during 1927.

During the past five years working days lost through dislocations of work, involving workpeople engaged in mining and quarrying work numbered 3,375,183, representing 58 per cent. of the total loss of working days during the period. The majority of the disputes causing this high percentage of loss involved employees in the coal-mining districts of New South Wales. In making any comparison as to the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class, mention should be made that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States. Two serious disputes, involving maritime and waterside workers, were responsible for the higher figures relating to working days and wages lost in the Transport Group during the year 1928.

(ii) *States.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1924 to 1928, together with the number of workpeople involved, the number of working days lost, and the total estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes—States, 1924 to 1928.

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	Establishments Involved in Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
								£
New South Wales ..	1924	416	584	116,087	17,648	133,735	706,796	755,142
	1925	430	458	123,292	16,937	140,229	649,840	736,601
	1926	256	631	68,281	28,359	96,640	1,111,230	1,229,410
	1927	339	470	108,116	40,425	148,541	1,133,963	1,230,060
	1928	*a*230	313	70,303	10,119	80,422	480,394	521,768
Victoria	1924	30	36	9,621	416	10,037	66,567	50,735
	1925	19	158	5,428	3,172	8,600	131,737	130,817
	1926	33	39	6,320	2,245	8,565	100,735	106,423
	1927	24	36	8,937	284	9,221	54,367	44,470
	1928	21	51	4,309	1,567	5,876	110,659	96,454
Queensland	1924	25	30	2,889	246	3,135	47,214	42,018
	1925	22	64	20,432	840	21,272	219,826	164,480
	1926	29	37	2,054	391	2,445	30,118	27,412
	1927	30	376	29,594	640	30,234	428,135	325,884
	1928	*a*12	329	2,958	670	3,628	70,764	62,008
South Australia ..	1924	14	52	1,546	147	1,693	19,459	14,851
	1925	11	24	1,118	281	1,399	19,463	12,240
	1926	17	60	2,008	740	2,748	22,836	17,133
	1927	19	24	6,517	1,359	7,876	51,284	40,266
	1928	8	40	2,257	1,211	3,468	54,835	45,999
Western Australia ..	1924	13	233	2,131	1,366	3,497	66,734	42,329
	1925	10	180	3,321	814	4,135	98,941	56,358
	1926	9	28	523	78	601	9,081	5,998
	1927	20	25	3,345	47	3,392	23,819	19,944
	1928	*a*11	62	2,106	422	2,528	54,896	43,472
Tasmania	1924	5	5	268	54	322	11,606	12,268
	1925	3	16	169	70	239	2,989	2,300
	1926	10	12	660	231	891	5,080	4,363
	1927	6	6	354	421	775	14,950	9,182
	1928	4	8	371	84	455	5,595	5,508
Northern Territory	1924	1	1	27	..	27	270	56
	1925	1	1	16	..	16	39	39
	1926	2	2	93	112	205	996	870
	1927	2	2	338	..	338	5,163	4,753
	1928	1	1	45	..	45	135	150
Fed. Cap. Territory	1925	3	5	823	33	856	5,735	4,709
	1926	4	4	829	110	939	30,185	24,204
	1927	1	5	380	..	380	1,900	2,137
	1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	1924	504	941	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699
	1925	499	906	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544
	1926	360	813	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	1,415,813
	1927	441	944	157,581	43,176	200,757	1,713,581	1,676,696
	1928	287	804	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	775,359

(*a*) See footnote page 103.

9. **Duration of Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly), and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. The following limitations of time have been adopted :—(*a*) One day or less ; (*b*) two days and more than one day ; (*c*) three days and more than two days ; (*d*) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week) ; (*e*) one week and under two weeks ; (*f*) two weeks and under four weeks ; (*g*) four weeks and under eight weeks ; and (*h*) eight weeks and over.

Where a settlement has been reached, and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (*a*) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment ; (*b*) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed ; and (*c*) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined, either when a sufficient number of other workpeople has been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions have been noticed in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned even after the establishment had been closed down and work therein abandoned. In another, a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the industry had resumed operations.

(ii) *States, Duration,* 1928.—The following table gives particulars for each State regarding duration of industrial disputes in 1928. Comparative particulars for the years 1913 to 1927 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 18.

Duration of Industrial Disputes—States, 1928[a].

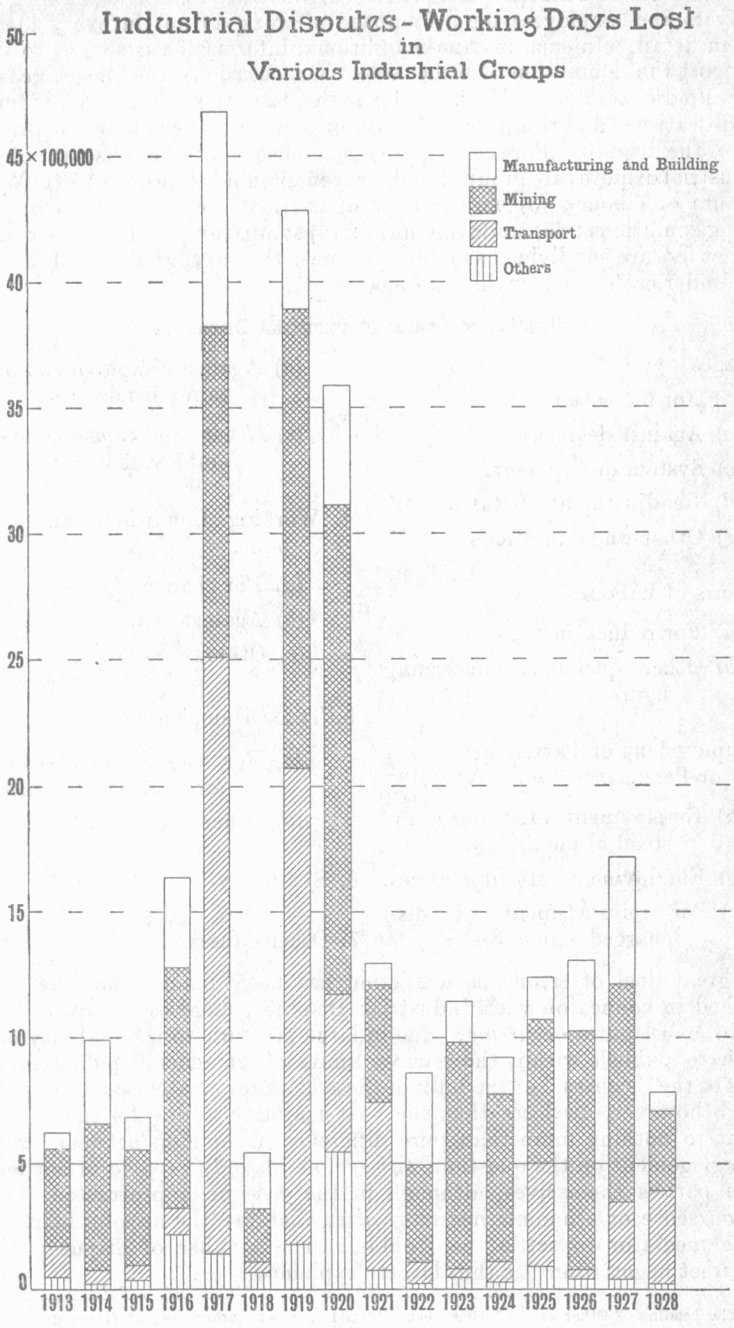
Limits of Duration	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1 day and less	112	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	119
2 days and more than 1 day	26	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	29
3 days and more than 2 days	13	1	3	..	3	1	1	..	22
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	12	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	18
1 week and less than 2 weeks	19	5	3	3	3	..	..	..	33
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	27	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	33
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	12	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	19
8 weeks and over	9	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	14
Total	230	21	12	8	11	4	1	..	287
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
1 day and less	43,592	1,499	183	25	104	..	..	..	45,403
2 days and more than 1 day	11,314	..	..	22	160	..	..	..	11,496
3 days and more than 2 days	3,648	16	303	..	343	85	45	..	4,440
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	2,517	108	10	..	..	90	..	..	2,725
1 week and less than 2 weeks	3,597	229	891	520	311	..	..	..	5,548
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	7,828	208	120	..	..	280	..	..	8,436
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	4,515	2,903	2,100	1,909	1,300	..	..	..	12,727
8 weeks and over	3,411	913	21	992	310	..	..	..	5,647
Total	80,422	5,876	3,628	3,468	2,528	455	45	..	96,422
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
1 day and less	43,109	1,360	183	25	104	..	..	..	44,781
2 days and more than 1 day	22,628	..	..	44	320	..	..	..	22,992
3 days and more than 2 days	10,944	48	814	..	1,029	255	135	..	13,225
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	10,353	524	45	..	..	450	..	..	11,372
1 week and less than 2 weeks	32,207	1,462	8,582	5,508	2,883	..	..	..	50,642
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	122,012	3,784	1,680	..	..	4,890	..	..	132,366
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	108,873	87,575	58,200	40,797	27,000	..	..	..	322,445
8 weeks and over	130,268	15,906	1,260	8,461	23,560	..	..	..	179,455
Total	480,394	110,659	70,764	54,835	54,896	5,595	135	..	777,278
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 day and less	51,256	1,051	148	17	104	..	..	..	52,576
2 days and more than 1 day	26,959	..	..	33	64	..	..	..	27,056
3 days and more than 2 days	12,907	50	788	..	1,163	307	150	..	15,365
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	11,765	555	43	..	..	393	..	..	12,756
1 week and less than 2 weeks	37,083	1,316	8,263	3,679	2,641	..	..	..	52,982
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	140,800	3,010	2,016	..	..	4,808	..	..	150,634
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	106,412	76,660	49,500	35,008	23,250	..	..	..	290,830
8 weeks and over	134,586	13,812	1,250	7,262	16,250	..	..	..	173,160
Total	521,768	96,454	62,008	45,999	43,472	5,508	150	..	775,359

[a] See note to table on page 103.

(iii) *Australia*—1924 *to* 1928.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1924 to 1928 are given in the table appended :—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
							£
1 day and less	1924	216	61,542	9,230	70,772	70,679	85,328
	1925	218	65,918	8,505	74,423	73,790	88,819
	1926	132	33,979	9,039	43,018	43,018	50,923
	1927	162	48,827	5,826	54,653	54,613	64,895
	1928	119	41,892	3,511	45,403	44,781	52,576
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1924	71	23,023	2,301	25,324	49,618	56,746
	1925	66	20,156	4,160	24,316	47,223	55,605
	1926	61	12,011	2,297	14,308	28,636	33,094
	1927	54	14,820	1,060	15,880	30,153	33,859
	1928	29	11,038	458	11,496	22,992	27,056
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1924	42	11,563	862	12,425	36,795	43,230
	1925	29	8,615	578	9,193	27,298	30,877
	1926	30	3,598	1,224	4,822	14,431	15,423
	1927	42	12,718	2,236	14,954	41,903	44,822
	1928	22	4,412	28	4,440	13,225	15,365
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1924	45	7,567	2,003	9,570	40,255	46,245
	1925	41	10,648	1,322	11,970	52,614	62,353
	1926	25	6,045	1,344	7,389	31,925	31,049
	1927	41	10,370	1,175	11,545	52,708	57,751
	1928	18	2,490	235	2,725	11,372	12,756
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1924	55	13,322	1,443	14,765	110,882	109,118
	1925	59	28,541	2,040	30,581	227,314	232,731
	1926	47	7,343	1,283	8,626	62,451	63,894
	1927	60	54,722	3,676	58,398	444,500	380,956
	1928	33	4,891	657	5,548	50,642	52,982
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1924	31	9,958	1,917	11,875	186,462	170,419
	1925	35	8,032	1,051	9,083	150,598	163,305
	1926	34	4,741	1,878	6,619	106,505	106,189
	1927	49	6,162	17,209	23,371	305,469	304,653
	1928	33	6,659	1,777	8,436	132,366	150,634
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1924	26	3,395	803	4,198	158,941	163,775
	1925	28	8,130	2,745	10,875	322,294	303,077
	1926	20	11,336	14,484	25,820	793,621	883,672
	1927	25	9,018	11,870	20,888	658,908	664,597
	1928	19	9,300	3,427	12,727	322,445	290,830
8 weeks and over	1924	18	2,199	1,318	3,517	265,014	242,838
	1925	23	4,559	1,746	6,305	227,439	170,777
	1926	11	1,715	717	2,432	229,674	231,569
	1927	8	944	124	1,068	125,327	125,163
	1928	14	1,667	3,980	5,647	179,455	173,160
Total	1924	504	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699
	1925	499	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544
	1926	360	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	1,415,813
	1927	441	157,581	43,176	200,757	1,713,581	1,676,696
	1928	287	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	775,359



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

10. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) employment of particular classes or persons; (4) working conditions; (5) trade unionism; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes. The first five are subdivided as follows to meet the varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings :—

Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

1. Wages.
   - (*a*) For increase.
   - (*b*) Against decrease.
   - (*c*) System of payment.
   - (*d*) Readjustment of Rates.
   - (*e*) Other wage questions.

2. Hours of Labour.
   - (*a*) For reduction.
   - (*b*) Other questions concerning hours.

3. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.
   - (*a*) Employment of women instead of men.
   - (*b*) Employment of apprentices.
   - (*c*) For reinstatement of discharged employees.
   - (*d*) Against employment of certain officials.
   - (*e*) Other questions concerning employment.

4. Working Conditions and Discipline.
   - (*a*) For change.
   - (*b*) Against change.
   - (*c*) Other.

5. Trade Unionism.
   - (*a*) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.
   - (*b*) Other union questions.

6. Sympathy.

7. Other Causes.*

A great deal of erroneous deduction has been made from the figures published in connexion with Industrial Disputes, more especially in regard to "No. of Disputes occurring," due in large measure to the inability of the Bureau to publish within the narrow limits of an official publication full details of the "causes" of the bulk of these disputes. A close analysis of the returns, however, discloses that the vast majority is due to causes which amount to nothing more than pure difference of opinion between workers and management on the questions at issue, and is only capable of settlement by the parties themselves, although in the case of a protracted dispute common sense or economic necessity often dictates the appointment of an outside mediator to settle the trouble. The number of disputes settled by "direct negotiation" is thus largely explained.

* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following :—(*a*) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (*b*) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity; (*c*) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; or (*d*) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

The Commonwealth and State Arbitration Tribunals have covered by their awards all matters of wages and working conditions which it is possible to incorporate in such documents. The analysis referred to reveals the remarkable fact that only about 15 per cent. of the total disputes that occur touch questions which are either covered by awards or are susceptible to treatment by an Arbitration Tribunal.

It will be seen, therefore, that the very large proportion of 85 per cent. of these disputes falls outside the purview of Arbitration Tribunals. Most of these occur in the coal-mining industry, which in 1928 accounted for 68 per cent. of the total disputes.

The following typical causes of non-arbitrable strikes under the several classifications referred to above will enable a proper perspective to be taken of these disputes, viz. :—

1. *Wages.*

(*a*) Wheeler left work owing to faulty horse and claimed for full shift.
(*b*) Payment of "wet pay" to wheelers.
(*c*) Payment for wheeling with long reins.

2. *Hours of Labour.*

(*a*) Smoking during working hours.
(*b*) Variation of shift times.

3. *Employment of Particular Persons.*

(*a*) A new lad was placed in a superior position, and the boys on the job demanded the appointment of one of their number.
(*b*) Dismissal of two men for misbehaviour.

4. *Working Conditions.*

(*a*) Passenger crew refused to take coal to destination.
(*b*) Refusal to use explosive provided.

5. *Trade Unionism.*

(*a*) Shot firers desired severance from Miners' Union.
(*b*) Refusal of moulders to work with non-unionists.

6. *Miscellaneous.*

(*a*) Medical attendance.
(*b*) Demand that man be employed on light work.

The above remarks refer of course to "No. of Disputes Occurring," but when the matter is considered from the point of view of "Working Days Lost," which after all is the most serious aspect of industrial disputes, the relation of arbitrable and non-arbitrable questions in the aggregate loss can become entirely the reverse of that presented by their consideration only from the standpoint of numbers, and this relationship would vary each year according to the magnitude of the disputes under each category. For the year 1926, for instance, the preponderance of numbers is in the non-arbitrable section, but that of "working days lost" is heavily on the arbitrable side.

It will be realized from the above remarks that in making any deductions from the figures published in this section the facts mentioned here should be taken into consideration.

(ii.) *Causes in each State,* 1928.—In the following tables particulars for the year 1928 are classified under the various headings.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—States, 1928.

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1. Wages—									
(*a*) For increase ..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
(*b*) Against decrease ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(*c*) Other wage questions	36	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	39
2. Hours of Labour—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Trade Unionism—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(*b*) Other union questions	7	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	11
4. Employment of particular classes or persons	81	9	5	4	4	2	..	..	105
5. Working conditions ..	38	1	4	1	3	1	..	..	48
6. Sympathetic	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
7. Other causes	48	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	54
Total	230	21	12	8	11	4	1	..	287
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
1. Wages—									
(*a*) For increase ..	1,406	1,369	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,775
(*b*) Against decrease ..	1,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,317
(*c*) Other wage questions	16,900	..	..	..	157	..	..	..	17,057
2. Hours of Labour—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	1,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,005
3. Trade Unionism—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	133	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
(*b*) Other union questions	1,637	..	598	31	..	..	45	..	2,311
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	24,970	3,429	2,615	2,404	1,671	290	..	..	35,379
5. Working conditions ..	13,160	16	341	22	550	80	..	..	14,169
6. Sympathetic	4,238	893	..	992	..	..	..	..	6,123
7. Other causes	15,656	48	74	19	150	85	..	..	16,032
Total ..	80,422	5,876	3,628	3,468	2,528	455	45	..	96,422
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
1. Wages—									
(*a*) For increase ..	4,186	2,362	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,548
(*b*) Against decrease ..	3,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,824
(*c*) Other wage questions	80,362	..	..	..	393	..	..	..	80,755
2. Hours of Labour—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	..	725	..	..	..	..	..	..	725
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	2,667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,667
3. Trade Unionism—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	1,837	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,137
(*b*) Other union questions	2,066	..	6,513	186	..	..	135	..	8,900
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	192,992	91,134	61,384	45,992	28,553	3,500	..	..	423,555
5. Working conditions ..	69,127	64	2,127	44	25,650	1,840	..	..	98,852
6. Sympathetic	82,991	14,906	..	8,461	..	..	..	..	106,358
7. Other causes	40,342	1,168	740	152	300	255	..	..	42,957
Total ..	480,394	110,659	70,764	54,835	54,896	5,595	135	..	777,278
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.									
1. Wages—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(*a*) For increase ..	4,259	2,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,267
(*b*) Against decrease ..	4,433	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,433
(*c*) Other wage questions	88,820	..	..	..	341	..	..	..	89,161
2. Hours of Labour—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	..	860	..	..	..	..	..	..	860
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	3,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,200
3. Trade Unionism—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	1,775	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,033
(*b*) Other union questions	2,385	..	6,129	163	..	..	150	..	8,827
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	205,060	79,236	52,739	38,425	24,817	2,993	..	..	403,270
5. Working conditions ..	82,497	130	2,492	33	18,266	2,208	..	..	105,626
6. Sympathetic	81,842	12,937	..	7,262	..	..	..	..	102,041
7. Other causes	47,497	1,025	648	116	48	307	..	..	49,641
Total ..	521,768	96,454	62,008	45,999	43,472	5,508	150	..	775,359

(iii.) *Causes in Australia, 1913 to 1928.*—The following table gives similar information for Australia for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes.—Australia, 1913, and 1922 to 1928.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
1. **Wages—**								
(*a*) For increase ..	42	15	35	44	33	23	24	8
(*b*) Against decrease ..	4	18	4	7	5	5	4	3
(*c*) Other wage questions	31	83	37	95	99	67	66	39
2. **Hours of Labour**								
(*a*) For reduction ..	3	12	10	2	4	13	14	2
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	7	2	2	4	6	2	4	2
3. **Trade Unionism—**								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	6	4	6	8	5	12	6
(*b*) Other union questions	5	15	11	31	27	22	24	11
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	44	155	68	137	118	108	152	105
5. **Working conditions** ..	51	89	57	111	106	46	72	48
6. **Sympathetic**	5	8	9	8	16	8	5	9
7. **Other causes**	8	42	37	59	77	61	64	54
Total	208	445	274	504	499	360	441	287
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
1. **Wages—**								
(*a*) For increase ..	8,633	843	9,816	8,312	23,443	17,046	7,816	2,775
(*b*) Against decrease ..	563	4,432	174	1,113	1,123	1,275	300	1,317
(*c*) Other wage questions	7,160	24,459	8,696	30,585	31,387	18,883	20,297	17,057
2. **Hours of Labour—**								
(*a*) For reduction ..	460	5,935	6,488	1,328	462	9,730	7,813	61
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	1,819	124	485	1,172	2,668	290	288	1,005
3. **Trade Unionism—**								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	1,072	473	1,005	1,592	125	4,432	193
(*b*) Other union questions	1,418	4,264	2,310	12,078	10,957	3,790	25,848	2,311
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	11,370	36,194	11,269	39,839	36,075	25,165	55,174	35,379
5. **Working conditions** ..	10,785	27,334	15,605	36,630	35,034	12,889	29,766	14,169
6. **Sympathetic**	947	1,119	875	436	5,328	3,499	1,484	6,123
7. **Other causes**	1,758	10,556	20,130	19,948	28,677	20,342	48,039	16,032
Total	50,283	116,332	76,321	152,446	176,746	113,034	200,757	96,422
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. **Wages—**								
(*a*) For increase ..	100,069	8,694	64,493	120,317	209,356	580,183	150,691	6,548
(*b*) Against decrease ..	9,438	154,791	1,012	13,553	24,352	2,573	2,578	3,824
(*c*) Other wage questions	78,183	149,129	81,749	111,613	154,169	82,898	83,831	80,755
2. **Hours of Labour—**								
(*a*) For reduction ..	2,774	164,794	101,807	130,440	12,816	280,152	305,782	725
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	15,111	1,701	36,092	42,441	16,173	290	4,487	2,667
3. **Trade Unionism—**								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	5,485	784	2,555	14,784	1,623	82,156	2,137
(*b*) Other union questions	32,388	18,976	17,745	40,046	105,195	15,607	204,802	8,900
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	191,723	198,256	63,094	253,779	214,738	114,917	310,425	423,555
5. **Working conditions** ..	73,562	123,665	134,830	124,041	150,325	123,390	303,788	98,852
6. **Sympathetic**	24,066	9,438	6,357	926	41,046	38,381	3,573	106,358
7. **Other causes**	5,212	23,756	638,016	78,935	185,616	70,247	261,468	42,957
Total	623,528	858,685	1,145,977	918,646	1,128,570	1,310,261	1,713,581	777,278

The main causes of industrial disputes are " wage " questions, " working conditions," and " employment of particular classes or persons." In each year of the period 1913–1925, the number of dislocations over wages exceeded those from any other cause, the percentage in 1913 being 37, and fluctuating thenceforward between 26 in 1922 and 45 in 1916. The number from this cause in 1928 was particularly low, representing only 17 per cent. Under the heading, " Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal-mining industry. During 1928 disputes concerning " Employment " numbered 105, being 37 per cent. of the total during the year. The marine cooks' dispute, which caused heavy losses of working days and wages, was classified under this heading. The cause of the dislocation was the refusal of the shipowners to concede the demand of the Union to increase the staff of cooks and assistants on one vessel. Disputes concerning " Working Conditions " caused 48 dislocations of work during 1928, and 38 of these disputes occurred in New South Wales, practically all of which involved coal miners. " Sympathetic " disputes were numerous during the years 1916, 1917, 1921, and 1925. Nine disputes were classified under this heading in 1928. Certain of these sympathetic stoppages were connected with the marine cooks' dispute. Stoppages of work numbering 54 were classified under " Other Causes," as the causes of the disputes were not considered to come under any of the more definite headings. These disputes were of short duration.

11. **Results of Industrial Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. They come within one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

(*a*) In favour of workpeople.
(*b*) In favour of employer.
(*c*) Compromise.
(*d*) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(*a*) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (*b*) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand ; (*c*) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers ; (*d*) Indefinite, when, for example, employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of " Sympathetic " disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally " Indefinite " except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii.) *Results in each State*, 1928.—The following table shows the industrial disputes during 1928, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes—States, Results, 1928.[a]

State or Territory.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	31	185	9	1	6,639	70,370	2,563	178	52,020	382,682	15,006	178
Victoria ..	3	18	..	..	166	5,710	..	..	916	109,743	..	..
Queensland ..	..	12	..	..	..	3,628	..	..	..	70,764	..	..
South Australia	1	6	1	..	22	3,437	9	..	44	54,494	297	..
Western Australia	3	4	4	..	490	1,796	242	..	2,642	51,248	1,006	..
Tasmania ..	..	3	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	5,145	..	..
N. Territory ..	1	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	135	..	..	..
F. C. Territory..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust.*a b*	39	228	14	1	7,362	85,306	2,814	178	55,757	674,076	16,309	178

(*a*) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at the 31st December, 1928, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables :—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estabs.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.	Wages.
					£
New South Wales	4	8	672	30,508	36,101
Tasmania	1	1	90	450	393
Total	5	9	762	30,958	36,494

b See note to table on page 103.

(iii) *Australia*, 1928.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the year 1928.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1928.[a]

Classified according to Causes and Results.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(*a*) For increase	1	5	..	1	130	2,409	..	178	1,170	3,402	..	178
(*b*) Against decrease ..	..	2	..	..	..	1,280	..	..	..	2,640	..	..
(*c*) Other wage questions ..	7	30	2	..	724	15,260	1,073	..	8,573	71,055	1,127	..
Hours of Labour—												
(*a*) For reduction	..	2	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	725	..	..
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours ..	..	2	..	..	..	1,005	..	..	..	2,667	..	..
Trade Unionism—												
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists	1	3	2	..	16	63	114	..	48	1,867	222	..
(*b*) Other union questions ..	3	7	1	..	731	1,190	390	..	821	7,689	390	..
Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	18	81	3	..	3,910	30,524	278	..	19,355	373,071	3,153	..
Working conditions ..	9	35	4	..	1,851	11,629	689	..	25,790	62,065	10,997	..
Sympathetic ..	..	9	..	..	..	6,123	..	..	..	106,613	..	..
Other Causes ..	..	52	2	..	..	15,762	270	..	..	42,282	420	..
Total*ab* ..	39	228	14	1	7,362	85,306	2,814	178	55,757	674,076	16,309	178

a See note to table on page 103. *b* See note *a* to table above.

(iv) *Australia, 1924 to 1928.(b)*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1924–1928, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia, 1924 to 1928.*b*

Year.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1924 ..	146	261	48	45	32,762	89,709	13,843	15,432	153,533	416,174	291,039	29,445
1925 ..	130	335	20	6	50,983	116,658	4,844	2,829	448,136	549,746	52,321	12,923
1926 ..	72	243	30	11	11,631	85,115	14,220	1,623	73,313	891,093	257,004	21,486
1927 ..	88	307	35	5	28,005	152,429	18,571	995	207,009	1,198,163	294,102	10,285
1928*a* ..	39	228	14	1	7,362	85,306	2,814	178	55,757	674,076	16,309	178

a See note on page 103. *b* See note to first table on page 119.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in the earlier years, but latterly the position has been reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1928 was 81. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

12. **Methods of Settlement.**—(i) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

(i) By negotiation.
(ii) Under State Industrial Act.
(iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
(iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
(v) By closing down establishment permanently.
(vi) By other methods.

The first three classes are divided as follows :—

(i) By negotiation—
  (*a*) Direct negotiation between employers and employees or their representatives.
  (*b*) Intervention or assistance of third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Acts.
(ii) Under State Industrial Acts—
  (*a*) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  (*b*) By reference to Board or Court.
(iii) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
  (*a*) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  (*b*) By reference to Court.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and mainly relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *States*, 1928.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages in 1928, according to method of settlement :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1928.[a]

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
				NUMBER OF DISPUTES.					
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	116	11	2	3	4	1	1	..	138
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	8
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	6	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	10
By reference to Board or Court	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	8
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
By Filling places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	2	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	10
By Closing down Establishment permanently	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
By other methods	91	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	99
Total *b*	226	21½	12	8	11	3	1	..	282
				NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.					
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	33,653	1,329	682	1,484	430	85	45	..	37,708
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	1,042	..	120	..	..	80	..	..	1,242
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	1,769	..	..	9	231	..	..	..	2,009
By reference to Board or Court	1,922	..	513	..	540	..	..	..	2,975
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	22	1,448	..	..	27	..	..	..	1,497
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	2,656	2,860	2,131	1,900	1,300	200	..	..	11,047
By Closing down Establishment permanently	94	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	266
By other methods ..	38,592	67	182	75	..	..	..	..	38,916
Total	79,750	5,876	3,628	3,468	2,528	365	45	..	95,660

a See note page 103. *b* See note (*a*) page 119.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1928—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	232,019	19,348	6,750	13,675	1,072	255	135	..	273,254
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	33,417	..	1,680	..	..	1,840	..	..	36,937
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	37,468	..	..	297	1,113	..	..	..	38,878
By reference to Board or Court	1,922	..	1,981	..	25,630	..	..	..	29,533
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	44	3,837	..	..	81	..	..	..	3,962
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	49,314	87,000	59,505	40,500	27,000	3,050	..	..	266,369
By Closing down Establishment permanently	702	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	750
By other methods ..	95,000	426	848	363	..	..	..	..	96,637
Total	449,886	110,659	70,764	54,835	54,896	5,145	135	..	746,320
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	244,557	17,180	6,424	10,695	1,196	307	150	..	280,509
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	38,977	..	2,016	..	..	2,208	..	..	43,201
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	44,578	..	..	208	689	..	..	..	45,475
By reference to Board or Court	2,306	..	2,039	..	18,250	..	..	..	22,595
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	33	3,036	..	..	87	..	..	..	3,156
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	42,775	75,875	50,793	34,800	23,250	2,600	..	..	230,093
By Closing down Establishment permanently	430	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	473
By other methods ..	112,011	320	736	296	..	..	..	..	113,363
Total	485,667	96,454	62,008	45,999	43,472	5,115	150	..	738,865

(iii) *Australia*, 1913 and 1922 *to* 1928.*a*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1928.*a*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.*b*
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	249	140	264	209	166	229	138
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	17	52	25	20	24	16	18	8
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	19	7	4	11	12	8	13	10
By reference to Board or Court	22	7	2	7	2	10	19	8
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	4	5	2	12	13	13	19	6
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	13	11	5	5	4	8	5	10
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	6	1	2	1	..	10	3
By other methods ..	13	96	86	179	226	135	122	99
Total	208	433	265	500	491	356	435	*b*282
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	62,000	30,213	70,895	75,961	44,995	94,070	37,708
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	15,554	10,277	4,448	12,767	17,072	5,839	1,242
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	6,505	1,222	615	2,519	1,781	936	3,763	2,009
By reference to Board or Court	12,774	1,128	544	2,952	208	684	4,314	2,975
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	659	446	58	4,262	3,251	4,332	33,517	1,497
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	658	790	315	130	160	245	533	11,047
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	171	18	170	28	..	1,104	266
By other methods ..	2,988	30,971	33,408	66,370	81,158	44,325	56,860	38,916
Total	50,283	112,282	75,448	151,746	175,314	112,589	200,000	95,660

a See note page 103. (*b*) See note page 119.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1928—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
				NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.				
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	353,336	229,503	373,155	470,110	417,158	700,968	273,254
By intervention, or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	26,335	187,164	582,929	103,005	320,046	549,427	100,148	36,937
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	187,871	16,016	25,531	41,900	17,650	11,281	80,815	38,878
By reference to Board or Court	221,769	13,767	8,484	142,939	4,338	8,744	60,236	29,533
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	2,105	8,081	473	74,376	67,272	134,841	305,303	3,962
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	14,139	11,759	2,517	3,040	1,163	2,865	9,706	266,369
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	603	18	1,250	1,932	..	30,289	750
By other methods ..	56,509	101,348	267,859	150,526	180,665	118,580	422,094	96,637
Total	623,528	692,074	1,117,314	890,191	1,063,176	1,242,896	1,709,559	746,320
				ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	43,834	283,515	252,059	398,628	505,565	425,527	700,332	280,509
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	12,394	200,835	676,288	114,830	230,771	658,498	102,699	43,201
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	86,277	14,663	24,158	34,151	15,395	6,819	77,162	45,475
By reference to Board or Court	104,293	10,541	7,536	110,559	3,499	7,771	42,978	22,595
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	1,373	5,701	350	56,766	68,880	124,511	284,282	3,156
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out	6,478	8,670	1,737	2,111	1,225	2,548	7,245	230,093
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	7,850	635	13	970	2,318	..	34,580	473
By other methods ..	25,240	92,308	279,104	167,149	206,775	134,805	422,828	113,363
Total	287,739	616,868	1,241,245	885,164	1,034,428	1,360,479	1,672,106	738,865

In all years direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations was settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 71 in 1915, the proportion in 1928 amounting to 52 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large numbers of disputes classified as settled " By other methods," a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

13. **Interstate Disputes.**—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while necessarily extensive, are comparatively few in number.

These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations, and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section.

The second table relates to the same disputes, but gives some additional particulars to those contained in the first table.

No. 1—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1928.

Disputes.	States Involved.	No. of Work-people Directly or Indirectly Involved.	No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				£
1917.				
Glass Bottle Makers—				
Protest against non-payment for defective bottles, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales	1,000	67,000	36,250
	Victoria ..	642	31,700	17,600
	South Australia	200	14,000	1,000
Total	..	1,842	112,700	54,850
Railway Workshop Employees—	New South Wales	77,357	3,071,000	1,780,000
(Introduction of a card system for job costing in Workshops), Railway Employees in New South Wales, seamen and wharf labourers in all States, coal miners in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and other trades were affected, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	Victoria ..	14,200	637,300	325,500
	Queensland ..	2,350	123,600	62,000
	South Australia	1,900	14,100	7,400
	Western Australia	1,200	84,100	42,300
	Tasmania ..	500	32,150	15,800
Total	..	97,507	3,962,250	2,233,000
1918.	NIL.	..	..	..
1919.				
Seamen—	New South Wales	7,700	695,500	358,100
(Increased Wages), Queensland Seamen came out in February, the remainder in May, 1919.	Victoria ..	2,190	197,920	106,370
	Queensland ..	2,770	359,430	185,430
	South Australia	1,705	128,975	62,155
	Western Australia	985	73,520	35,840
	Tasmania ..	655	57,180	27,785
Total	..	16,005	1,512,525	775,680
Marine Engineers—	New South Wales	5,150	302,450	167,065
(Claim for 35 per cent. increase in wages), 13/12/19 to 28/2/20	Victoria ..	2,695	159,090	87,755
	Queensland ..	1,322	77,520	42,475
Total	..	9,167	539,060	297,295
1920.				
Building Trade Employees—	New South Wales	2,500	25,000	17,000
(Against Saturday work), 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	Victoria ..	2,000	48,000	33,000
	South Australia	300	7,710	5,000
Total	..	4,800	80,710	55,000
Marine Stewards—Pantrymen—	New South Wales	6,200	204,800	125,435
(Claim for 8 hour day and increase in overtime rates), 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	Victoria ..	2,330	75,920	43,270
	Queensland ..	1,373	42,232	25,295
	South Australia	673	20,522	12,650
Total	..	10,576	343,474	206,650
1921, 1922, and 1922.	NIL	..	..	..
1924.				
Seamen—	New South Wales	443	8,939	6,257
Demand to be "picked up" at Union Rooms instead of ship's side, 20/12/24 to 23/1/25	Victoria ..	376	7,541	5,279
	Queensland ..	117	2,340	1,638
	South Australia ..	122	2,459	1,721
	Western Australia	80	1,607	1,125
	Tasmania ..	38	757	530
Total	..	1,176	23,643	16,550
1925.				
Seamen—	New South Wales	1,303	25,326	17,728
Demand for inclusion in each man's articles of conditions of Award rendered void by deregistration of Union, 12/6/25 to 7/8/25	Victoria ..	1,102	21,373	14,961
	Queensland ..	342	6,633	4,643
	South Australia ..	359	6,969	4,878
	Western Australia	235	4,557	3,190
	Tasmania ..	111	2,142	1,500
Total	..	3,452	67,000	46,900
1926.				
Coalmining—	New South Wales	13,000	442,000	530,400
Demand by Engine-drivers and Firemen for restoration of "margin for skill" reduced by award of Coal Tribunal (Mr. Hibble), 10/5/26 to 19/6/26	Victoria ..	1,794	60,996	73,195
	Tasmania ..	206	618	742
Total	..	15,000	503,614	604,337

No. 1.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1928—*continued.*

Disputes.	States Involved.	No. of Work-people Directly or Indirectly Involved.	No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
1927.				£
Shipping—Waterside Workers—				
Refusal to work overtime to force hearing of claims by Arbitration Court narrowed at finish to question of "pick-ups" 30/11/27 to 6/12/27	New South Wales	4,979	31,080	24,325
	Victoria ..	4,739	29,582	23,152
	Queensland ..	3,572	22,297	17,452
	South Australia	3,299	20,593	16,112
	Western Australia	1,834	11,448	8,959
Total	..	18,423	115,000	90,000
1928.				
Marine Cooks—				
Demand by Union that the complement of cooks on s.s. *Ulimaroa* should be increased. 3/3/28 to 23/6/28	New South Wales	108	11,762	9,450
Marine Cooks, Stewards, Seamen, &c.—				
Sympathy with marine cooks — s.s. *Ulimaroa*	New South Wales	2,131	53,649	46,632
	Victoria ..	893	14,906	12,937
	South Australia..	992	8,461	7,262
Total		4,016	77,016	66,831
Waterside Workers—				
Refusal of waterside workers to accept award of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. 10/9/28 to 17/10/28	New South Wales	2,640	(*a*) 49,250	42,750
	Victoria ..	2,840	86,000	75,000
	Queensland ..	2,100	58,200	49,500
	South Australia..	1,900	40,500	34,800
	Western Australia	1,300	27,000	23,250
	Tasmania ..	200	3,050	2,600
Total		10,980	264,000	227,900

(*a*) Mainly indirect loss due to shortage of shipping.

No. 2.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1928.

Disputes.	States Involved.	Cause.	Result.	Method of Settlement.
Glass Bottle Makers, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Protest against non-payment for defective bottles	An acceptance of payment of half their original demand was finally agreed to by employees	Conference between employers and employees with assistance of an arbitrator
Railway Workshop Employees, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	New South Wales	Protest against introduction of the card system for job costing in workshops	Work resumed on antecedent conditions (Government terms). Card system to be given a trial for three months, after which to be subject of special inquiry	By negotiations with assistance of Secretary for Labour and Industry
Railway Employees other than Workshop Employees	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Partly by voluntary return to work, and partly by filling of men's places
Industries other than Government Railways whose employees were affected	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Seamen, Waterside Workers, Tally Clerks	All States	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Other Industries affected	Victoria	(*a*) Closing down of various works through shortage of supplies, and (*b*) refusal of the various unions to handle goods which had been handled by non-unionists on the waterfront	Work resumed on varying conditions in relation to industries	(*a*) On resumption of supplies (*b*) By the replacement of non-union labour by unionists on waterfront

No. 2.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1928—*continued.*

Disputes.	States Involved.	Cause.	Result.	Method of Settlement.
Seamen, Queensland. Seamen came out in February and the remainder in May. Strike terminated on 26th August, 1919	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	Demand for increase of 35s. per lunar month; increase of 1s. per hour on overtime rates; 6-hour day in port. Insurance of £500 against death and compensation for illness	Wages increased by 35s. per month. Leave of absence and overtime increased, and other concessions	By round table conference summoned by Commonwealth Government
Marine Engineers, 13/12/19 to 28/2/20	New South Wales Victoria Queensland	Demand for increased rates and altered conditions of work and rates of overtime	Increased rates granted. Other matters to be dealt with by Tribunal	By negotiations and intervention of a distinctive third party
Building Trade Employees, 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Against Saturday work. For reduction from 48 to 44 hours	Parties summoned in order to record agitation for reduced hours	Men decided by ballot to return to work on employers' terms
Marine Stewards and Pantrymen, 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia	Demand for 8 hours a day, and increased overtime rates	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Stewards voluntarily offered to resume work
Seamen, Interstate Shipping Services, 20/12/24 to 23/1/25	All States ..	Demand to be "picked up" at Union Rooms instead of at ship's side	Court fixed "picking up" place at Mercantile Marine Office in each State	By award of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration
Seamen, Interstate and overseas services, 12/6/25 to 7/8/25	All States ..	Demand for inclusion in each man's articles of conditions of Award rendered void by deregistration of Union	Demand conceded, together with other modifications of Award, conditionally on Union agreeing not to exercise job control	By conference of parties
Coalmining—Enginedrivers and Firemen, 10/5/26 to 19/6/26	New South Wales Victoria Tasmania	Demand for restoration of "margins" enjoyed over other designations engaged in the Coalmining Industry, which had been reduced by recent award of Coal Tribunal	Work resumed on old conditions pending resubmission of claims to Tribunal—which subsequently refused the claims	Referred to Coal Tribunal
Waterside Workers, 30/11/27 to 6/12/27	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia .. Western Australia	Refusal to work overtime to force hearing of claims by Arbitration Court, narrowed at finish to question of "pick-ups"	Interim award granted by Court confirming practice *re* "pick-ups" obtaining at ports at date of filing of claims	Compulsory Conference by Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration
Marine Cooks, 3/3/28 to 23/6/28	New South Wales	Demand by Union that complement of cooks on s.s. *Ulimaroa* should be increased	Work resumed on terms submitted by shipowners, who claimed the right of free selection of cooks	Negotiations between representatives of employers and employees
Marine Cooks, Stewards, Seamen, &c.	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Sympathy with marine cooks, s.s. *Ulimaroa*	Work resumed on termination of marine cooks' dispute	
Waterside Workers, 10/9/28 to 17/10/28	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	Refusal of Waterside Workers to accept award of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration	Men decided to accept terms of Award and to apply for licences under Transport Workers' Act	By filling places with men licensed under Transport Workers' Act

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. **General.**—The collection by the Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated during the year 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars of unemployment for that year, and also for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891. The Bureau has to thank these officials for the kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

Since that year information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics and in the Labour Reports.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, etc.) Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. It may, therefore, be claimed that percentage results based on trade union information fairly show the general trend of unemployment.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. **Unemployment.**—(i) *States*, 1928.—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs :—

Unemployment—States, 1928.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	102	171,354	19,324	11.3
Victoria	79	121,488	13,229	10.9
Queensland	46	54,531	3,833	7.0
South Australia	59	42,307	6,351	15.0
Western Australia	57	25,817	2,084	8.2
Tasmania	32	7,925	848	10.6
Australia	375	423,422	45,669	10.8

(ii) *Australia*, 1891 to 1929 (1st Quarter).—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1929 (1st Quarter) in respect of :—

(*a*) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.

(*b*) The number of members of such unions.

(*c*) The number of members unemployed, and

(*d*) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment.—Australia—1891 to 1929 (1st Quarter).

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year ..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 „ „ ..	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 „ „ ..	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907 „ „ ..	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 „ „ ..	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 „ „ ..	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 „ „ ..	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 „ „ ..	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 „ „ ..	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 „ „ ..	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 „ „ ..	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 „ „ ..	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 „ „ ..	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 „ „ ..	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 „ „ ..	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 „ „ ..	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921 „ „ ..	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 „ „ ..	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 „ „ ..	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 „ „ ..	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 „ „ ..	380	391,380	34,620	8.8
1926 „ „ ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927 „ „ ..	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928 „ „ ..	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1928 1st Quarter ..	378	427,992	45,638	10.7
2nd „ ..	363	416,827	46,656	11.2
3rd „ ..	378	419,899	47,745	11.4
4th „ ..	379	428,970	42,637	9.9
1929 1st „ ..	375	420,756	39,159	9.3

3. **Employment Index-Numbers.**—For convenience of examination and comparison the percentage of members not returned as unemployed is given below, and the result for each year is also stated in the form of an index-number with the year 1911 as base (=1000).

In Chapter II. variations in rates of wage in Australia since 1891 are indicated by index-numbers, while in Chapter I. variations in retail prices and in wholesale prices are shown by a similar method.

Employment index-numbers form a useful complement to figures showing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, since they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, and furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole.

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages and Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1928.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Percentage not returned as Unemployed	90.7	93.4	95.3	93.5	91.7	92.9	94.2	93.4	88.8	90.7	92.9	91.1	91.2	92.9	93.0	89.2
Employment Index-No., 1911=1000	952	980	1000	981	962	975	988	980	932	952	975	956	957	975	976	936

The employment rates for 1912 and previous years relate to the end of the year in each case, as yearly averages were not available—those for 1913 and subsequent years represent yearly averages.

Subject to this qualification, the figures in the first line of the table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, while the second line shows the relative state of employment in each year compared with that in the year 1911 taken as =1000.

The figures show that there was a serious decline in employment during 1928 as compared with previous years, with the exception of the year 1921, when the highest percentage of unemployment of members of trade unions was recorded.

4. **Unemployment by Industries.**—(i) *Australia*, 1928.—The following table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is either unusually stable or exceptionally casual, such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, &c., and domestic, hotels, &c., are insufficiently represented in the returns, owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1928.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	17	21,019	1,949	9.3
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc...	61	80,441	10,276	12.8
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	47	32,320	2,810	8.7
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	20	38,010	3,831	10.1
V. Books, Printing, etc.	12	19,414	524	2.7
VI. Other Manufacturing	63	39,006	6,575	16.9
VII. Building	44	53,876	5,931	11.0
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	20	29,000	5,471	18.8
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway services ..	12	16,761	1,206	7.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	79	93,575	7,096	7.6
All Groups	375	423,422	45,669	10.8

(ii) *Australia, 1912 and Quarterly, 1927 and 1928.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1927 and 1928. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages by Industries, 1912, 1927, and 1928.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. End of Year.	1927.				1928.			
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3·7	3.1	3.2	5.1	6.3	8.3	9.3	9.6	9.9
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	7·4	4.7	4.3	5.0	8.7	13.5	12.5	12.2	12.9
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	7·3	8.0	8.9	9.2	8.3	8.6	10.0	8.9	7.2
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	6·3	4.1	2.2	4.4	6.4	9.1	11.6	12.3	7.4
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2·8	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.4
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6·9	6.6	8.8	15.3	14.6	16.0	17.9	17.5	16.2
VII. Building	5·5	5.9	6.7	6.9	10.0	11.7	12.6	11.2	8.7
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	5·6	10.5	11.0	8.5	18.6	20.8	17.4	20.1	17.1
X. Other Land Transport ..	1·1	3.3	4.9	5.8	6.1	6.3	7.1	8.1	7.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	5·4	7.2	8.4	5.3	6.3	6.7	7.8	8.5	7.3
AUSTRALIA	5·6	5.9	6.4	6.7	8.9	10.7	11.2	11.4	9.9

5. **Unemployment**—*States.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1925 were published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Nos. 70 to 111. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of the years 1924 to 1928. It must be borne in mind, however, that the classes of industry in the several States are not quite identical :—

Unemployment.—States, Percentages Quarterly, 1924 to 1928.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1st quarter, 1924 ..	10.6	5.1	10.0	3.8	4.8	2.1	7.6
2nd quarter, 1924 ..	11.9	6.4	5.5	4.4	4.8	5.2	8.3
3rd quarter, 1924 ..	13.5	7.8	5.3	5.4	6.1	4.2	9.5
4th quarter, 1924 ..	14.3	9.1	4.9	4.9	6.1	3.8	10.3
1st quarter, 1925 ..	13.2	7.7	5.1	3.6	5.8	5.5	9.3
2nd quarter, 1925 ..	12.7	9.8	6.5	4.8	6.1	11.3	10.2
3rd quarter, 1925 ..	7.8	9.9	5.4	5.1	6.9	9.3	7.9
4th quarter, 1925 ..	10.1	7.1	9.2	3.6	5.5	5.6	8.1
1st quarter, 1926 ..	8.4	7.3	12.8	5.0	6.9	13.6	8.2
2nd quarter, 1926 ..	7.5	7.1	4.3	4.4	6.7	14.2	6.7
3rd quarter, 1926 ..	7.4	7.3	8.2	6.6	9.2	15.0	7.6
4th quarter, 1926 ..	6.2	4.2	8.5	4.4	5.8	12.6	5.7
1st quarter, 1927 ..	7.0	4.9	6.5	3.7	5.3	6.2	5.9
2nd quarter, 1927 ..	6.8	6.8	5.5	5.6	4.4	6.8	6.4
3rd quarter, 1927 ..	5.3	8.1	5.5	8.9	7.1	11.2	6.7
4th quarter, 1927 ..	9.1	9.8	6.2	10.7	4.9	10.1	8.9
1st quarter, 1928 ..	11.8	10.6	7.7	13.1	5.2	13.3	10.7
2nd quarter, 1928 ..	10.9	12.2	7.1	16.1	9.5	10.7	11.2
3rd quarter, 1928 ..	11.9	11.2	6.8	17.6	8.8	8.2	11.4
4th quarter, 1928 ..	10.6	9.6	6.4	13.3	9.2	10.0	9.9

As is the case with the preceding table, the figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

6. **Causes of Unemployment.**—The following tables give, for Australia, the membership of the unions reporting and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of, and for the years, 1924 to 1928 :—

Unemployment.—Australia, Causes, Quarterly and Yearly, 1924 to 1928.

Particulars.	No. of Members of Unions reporting.	Number of and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1924.									
1st quarter	370,840	23,322	6.3	2,628	0.7	1,298	0.3	27,248	7.3
2nd quarter	373,388	26,397	7.1	2,822	0.7	816	0.2	30,026	8.0
3rd quarter	370,517	24,850	6.7	2,973	0.8	822	0.2	28,645	7.7
4th quarter	371,481	27,651	7.5	2,775	0.7	719	0.2	31,145	8 4
Year	371,557	25,555	6.9	2,800	0.8	914	0.2	29,266	7.9
1925.									
1st quarter	373,566	26,927	7.2	2,762	0.7	653	0.2	30,342	8.1
2nd quarter	342,174	29,242	8.6	2,305	0.7	493	0.1	32,040	9.4
3rd quarter	367,607	25,281	6.9	2,637	0.7	593	0.2	28,511	7.8
4th quarter	413,248	26,418	6.4	2,770	0.7	1,100	0.2	30,288	7.2
Year	374,174	26,967	7.2	2,619	0.7	710	0.2	30,295	8.1
1926.									
1st quarter	415,032	30,855	7.4	2,536	0.6	770	0.1	34,161	8.2
2nd quarter	369,894	21,745	5.9	2,498	0.7	677	0.2	24,920	6.7
3rd quarter	434,521	29,482	6.8	2,795	0.6	594	0.2	32,871	7.6
4th quarter	441,560	22,243	5.0	2,655	0.6	453	0.1	25,351	5.7
Year	415,252	26,081	6.3	2,621	0.6	624	0.2	29,326	7.1
1927.									
1st quarter	445,739	22,614	5.0	2,546	0.6	1,120	0.3	26,280	5.9
2nd quarter	455,133	25,813	5.7	2,867	0.6	537	0.1	29,217	6.4
3rd quarter	447,935	26,511	5.9	2,904	0.7	576	0.1	29,991	6.7
4th quarter	435,133	35,047	8.0	2,853	0.7	741	0.2	38,641	8.9
Year	445,985	27,496	6.2	2,793	0.6	743	0.2	31,032	7.0
1928.									
1st quarter	427,992	41,976	9·8	2,933	0·7	729	0·2	45,638	10·7
2nd quarter	416,827	43,209	10.4	2,847	0·7	600	0·1	46,656	11·2
3rd quarter	419,899	44,504	10·6	2,726	0·7	515	0·1	47,745	11·4
4th quarter	428,970	39,252	9·1	2,965	0·7	420	0·1	42,637	9·9
Year	423,422	42,235	10·0	2,868	0.7	566	0.1	45,669	10.8

7. **Seasonal Employment in Australia.**—A preliminary investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made during the year. The State Statisticians were requested to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received from these officials, supplemented by information from other sources, the following particulars have been compiled.

The industries or callings in Australia which may be stated most definitely to be seasonal are rural, or closely allied to rural pursuits. Other trades and occupations are subject to seasonal fluctuations, but not to the same extent. The industries, trades, or callings affected by seasonal fluctuations may, therefore, be divided into two groups, the first of which includes those of a definitely seasonal character, and the second group comprising trades and occupations in which large numbers of workers are required during certain portions of the year, but which are, to a greater or less extent, in operation during the twelve months. Workpeople in the first group are employed only for the season. Their period of work is limited, and at the end of the season the necessity of securing some other class of employment arises. In the second group large numbers of workpeople are required to cope with the rush of work, and when the bulk of the work is completed many are dismissed, but the nucleus of a staff is generally maintained during the year.

Workpeople following the undermentioned occupations may be considered to be engaged in purely seasonal employment :—(*a*) sheep shearing, classing, wool pressing, shed hands, cooks, etc. ; (*b*) fruit picking, packing and drying ; (*c*) agriculture—cultivating, sowing and harvesting, potato digging, hop tying and picking ; (*d*) sugar cane cutting and sugar beet cultivating and digging ; (*e*) slaughtering for export ; and (*f*) salt scraping.

The following trades and callings are affected by seasonal fluctuations in employment :—(*a*) jam making ; (*b*) fruit and vegetable canning and preserving ; (*c*) sauce and pickle making ; (*d*) aerated water making ; (*e*) ice refrigerating and ice cream making ; (*f*) wool scouring ; (*g*) fellmongering ; (*h*) tanning ; (*i*) chaff cutting ; (*j*) wine and spirit making ; (*k*) sugar milling ; (*l*) flour milling.

Peak periods of employment occur during each year in connexion with other classes of work. Large staffs are required at wool and grain stores following the completion of the shearing and wheat harvesting seasons. The employees affected are mainly clerks and storemen. Waterside workers and tally clerks are employed in larger numbers during the early months of each year for the loading and checking of wheat and wool exports. Similar activity occurs during the fruit and meat export seasons. During sale periods and prior to Christmas shop assistants are employed in larger numbers, and there is also often an increased activity in the printing trades prior to Christmas. During certain months of the year increased business prevails in the tailoring, dressmaking, and millinery trades, due to the completion of orders for the new season's goods, and similar activity occurs immediately prior to racing or other carnivals. There are other trades and callings in which employment fluctuates considerably during each year, but not to the same marked extent as in those previously mentioned.

Sheepshearing.—During the last four months of each year sheep shearing is in full operation in all States. In the northern portion of Queensland, and in the north-west of Western Australia the season commences earlier. By

the end of the year the bulk of the shearing is completed, although in certain localities and sheds sheep are shorn in January. According to evidence given in the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, the average duration of the shearing expedition, or average period during which shearers are employed, is about 20 weeks, of which, in the Eastern States, three are spent in travelling, as against about five weeks in Western Australia.

At the termination of the shearing season many of the employees return to the cities and towns to follow general labouring work or to obtain employment on railway or other construction work, but the greater percentage pass from one rural industry to another, such as harvesting, fruit picking, sugar cane cutting, etc.

Agriculture.—Additional labour is required in agricultural pursuits during two periods of the year—(*a*) during April to June when the crops are being sown, and (*b*) during October to January when the crops are being harvested. The seasonal periods differ slightly in the various States, but the extra help would generally be engaged during the months mentioned. The seasonal or temporary labour in the agricultural industry is mainly required in connexion with the sowing and harvesting of wheat, but additional assistance is required by farmers at certain periods of the year for potato digging (April to June); hop picking (February and March); sugar beet digging (April to June); and hay making and chaff cutting (December and January).

Fruit picking.—Fruit picking gives employment to large numbers of workers, male and female, during the season, which varies in duration and point of time in the several States. Small fruits are generally gathered during December to February, while the picking season for stone fruits extends from December to April. The season for apples and pears covers the months of February to June. Grapes and currants are gathered mainly during the months of February and March. The drying of these fruits gives employment to large numbers of workpeople in districts such as Mildura, Renmark, and other grape growing areas. Extra labour is also required in districts where grapes are grown for the production of wine and wine spirit. The picking of citrus fruits—oranges and lemons—also provides work during a portion of the year, mainly June to August.

Sugar Industry.—Sugar cane for the production of sugar is extensively grown in the coastal districts of Queensland and in the northern areas of New South Wales, and during the cutting and milling season affords employment to large bodies of workers. The season extends from June to December. Extra labour is required in the beet growing areas of Victoria during the season for digging, about April to June.

Meat Industry.—Considerable seasonal employment occurs in connexion with the slaughtering for export of cattle, sheep, and lambs. In Queensland the busy season for the slaughtering of cattle extends from March to July.

After that month the staff required is small in comparison with that employed during the peak period. The great proportion of the beef exported from Australia is grown, slaughtered, and shipped from Queensland. In New South Wales and Victoria sheep and lambs are slaughtered in large numbers for export, and during the season additional labour is required, not only in the slaughtering establishments but in meat works and on the wharves. The season extends from October to January. Victoria supplies the greater proportion of the lambs exported, while New South Wales exports more mutton than any other State. In both States cattle also are slaughtered for export. The meat works in the north-west of Western Australia employ special staffs during the season for the slaughtering of cattle for export.

Other trades and industries.—The tanning, fellmongering, and wool scouring industries are subject to severe fluctuations in employment during each year. Work at tanneries is slack during the later months of the year, while fellmongeries reduce hands considerably during the months of November to March, in some cases to the extent of 50 per cent. Wool scouring is busy from September to March and staffs are greatly reduced during the other months of the year.

The peak period for jam making and fruit canning occurs in Victoria during the months of November to April, when large numbers of workers, mostly females, are required to cope with the rush of work. In Tasmania the busy season extends to June. The ripe fruit comes to hand in such quantities that it is not possible to manufacture all the fruit into jam during the rush period, but by adopting a system of partial manufacture, or pulping, the process of jam making is divided into two sections, and the manufacturers are enabled to handle a larger quantity of fruit, some of which otherwise would have become useless, while a certain proportion of the employees are retained for longer periods. Considerable employment of a temporary character is provided by establishments engaged in fruit canning and preserving, and by sauce and pickle manufacturers, while during the summer months aerated water factories, ice refrigerating works, and establishments making ice cream employ greatly increased staffs for the season, the length of which depends on the weather.

8. **Organization of Public Works in connexion with Unemployment.**—Replies to inquiries from various public departments in the several States show that there does not appear to be any definite provisions made for the postponement of public works during times of economic activity with a view to reserving such works for periods of slackness in employment generally.

The State Government of Western Australia makes provision for the reservation of a sum of money each year for certain works which are put in hand during the period, May to September, in order to provide employment for men who are released from their usual occupations in the country districts, that is,

the periods between the end of the work for one wheat season and the beginning of that for another. Thus the State Government has in its employ during this period a greater number of men than during any other portion of the year. It is also understood that it is the practice in Western Australia to distribute expenditure on extensive works, such as railways, roads, bridges, harbours, etc., as evenly as possible over the financial year. This practice, however, does not appear to be in operation in other States. The degree of urgency of public works and the availability of departmental funds are the controlling factors. At the beginning of each financial year the works to be constructed are determined, the amount of funds required during the year is allocated, and the works are then proceeded with regularly, provision not being made for any deferment to meet prospective unemployment.

The general opinion of the heads of departments approached for information is that the reservation of certain public works to periods of severe unemployment would be most desirable, but the tendency in the past has been to proceed with public works as the funds became available, so that, on occasions, government works on a large scale were being carried on during periods of economic activity, while on other occasions when trade and industry were depressed the public authorities have been forced to economize, thereby aggravating the depression.

In order to provide employment during periods of acute unemployment, an endeavour is generally made by the respective State Governments to expedite the putting in hand of public works by providing special votes to be expended on relief works. The necessity for such action is generally brought under the notice of the Governments by deputations representing the unemployed.

In addition to providing employment on special relief works, the Governments urge such local bodies, as Roads Boards, Water and Sewerage Boards, and Local Government authorities generally to endeavour to relieve distress by putting in hand any available work. Municipal Councils and other Local Authorities frequently proceed with road construction and other improvement work, the cost of which is paid for in co-operation with the Government on the £1 for £1 basis, that is, for every £1 expended by the Local Authority, the Government advances £1. The adoption of this plan for providing funds has enabled large numbers of men to be given temporary employment on works which otherwise would have been deferred.

Definite schemes for the advancement or postponement of public works for the purpose of alleviating unemployment have not been in operation in Australia during past years, but as the question of devising a scheme for the alleviation of unemployment is now receiving serious consideration, this phase of relieving distress will probably receive attention.

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. **General.**—As there is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment, the following information in regard to these Bureaux has been extracted from reports received from the officers in charge in the respective States :—

(i) *New South Wales.*—(*a*) *General.*—The Labour and Industry Department has established free employment agencies, known as State Labour Exchanges, in Sydney, Newcastle, and Broken Hill, with sub-agencies in 222 towns throughout the State. The Central Labour Exchange is located in Sydney, and there are five other exchanges in the Metropolitan area. These exchanges deal with all classes of labour. In addition, there is in Sydney a State Labour Exchange exclusively for the industry of coal lumping in Port Jackson.

The functions of the Exchanges as defined by the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912 and amendments are—" To bring together intending employers and persons seeking employment ; to make known the number of employed and unemployed in the State ; to encourage minors and others to undertake training in skilled employment ; to provide industrial and agricultural employment for vagrants and others unsuited for ordinary employment ; to carry out any other duties prescribed." For any of these purposes the State Labour Exchanges may co-operate with and assist any other Labour Exchange or licensed private employment agent.

The State Labour Exchanges may make advances by way of loan towards the expenses of persons seeking for employment in localities distant from those in which they find themselves. Advances are authorized for fares, tools of trade, etc. When any such advance has been made the Minister may make an order authorizing the employer to deduct the amount advanced from the employee's wages and remit it to the Department. A penalty of £10 or imprisonment not exceeding six months is provided in the case of persons fraudulently obtaining or attempting to obtain an advance by way of loan.

Sub-agents of the Labour Exchanges have been selected principally from leading stock and station agents in close touch with large employers. As mentioned previously, these sub-agents are located in 222 of the leading country towns. They are not entitled to make any charge to employees or employers for services rendered in connexion with employment, but receive fees from consolidated revenue for every effective engagement made.

Under Part 10, Division 2, of the Act, the operations of private employment agencies are regulated. A licence-fee of £2 per annum is charged, and the scale of charges and the methods by which their business must be conducted are prescribed by Regulation. The number of licences in force at 28th February, 1929, was 106.

(*b*) *Registrations of Applicants for Employment.*—At the Central Labour Exchange and at Newcastle applicants must register in person, giving particulars of name, address, whether married or single, nature of employment sought, and record of last three employments. If still in need of the services of the Exchange, applicants must renew their applications at the end of one month (seven days' grace being allowed), and must continue to renew their applications monthly, provided they are out of employment. A registration card is issued to each applicant. Applicants renewing their registrations are recorded in the " reporting class." Those who have been sent to employment, or who have notified that they have obtained employment of their

own accord, and those whose applications for employment have not been renewed, are recorded as lapsed, and if desiring further services from the Exchange must make a re-registration application, and are then recorded in the "re-registration class."

At the other Exchanges in the Metropolitan district and at Broken Hill and elsewhere in the State than at Newcastle, applicants must call personally at the Exchange for registration, but there is no necessity for the applicant to re-register. Experience has shown that the applicants in country districts frequently travel from town to town, and that the majority of them do not wait in the one town more than a few days.

(*c*) *Applications from Employers.*—Applications received from employers are recorded and tabulated under the various classes of industries for which labour is required. Each monthly report shows the number of applications received from employers and the number of persons sent to employment.

(*d*) *Selection of Employees.*—When employment is available, applicants registered for employment in the class of work concerned are notified in the order of their registrations. The registered unemployed in the Metropolitan area are called up by notice in certain newspapers, if they are of the labouring class, and in other classes of work by notice through the post. Employers are requested to report upon the employment, conduct and capability of men sent out in order that a record may be made to assist in future selection. This information is recorded on the registration card.

(*e*) *Unemployment Food Relief.*—In order to provide relief in distressed cases, orders for rations are issued by the State Labour Exchanges at Sydney, Parramatta, Newcastle, and Broken Hill. The conditions attaching to the issue of food relief are that the person unemployed and his dependents are in distressed circumstances; that he has been unemployed for at least fourteen days through no fault of his own and had not more than three days' work during this period. Food relief is issued to single men only where they can show that they have facilities for preparing the food.

(*f*) *Transactions.*—Particulars of the transactions of the State Labour Exchanges are published monthly in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette.* Tabulations relating to Employment and Unemployment during each month and for past years are given, together with a review of the state of employment in various industries and callings.

(ii) *Victoria.*—(*a*) *General.*—The head office of the Victorian Government Labour Exchange is in Melbourne, and at Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo the branches are conducted by the local inspector of factories. In 270 other towns in Victoria the agents of the Exchange are the local police officers.

(*b*) *Registrations of Applicants for Employment.*—Each applicant for employment must be registered. City registration lasts for one month and country registration for three months. If an applicant apply on the due date his registration ticket is renewed, and bears the original number, otherwise he must commence a fresh period of registration. The Exchange does not register women for employment.

(*c*) *Applications from Employers.*—Applications are recorded and tabulated under the various classes of industries for which labour is required.

(*d*) *Periods of Employment.*—The greatest number of engagements effected by the Exchange is for works carried on during the winter by the Government for the relief of distress. The Country Roads Board engages most of

the men, who are placed on relief work in the country, and of those placed in the city the majority are engaged for the municipalities on approved relief work for labourers, the payment for which is on the £1 for £1 basis, i.e., for every £1 provided by the municipality the Government provides £1. Labourers on country relief work have their services terminated at the end of six weeks, and on city relief work there is a maximum of three weeks' work, when fresh gangs are started. These periods of employment may vary at certain times. In addition to sending men to Government and municipal works, the Exchange supplies labour to private employers, most of whom are engaged in agriculture.

Rail tickets, in most cases, are issued to persons sent to Government positions, but guarantees are usually sought, and obtained, for persons sent to other employment. Since the adoption of the guarantee system the increase in repayment of fares has been from a little over 60 per cent. to 86 per cent. of the total issued.

There has been a considerable reduction during the last few years in the numbers of men engaged through the Exchange for railway work. The Department has adopted the policy of transferring men within the service when vacancies occur. The Electricity Commission, State Rivers Commission, Railway Construction Branch, and other bodies requiring labourers and navvies for construction and maintenance work usually engage most of the men on the job.

(*e*) *Transactions.*—The Labour Exchange does not issue an Annual Report, but statements are published showing the transactions during each quarter.

(iii) *Queensland.*—(*a*) *General.*—This State is in a different position from the other States because of the operation of the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Act. The operations of the State Labour Exchanges are, to a certain extent, combined with the administration of the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Acts, inasmuch as no person is eligible to draw sustenance under those Acts unless first registered as a bona fide unemployed worker at a State Labour Exchange. It follows, therefore, that registration is practically universal, and the unemployment registrations represent the actual unemployed more accurately in Queensland than is the case with the records available in any other State.

Every Clerk of Petty Sessions throughout the State is a Labour Agent (except at about twelve staff centres where special officers are located). All of these officers send to their nearest central Agency monthly particulars of the transactions at their respective Agencies, and these particulars are forwarded to Brisbane to be embodied in a return for the State. Current registrations at the beginning of a month represent the unemployed at that date, and to these are added new registrations during the month, and at the end of the month lapsed registrations disappear.

(*b*) *Registration of Applicants for Employment and Sustenance.*—Every applicant must be able to produce his registration card showing that his registration has been effected and is current. Having been so registered the applicant must renew his registration weekly while he continues to draw sustenance, and even after he has ceased to draw he is required to continue his weekly renewal of registration as long as he remains unemployed if he wishes to retain his priority of registration for the purpose of obtaining any employment through the Exchanges. Failure to renew within the prescribed time involves lapsing. The one registration is universal throughout the State.

Priority of registration is not the paramount qualification for securing any employment, as other factors are taken into account, such as experience in, and suitability for, the class of work offering, but other things being equal, priority of registration, which actually represents the period of unemployment, is given full weight.

(*c*) *Application from Employers.*—Applications by employers for labour are registered. Mention is made in the Report that, in view of the facilities afforded by the State in the establishment and conduct of the Exchanges, it is to be regretted that employers generally do not patronize the Bureau to the extent that might be expected.

Workpeople were supplied by the Exchanges to employers in many industries, but labourers (all classes) and employees for agricultural and pastoral work represented the bulk of those sent to employment.

(*d*) *Transactions.*—In the yearly Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories the transactions of the State Labour Exchanges for the past twelve months are reviewed in detail.

(iv) *South Australia.*—(*a*) *General.*—In this State the Government Labour Exchange, which has a central agency in Adelaide, with branches at Port Adelaide and all principal country towns, controls the engagement of labour for all Government departments, and assists private employers in obtaining the tradesmen and labourers required. The police officer in each country town is an agent of the Exchange.

The operations of the Exchange are divided into two sections, one covering returned soldiers and all applicants eligible to be classed as such, the other covering civilians.

(*b*) *Registration of Applicants for Employment.*—Each applicant for registration is supplied with a card bearing his registration number, distinctive cards being used to differentiate between civilians and returned soldiers. Complete records of each applicant are kept at the Exchange. Each registered person must, if unemployed, re-register his card once each month. Failure to do so is taken as an indication that employment has been secured, and the continuity of the period of unemployment is then broken.

(*c*) *Applications from Employers.*—A register is kept of all employers requiring labour, showing the number and class of labour needed, and other particulars.

Employment is decided, other things being equal, in accordance with the period of unemployment, preference being given to married men.

The exchange supplied workpeople to employers engaged in a number of skilled trades, but the majority of the men sent to employment are labourers.

(*d*) *Transactions.*—The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Government Labour Exchanges is included in the Report of the Public Works Department. Tables are also given showing the activities of the Exchanges during the year.

(v) *Western Australia.*—(*a*) *General.*—The head office of the State Labour Bureau is situated at Perth, with branches at Fremantle, Albany, and fourteen other country centres. These agencies are conducted by Clerks of Courts, Government Land Agents, or other Government officials.

Applicants must furnish complete information in regard to age, conjugal condition, trade or calling, etc., for record purposes, and sign a statutory declaration that the particulars are true and correct.

(*b*) *Registration of Applicants for Employment.*—Applicants for work are registered once in each financial year. On the first of each month applicants who call at the office are given a new card, but the applicant retains the

same register number throughout the year. At the end of each month the renewals are taken out and included with the new registrations, i.e., men who have registered during the month and for the first time since the first of the previous July. These renewals and new registrations form the total number of applicants for work during the month.

(*c*) *Applications from Employers.*—Employers' requisitions for workers are registered as they are received and numbered in rotation. All applications for labour, whether Government or private, are recorded in the register.

Care is exercised in the selection of suitable applicants for employment. Country agents unable to fill positions satisfactorily must notify the head office immediately.

(*d*) *Qualifications for Employment.*—In selecting men for Government work agents take into consideration the following points in giving preference :—(1) Financial members of Trade Unions ; (2) men with dependents in Western Australia (preference to largest families) ; (3) the period the applicant has been continuously unemployed, according to his records.

Railway passes are granted on the following grounds :—That applicants are—(1) destitute ; (2) known to be unemployed ; (3) registered for employment ; (4) that employment is known to have been offered ; (5) that an agreement is signed to refund the amount within a reasonable time ; (6) that, if unknown to the office, the applicant is recommended by some responsible person who is willing to give a personal guarantee, if necessary, that the fare advanced will be refunded, if the applicant fails to do so.

Duplicate agreements for the refund of fares are taken, one copy being kept by the agent and the other forwarded to the prospective employer. Communications are sent to employers regarding refunds of fares. Every effort is made to obtain refunds of amounts advanced.

(*e*) *Record of Operations.*—Tabulations showing the operations of the Labour Bureau for each quarter are prepared for the Department of Labour. These returns include particulars concerning applicants for work, engagements, number of fares advanced and cost of same, also the amount of fares recovered.

Annual Reports showing the transactions of the State Labour Bureau are prepared and submitted to the Hon. the Chief Secretary. These reports are available on application.

(vi) *Tasmania.*—(*a*) *General.*—The head-quarters of the Government Labour Bureau are situated at Hobart, and the head of the Department is the Chief Inspector of Factories, who is also Director of Labour.

Labour Bureaux are conducted at Hobart and Launceston, with agencies at the various Municipal Councils throughout the State, the Council Clerk acting as agent.

(*b*) *Registration of Applicants for Employment.*—An applicant for employment must fill in an application form giving full name, address, age, conjugal condition, number of dependents, nature of employment, etc. The registers are brought up to date each month, and names are struck off when men are sent to employment, or when an applicant has failed to report at least twice in each month, or omits to answer his name at two " pick ups."

(*c*) *Applications from Employers.*—Employers requiring labour are registered at the Bureau. Notices are posted at Railway Stations and Municipal Council Offices requesting employers to make known their labour requirements to the nearest Bureau.

(*d*) *Qualifications for Employment.*—The Bureau acts as a centre of public intelligence for the distribution of information regarding the number of persons wanting labour. Effort is made to select suitable persons for the positions offering, and, where possible, credentials are procured as to an applicant's qualifications and ability.

It is necessary for all applicants for employment to attend a "pick up," which is held each morning at 10 a.m., when any labour that may be required is selected. Those persons who live at too great a distance from the Bureau to attend the "pick up" are communicated with by telegram, telephone, or letter when work is offering.

The roster system is followed in the selection of labour with preference to married men, if possible.

(*e*) *Assistance Granted.*—Rail and coach fares are advanced to men when necessary, and the amounts are deducted from their first earnings. An authority for such deduction is signed by the worker, and this is forwarded to the employer with a request for the collection of the amount advanced.

Assistance is granted to married persons and their dependents to alleviate distress caused through unemployment. Full particulars of an applicant's circumstances are required. The applicant is referred to the Director, who, if he is satisfied as to the bona fides of the application, may, after due inquiry, issue relief in the form of orders on local tradesmen to supply bread, meat, groceries, and fuel. In each case the Department obtains from the applicant an undertaking in writing that the value of the goods will be refunded at the rate of 4s. per week when work has been secured.

(*f*) *Transactions.*—The Annual Report of the transactions of the State Labour Bureau is published in the Annual Report of the Industrial Department.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the State Free Labour Bureaux in the various States during the years 1924 to 1928. The numbers of positions to which workpeople were sent are also shown :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers Received during Period.	Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.		
1924	11,802	156,361	168,163	*b*63,451	65,549
1925	13,216	169,669	182,885	*c*59,008	75,177
1926	11,569	192,109	203,678	*c*67,397	84,278
1927	*a*6,825	218,543	225,368	*d*70,367	76,235
1928	*a*8,799	287,834	296,633	*d*79,197	78,274

a Exclusive of N.S.W. and Qld.
b Exclusive of S.A. and Tas.
c Exclusive of S.A., W.A., and Tas.
d Exclusive of Tas.

Compared with 1927 the number of applications for employment received during 1928 increased by 31.7 per cent., while the increase in the number of positions filled amounted to 2.7 per cent. In regard to applications from employers, the number received during 1928 shows an increase of 12.5 per cent. Applications from employers in Victoria were included for the first time in 1924.

3. **Details for each State.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1928 :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, States, 1928.

State.	Applications for Employment			Applications from Employers Received during Year.	Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.		
New South Wales ..	160	83,355	83,515	44,254	41,203
Victoria..	2,518	40,598	43,116	3,406	3,268
Queensland	..	89,819	89,819	11,880	11,879
South Australia	2,164	53,627	55,791	8,362	8,362
Western Australia ..	3,575	17,045	20,620	11,295	10,365
Tasmania	382	3,390	3,772	..	3,197
Total	a8,799	287,834	296,633	79,197	78,274

(a) Exclusive of N.S.W. and Qld.

The percentages of applicants who obtained employment through the Bureaux in the various States were :—New South Wales, 49 ; Victoria, 8 ; Queensland, 13 ; South Australia, 15 ; Western Australia, 50 ; Tasmania, 85; and all States combined, 26 per cent.

4. **Details in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives details for the year 1928 in industrial groups :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia, 1928.

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers Received during Year.	Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(a)	Received during Year.	Total.		
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc.	107	2,244	2,351	157	196
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	333	9,194	9,527	1,110	1,187
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	6	7,420	7,426	2,268	2,297
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	6	2,419	2,425	589	587
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	6	378	384	52	50
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	49	1,703	1,752	188	164
VII. Building	428	21,573	22,001	3,913	3,926
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	34	1,836	1,870	188	226
IX. Rail and Tram Services	2,138	49,040	51,178	6,538	6,521
X. Other Land Transport	117	2,906	3,023	620	691
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	8	174	182	33	28
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. ..	57	19,934	19,991	11,509	10,975
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	360	10,923	11,283	12,334	9,895
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	5,150	158,090	163,240	39,698	41,531
Total ..	a8,799	287,834	296,633	79,197	78,274

(a) Exclusive of N.S.W. and Qld.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in other States. It should be noted also that special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of the workers sent to employment by State Employment Bureaux during 1928 were unskilled men, the number of general labourers and miscellaneous workers (Group XIV.) being 41,531, or 53 per cent., of the total number provided with work. Domestic workers (Group XIII.), pastoral and agricultural labourers (Group XII.), and railway and tramway construction and repair workers were sent to employment in comparatively large numbers during the year. The number of skilled workers for whom positions were found was not large. As a general rule skilled workers do not register at the Bureaux until they have exhausted the usual avenues for obtaining employment in their regular trade. The great bulk of the workers who apply are unskilled, although skilled workers when they find that there is no employment in their own trade register for unskilled work.

5. **Details by Sexes.**—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the year 1928.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Details by Sexes, Australia, 1928.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers Received during Year.(b)	Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(a)	Received during Year.	Total.		
Males	8,438	274,740	283,178	65,044	66,651
Females	361	13,094	13,455	14,153	11,623
Total	8,799	287,834	296,633	79,197	78,274

(a) Exclusive of N.S.W. and Qld.
(b) Exclusive of Tasmania.

§ 4. Assisted Immigration.

1. **General.**—The following table shows the number of immigrants the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments up to the end of the year 1922, and the number arriving in each year since that date.

Assisted Immigration.—Summary, Australia, to 31st December, 1928.

Particulars.	To end of 1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Total.
No. of Immigrants	887,791	26,645	25,036	24,827	31,260	30,123	22,394	1,048,076

For the three pre-war years 1911 to 1913 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 41,317. In 1914, as the result of the outbreak of war, the number dropped to 20,805. In each of the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the number was small, and in 1919 was only 245. Increases occurred in the years 1920 to 1923, and slight decreases in 1924 and 1925. The number for 1926 shows a considerable increase, and is the highest for any year since the outbreak of war, although it represents only 76 per cent. of the average for the three pre-war years. The figures for 1928 show a decline of 25.7 per cent. compared with those for 1927.

2. **Immigrants to each State.**—The next table shows the numbers of assisted immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1928 :—

Assisted Immigration.—States, 1928.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Total.
Selected	Male	1,012	640	556	78	1,869	..	..	4,155
	Female	616	516	161	145	391	..	..	1,829
Nominated	Male	3,118	1,890	745	632	1,150	91	9	7,635
	Female	3,986	2,103	716	768	1,075	112	15	8,775
Total ..		8,732	5,149	2,178	1,623	4,485	203	24	22,394

3. **Immigrants in Industrial Groups.**—The following table gives the number of assisted immigrants of each sex classified in industrial groups, dependents being specified separately :—

Assisted Immigration.—Sexes and Industrial Groups, Australia, 1928.

Industrial Group.	Selected.			Nominated.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	3	..	3	126	2	128
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	6	..	6	746	1	747
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	..	..	..	114	21	135
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	..	..	..	159	371	530
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	..	..	42	25	67
VI. Other Manufacturing	..	..	..	101	28	129
VII. Building	3	..	3	311	..	311
VIII. Mining	76	..	76	475	..	475
IX. Rail and Tramway Services	1	..	1	62	..	62
X. Other Land Transport	4	..	4	151	..	151
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	..	..	..	44	..	44
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	3,852	..	3,852	854	5	859
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	..	1,698	1,698	37	1,590	1,627
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	105	..	105	1,351	627	1,978
Dependents	105	131	236	3,062	6,105	9,167
Total	4,155	1,829	5,984	7,635	8,775	16,410

Of the total number of immigrants, 9,403, or 42 per cent., were dependents, of whom 66.3 per cent. were females. The total number of selected immigrants was 5,984, as compared with 16,410 who were nominated by relatives or friends. Of the total immigrants (22,394), 11,790 were males and 10,604 were females. With the exception of comparatively few dependents, the selected male immigrants were classified as agricultural and pastoral workers, while the selected females were classified as domestic workers. Workers in all classes of industry were represented amongst the nominated immigrants who arrived during the year. Skilled tradesmen classified in the engineering and metal-working group numbered 746. There were 76 selected males in addition to the 475 nominated immigrants, who were recorded as workers in the mining industry. Of the females, 1,590 were classified as domestic workers, while 371 were skilled workers in the weaving, clothing and allied trades.

§ 5. Industrial Accidents.

1. **Source of Information.**—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received at the Bureau from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. The thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, for the returns.

2. **Number of Accidents reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State during the years 1923 to 1928 :—

Industrial Accidents.—Numbers, 1923 to 1928.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1923 ..	49	22	14	5	12	6	108
	1924 ..	49	13	12	8	13	1	96
	1925 ..	58	12	13	6	19	6	114
	1926 ..	68	23	11	18	16	7	143
	1927 ..	66	26	6	11	34	6	149
	1928 ..	**55**	**9**	**16**	**8**	**6**	**3**	**97**
No. of Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days ..	1923 ..	900	606	476	234	319	117	2,652
	1924 ..	1,061	473	545	299	259	104	2,741
	1925 ..	992	453	428	266	415	78	2,632
	1926 ..	845	523	292	331	694	67	2,752
	1927 ..	(*a*)2,771	759	325	359	663	89	4,966
	1928 ..	**3,903**	**706**	**273**	**303**	**354**	**66**	**5,605**

(*a*) *Vide* remarks below.

Compared with the previous year, the number of fatal accidents reported in 1928 showed a decrease. Less fatalities were reported in all States with the exception of Queensland. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in New South Wales, but decreased in the other States, the total for Australia being 5,605 in 1928, compared with 4,966 in 1927, an increase of 13 per cent.

The large increase in the number of accidents recorded in New South Wales during 1927 and 1928 was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. The figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. It is also mentioned that the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups for Australia during 1928.

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1928.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (*b*)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	3	330
II. Engineering, etc.	10	946
III. Food, Drink, etc.	4	597
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	..	174
V. Books, Printing, etc.	3	218
VI. Other Manufacturing	8	1,071
VII. Building and Scaffolding	23	78
VIII. Mining	42	(*a*)1,943
IX. Lifts	1	15
X. Miscellaneous	3	233
Total	97	5,605

(*a*) Includes 1,230 accidents in ore-dressing, smelting, and metallurgical works in New South Wales.
(*b*) *Vide* remarks on previous page.

As usual, the largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining industry, the percentages being 43 for fatal and 35 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, with the exception of those accidents which occur in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments and to Inspectors of Factories concerning accidents in metallurgical works, etc., in each State during the year 1928.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1928. (*a*)
A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
" " Falls of Ground ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
" " Falling down shafts, etc.	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
Other Accidents	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	1	..	4	..	..	..	5
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	7	..	2	..	..	..	9
Other Accidents	6	1	1	..	1	..	9
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23	3	8	3	4	1	42

(*a*) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	(a) N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(b) Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. **Below Ground—**							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	2	2	7	2	13
" " Falls of Ground ..	..	1	2	1	4	3	11
" " Falling Down Shafts, etc. ..	..	..	..	1	6	1	8
Other Accidents	..	..	1	3	140	5	149
2. **Above Ground—**							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	..	1	1	1	7	1	11
Other Accidents	..	1	..	38	47	12	98
3. **Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.**	..	..	9	145	9	19	182
COAL MINES.							
1. **Below Ground—**							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	..	3	28	..	15	1	47
Other Accidents	..	..	73	..	72	..	145
2. **Above Ground—**							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
Other Accidents	..	..	14	..	26	1	41
Total	..	6	136	191	335	45	713

(a) Not available. (b) Exclusive of New South Wales. 1,230 accidents were reported in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in New South Wales during 1928.

The number of mining accidents occurring below ground in Australia, excluding non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales, was considerably larger in 1928 than those occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 37 fatal and 378 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 4 fatal and 153 non-fatal accidents above ground. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in ore-dressing, smelting, and metallurgical works during the year, including accidents in New South Wales, was 1,943.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries

covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at the present time, and also its development since the year 1924. The recognition of the fact that the affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results has assisted in securing complete information, and thanks are again tendered to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1924 to 1928, and reference should be made to previous reports for particulars in respect of the years 1912 to 1923.

2. **Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1924 to 1928.** —The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1924 to 1928.

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership, 1924 to 1928.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	Aust.
				NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.					
1924	202	158	117	109	117	84	4	791	*a*376
1925	188	154	107	101	114	75	4	743	*a*382
1926	191	157	109	108	121	79	3	768	*a*372
1927	186	149	104	106	130	81	3	759	*a*369
1928	*c*197	151	102	106	128	80	4	768	*a*379
				NO. OF BRANCHES.					
1924	726	386	271	84	149	60	..	1,676	*b*2,091
1925	715	367	287	85	152	45	..	1,651	*b*2,012
1926	602	384	284	90	153	51	..	1,564	*b*1,960
1927	593	408	307	104	168	61	..	1,641	*b*2,031
1928	596	415	311	104	190	74	..	1,690	*b*2,079
				NO. OF MEMBERS.					
1924	274,831	217,044	112,238	65,812	43,270	15,516	444	729,155	729,155
1925	309,002	220,941	127,735	73,611	48,855	15,130	448	795,722	795,722
1926	329,260	230,539	142,985	79,908	52,616	15,783	387	851,478	851,478
1927	355,127	247,618	150,651	79,771	60,586	16,734	1,165	911,652	911,652
1928	357,390*e*	242,190	154,799	75,725	61,498	18,465	1,474	911,541	911,541
				PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP. *d*					
1924	2·8	5·3	2·8	8·3	2·2	3·1	516·0	5·8	5·8
1925	12·4	1·8	13·8	11·9	12·9	*c*2·5	0·9	9·1	9·1
1926	6·6	4·3	11·9	8·6	7·7	4·3	*c*13·6	7·0	7·0
1927	7·9	7·4	5·4	*c*0·2	15·1	6·0	201·0	7·1	7·1
1928	0·6	*c*2·2	2·8	*c*5·1	1·5	10·3	26·5	..	..

(*a*) Allowing for inter-State duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-State groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below). (*b*) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. (*c*) Decrease. (*d*) On preceding year. (*e*) Includes 7 unions with a membership of 966 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly in character, and range from the small independent association to the large inter-State organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz.:— (i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the inter-State; and (iv) the Australasian or international.

In the table just given, under the heading " Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of inter-State and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making an adjustment to allow for this duplication.

Except in the last column, " Number of Branches " indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organization. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading " branches " in the last column. The schemes of organization of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate unions does not, therefore, fairly represent the number of practically independent organizations in Australia. In some of the unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing for one or two specified purposes only. Moreover, a reduction in the number of unions is not necessarily an indication that no new unions have been formed, for while fresh unions have come into being others have died out or have amalgamated.

3. **Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1924 to 1928.**—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1924 to 1928. In previous Reports attention has been drawn to the fact that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period 1918 to 1920, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Industrial Groups.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	NUMBER OF UNIONS.				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	18	18 (4)	18 (4)	18 (4)	18 (4)
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	69	68 (21)	68 (22)	61 (23)	60 (23)
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	65	65 (39)	65 (35)	63 (32)	65 (33)
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	24	22 (10)	22 (9)	24 (11)	25 (12)
V. Books, Printing, etc.	14	14 (10)	14 (9)	13 (8)	14 (8)
VI. Other Manufacturing	78	78 (36)	77 (37)	80 (41)	78 (40)
VII. Building	51	51 (31)	51 (31)	49 (28)	51 (28)
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	16	15 (12)	15 (12)	15 (12)	17 (14)
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	51	50 (33)	51 (33)	51 (28)	51 (30)
X. Other Land Transport	13	13 (8)	13 (8)	13 (8)	12 (5)
XI. Shipping, etc.	91	56 (31)	54 (26)	54 (24)	58 (29)
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	8	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	23	22 (16)	23 (16)	23 (19)	24 (20)
XIV. Miscellaneous	270	263 (128)	289 (127)	287 (128)	287 (130)
Total	791	743 (382)*a*	768 (372)*a*	759 (369)*a*	768 (379)*a*

(*a*) Allowing for inter-State duplication.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1924 to 1928—*continued.*

Industrial Groups.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	23,859	32,279	35,315	37,110	35,740
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	68,243	72,750	79,201	82,720	87,417
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	55,402	58,326	67,255	70,012	71,994
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	46,521	44,632	47,932	53,641	56,874
V. Books, Printing, etc.	15,856	16,532	18,592	19,214	19,771
VI. Other Manufacturing	40,376	41,689	44,605	47,671	46,779
VII. Building	51,819	55,314	53,881	57,234	60,416
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	40,996	44,403	46,014	49,179	43,044
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	90,365	108,037	114,899	121,300	116,061
X. Other Land Transport	17,785	18,219	20,844	22,137	20,632
XI. Shipping, etc.	37,823	39,309	40,594	42,702	38,361
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	46,081	48,157	54,173	60,394	55,547
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	22,861	24,251	25,760	28,313	30,488
XIV. Miscellaneous	171,168	191,824	202,413	220,025	228,417
Total	729,155	795,722	851,478	911,652	911,541

4. **Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members.**—(i) *States*, 1928. The census of 1921 gives the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1928, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (*a*) the number of members of trade unions, (*b*) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (*c*) the percentage of the former (*a*) on the latter (*b*) at the end of the year 1928. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has also been added showing the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members, 1928.

Particulars.	N.S.W. (*a*)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'tory.	Total.
	MALES.							
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	514,000	341,000	188,200	116,000	89,600	37,700	1,700	1,288,200
No. of Members of Unions ..	317,855	194,887	134,338	67,269	53,714	15,683	1,443	785,189
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	61·8	57·1	71·3	57·9	59·8	41·5	84·9	60·9
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	89,300	66,800	34,700	23,000	16,500	8,400	350	239,050
	FEMALES.							
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	113,150	101,800	39,200	25,000	16,300	8,400	150	304,000
No. of Members of Unions ..	39,535	47,303	20,461	8,456	7,784	2,782	31	126,352
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	34·9	46·5	52·2	33·8	47·6	33·2	23·5	41·5
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	49,000	42,750	18,100	12,100	8,300	3,900	50	134,200

(*a*) Inclusive of Federal Capital Territory.

(ii) *Australia.*—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1924 to 1928 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentages of Male and Female Members—Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Particulars.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
MALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	1,175,749	1,200,592	1,240,914	1,267,636	1,288,200
No. of Members of Unions	640,774	699,399	745,681	793,131	785,189
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	54·5	58·3	60·1	62·6	60·9
Junior Workers (under 20)	217,925	222,530	230,003	234,994	239,050
FEMALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	280,664	286,053	293,594	299,205	304,000
No. of Members of Unions	88,381	96,323	105,797	118,521	126,352
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	31·5	33·7	36·0	39·6	41·5
Junior Workers (under 20)	123,835	126,212	129,540	132,015	134,200

5. **Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1924 to 1928.**—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1924 to 1928 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, counted once only :—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1924 ..	19	13	41	43	47	35	28	50	53	47	376
1925 ..	21	10	39	48	49	29	32	49	57	48	382
1926 ..	23	14	35	52	46	26	28	51	46	51	372
1927 ..	25	16	40	47	49	28	29	44	38	53	369
1928 ..	27	15	38	46	46	34	29	47	45	52	379
MEMBERSHIP.											
1924 ..	379,009	95,892	127,120	59,847	33,303	14,517	6,878	7,303	3,857	1,429	729,155
1925 ..	449,878	77,815	130,924	69,778	34,720	12,067	7,871	7,065	4,183	1,421	795,722
1926 ..	501,514	101,277	112,095	74,867	32,132	10,638	6,846	7,323	3,288	1,498	851,478
1927 ..	556,402	101,341	124,686	65,693	34,772	10,649	6,996	6,722	2,836	1,555	911,652
1928 ..	565,478	94,520	121,944	65,148	32,738	13,047	6,895	7,114	3,220	1,437	911,541
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.											
1924 ..	52·0	13·2	17·4	8·2	4·6	2·0	0·9	1·0	0·5	0·2	100·0
1925 ..	56·5	9·8	16·4	8·8	4·4	1·5	1·0	0·9	0·5	0·2	100·0
1926 ..	58·9	11·9	13·1	8·8	3·8	1·2	0·8	0·9	0·4	0·2	100·0
1927 ..	61·0	11·1	13·7	7·2	3·8	1·2	0·8	0·7	0·3	0·2	100·0
1928 ..	62·0	10·4	13·3	7·1	3·6	1·4	0·8	0·8	0·4	0·2	100·0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1924 to 1928. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 110 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members has considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 299.

6. **Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions.**—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership, 1924 to 1928.

Particulars.		Unions Operating in—					Total.
		2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	*a*6 States.	
Number of Unions	1924 ..	19	13	13	21	39	105
	1925 ..	19	16	9	23	37	104
	1926 ..	19	15	12	22	43	111
	1927 ..	16	13	14	20	44	107
	1928 ..	17	14	14	19	43	107
Number of Members	1924 ..	21,831	35,037	77,665	148,834	294,681	578,048
	1925 ..	22,250	49,234	72,977	171,908	326,624	642,993
	1926 ..	26,271	53,873	86,491	204,094	341,061	711,790
	1927 ..	21,828	42,912	104,965	193,221	377,433	740,359
	1928 ..	22,200	51,225	95,363	175,128	398,355	742,271

(*a*) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Federal Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 107 in 1928, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 81 per cent. during the same period.

7. **Central Labour Organizations.**—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1924 to 1928.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Unions Affiliated, 1924 to 1928.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.
No. of Councils	1924 ..	3	5	4	3	9	2	1	27
	1925 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	1	26
	1926 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	1	26
	1927 ..	3	5	4	2	8	2	1	25
	1928 ..	3	6	5	2	9	2	1	28
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1924 ..	93	185	81	76	189	41	3	668
	1925 ..	88	190	83	62	209	52	3	687
	1926 ..	91	196	85	65	206	47	3	693
	1927 ..	98	192	81	65	223	47	3	709
	1928 ..	97	188	83	65	227	55	1	716

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

A new Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State; such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. The Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils are the branches of the Australasian Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress. The Metropolitan Councils at Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Hobart have linked up with the Australasian Council.

The objective of the Council is the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution, and exchange. The methods to be adopted are:—(*a*) The closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australasian Trade Union Movement from the Craft to an Industrial basis by the establishment of one Union in each industry; (*b*) the consolidation of the Australasian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; (*c*) the centralized control of industrial disputes.

8. **Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.**—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any employer or association of employers in any industry who has employed not less than 100 employees during six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.*. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1928 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 28, with a membership of approximately 16,500. At the same date the number of unions registered was 139, with a membership of approximately 770,000, representing 84.5 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. **General.**—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

2. **Employers' Associations in each State.**—The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1924 and 1928 :—

Employers' Associations—States, 1924 to 1928.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
			NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.				
1924	127	135	80	49	53	25	469
1925	133	141	78	52	51	25	480
1926	136	143	72	52	50	25	478
1927	141	136	77	52	52	27	485
1928	146	140	76	56	59	28	505
			NO. OF BRANCHES.				
1924	79	41	70	..	12	8	210
1925	480	621	194	1	17	2	1,315
1926	464	617	183	..	16	..	1,280
1927	825	483	109	..	281	1	1,699
1928	907	525	188	13	301	1	1,935
			MEMBERSHIP.				
1924	28,667	21,095	17,060	5,746	2,646	2,716	77,930
1925	38,931	34,274	17,831	6,346	3,369	2,599	103,350
1926	42,666	32,386	21,113	6,572	8,356	2,481	113,574
1927	53,715	31,629	18,381	6,361	10,190	2,464	122,740
1928	55,353	33,626	18,393	6,751	10,390	2,668	127,181

The large increase shown for "No. of Branches" since the year 1925 is wholly due to the inclusion of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. **Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.**—The figures in the table hereunder refer to Australia at the end of the years 1927 and 1928.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1927 and 1928.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	18	20	3	3	1,606	1,425
II. Engineering, etc. ..	15	15	1	12	3,425	2,874
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	101	108	64	71	18,396	17,751
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	19	19	2	2	2,386	2,658
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	35	43	2	2	3,266	3,435
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	51	50	1	1	3,031	3,458
VII. Building	27	27	19	19	3,538	3,770
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	13	13	..	..	260	240
X. Other Land Transport	18	16	24	21	2,804	2,525
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	14	15	2	6	205	232
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural,etc.	37	35	1,575	1,772	65,055	69,782
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	18	19	..	..	1,562	1,933
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	119	125	6	26	17,206	17,098
Total	485	505	1,699	1,935	122,740	127,181

The female membership of these associations was 2,186 for 1927, and 2,929 for 1928.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the number of small shops purveying foodstuffs of which the proprietors are members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations accounts for the large membership.

4. **Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.**—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1924 to 1928.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia, 1924 to 1928.

Membership Groups.	1000 and over.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
				NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.				
1924	16	19	21	19	48	68	278	469
1925	18	21	20	23	50	69	279	480
1926	20	19	22	16	54	64	283	478
1927	20	23	20	18	60	73	271	485
1928	22	21	23	20	59	75	285	505
				MEMBERSHIP.				
1924	34,937	13,909	7,995	4,527	6,749	4,493	5,320	77,930
1925	58,259	15,176	7,436	5,393	7,171	4,624	5,291	103,350
1926	70,673	13,559	8,579	3,654	7,751	4,202	5,156	113,574
1927	75,339	16,889	7,773	4,215	8,605	4,788	5,131	122,740
1928	78,503	15,373	9,391	4,918	8,637	4,911	5,448	127,181
				PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.				
1924	44	18	10	6	9	6	7	100
1925	56	15	7	5	7	5	5	100
1926	62	12	8	3	7	4	4	100
1927	61	14	6	4	7	4	4	100
1928	62	12	7	4	7	4	4	100

5. **Federations of Employers' Associations.**—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are Central Associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations each State body enjoys complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for years 1924 to 1928, so far as can be ascertained, of inter-State or federated associations having branches in two or more States :—

Inter-State or Federated Employers' Associations, 1924 to 1928.

YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
	NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.					
1924	2	6	6	11	9	34
1925	3	5	4	10	8	30
1926	4	3	5	8	8	28
1927	4	1	4	9	14	32
1928	3	3	3	11	16	36
	MEMBERSHIP.					
1924	427	595	829	29,612	26,523	57,986
1925	3,899	535	634	20,549	25,778	51,395
1926	534	432	1,861	24,118	25,950	52,895
1927	352	315	1,655	40,548	37,654	80,524
1928	205	1,126	208	59,175	41,511	102,225

Of the total membership of 127,181 of all employers' associations, 80.38 per cent. are organized on an inter-State basis. The Pastoral, Agricultural, &c., section (Class XII.) is the most extensive representative in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 51 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

6. **Industrial Peace Conference.**—The suggestion by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth during February, 1928, that a round-table conference should be held between representatives of the two sides to industry to consider the existing industrial position in Australia, and to endeavour to bring about a greater measure of co-operation between employers and employees was generally approved by the press, and by representative employers and industrial leaders. Invitations were forwarded to representative bodies of employers and employees to nominate delegates to the conference on the following basis :—

The Central Council of Employers, the Associated Chambers of Manufactures and Commerce to nominate eight members, the Graziers' Council and the Dairy Council two each, and two representatives from the various Agricultural Societies. The employees to nominate ten representatives through the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, the Trades and Labour Councils, and the Trades Halls, four representatives of the Australian Workers' Union, and two from the Coal and Shale Employees' Federation. Four delegates from the National Council of Women, and two representatives of financial circles were also appointed. The number of delegates totalled 36. Sir Wallace Bruce, ex-Lord Mayor of Adelaide, was selected as Chairman of the Conference, and the first meetings of the delegates were held in Melbourne early in December, 1928, when agendas were submitted by the employers and employees.

The proceedings closed, as they had begun, in a spirit of goodwill, and hopes were expressed for definite results from the work of the Conference which was adjourned until February, when discussions were to be continued.

The Conference resumed in Sydney, and several meetings were held without any definite conclusions being reached.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. **The International Labour Conference, 1927.**—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences and the institution of the International Labour Office. In the report referred to, information was given regarding the activities of the Labour Office and the reports of the five Annual Labour Conferences, which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15; of the Seventh Conference in Labour Report No. 16; and of the Eighth and Ninth Conferences in Labour Report No. 17.

The Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from Wednesday, 25th May, to Thursday, 16th June, 1927. Australia was represented by the Right Honorable Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G., Government delegate; The Honorable Sir David J. Gordon, M.L.C., Employers' delegate; C. E. Culley, Esquire, Workers' delegate. The Commonwealth Statistician was attached to the delegation in an expert capacity.

The Agenda comprised the following questions, viz. :—

(1) Sickness Insurance.

(2) Freedom of association.

(3) Minimum wage-fixing machinery in trades in which organization of employers and workers is defective and where wages are exceptionally low, with special reference to home-working trades.

The reports of the Australian Delegates have been published in a Commonwealth Parliamentary Paper No. 216, while a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the Conference is published in the *International Labour Review* for August, 1927 (Vol. XVI., No. 2).

2. **British Economic Mission.**—At the time of the Imperial Conference held in 1926, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia raised the question of sending a mission of independent businessmen from the United Kingdom to Australia. It was subsequently arranged at the request of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, that the personnel of such mission should be nominated by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and should proceed to Australia with the following terms of reference :—

> "To confer with the Commonwealth and State Governments, with the Development and Migration Commission, and with the leaders of industry and commerce in Australia on the development of Australian resources and on any other matters of mutual economic interest to Great Britain and the Commonwealth, which may tend to the promotion of trade between the two countries and the increase of settlement in Australia."

His Majesty's Government nominated the undermentioned businessmen, and their selection was approved by the Commonwealth Government :— Sir Arthur Duckham, Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir Ernest Clark, and Mr. D. O. Malcolm.

The members of the mission landed at Fremantle on 25th September, 1928. They visited every State of the Commonwealth, and held over a hundred conferences with Commonwealth and State Governments and their officials, with representative public bodies, with labour organizations, and with associations of producers and traders of every kind concerned both with primary and with secondary industries. They also, as individuals, met and conferred with many of the leading citizens of the Commonwealth.

A Report, dated 7th January, 1929, was prepared and presented to the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth.

The Report is divided into four parts, with supplementary memoranda.

Part I. deals with the appointment, itinerary and problems to be considered.

In Part II.—Main Problems—the Mission reviews, criticises and makes suggestions concerning:—Australian finance, revenue and expenditure; public debt; object of borrowing; form of public accounts; heavy loan expenditure; causes of unprofitable expenditure; the Murray River scheme; diversion of loan money to revenue; suggested borrowing policy; restriction of objects of Government borrowing; possibility of combined Government and private enterprise; conclusion as to Australian finance; the financial agreement and the Loan Council; migration; causes of diminution of assisted migration; the £34,000,000 Agreement; intensive as against extensive development; the protective tariff and the Arbitration Act; effect upon export; alteration of duties by administrative action; objects of a protective tariff and its economic aspect; difficulty of applying a policy of protection; efficiency as a condition of protection; necessity for full scientific inquiry; reduction of duties and effect on British preference; protection when given to be effective; the Arbitration Acts; the basic wage; and the Industrial Conference.

Part III.—The Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations of the Mission deals in brief form with the subjects mentioned above, and is given hereunder:—

"We would summarize as follows the conclusions to which we have been led by the considerations set forth in the foregoing pages:—

(1) The indispensable condition of the promotion of trade between Great Britain and Australia and of the increase of settlement in Australia is the prosperity and absorptive power of Australia herself.

(2) The present financial position of Australia is sound in the sense that her national income and sources of public revenue are amply sufficient to pay for her Government and to provide for the service and repayment of her public debt.

(3) Australia has, in past years, spent too much unprofitably on development schemes which have been undertaken either without sufficient regard to their probable financial and economic results or without adequate preliminary investigation of the schemes themselves. She has been mortgaging the future too deeply, and would do well to restrict her expenditure of borrowed money for development and to leave the field more widely open to private enterprise.

(4) Public accounts should be prepared in such a way as to make clear what is the exact financial position of each Government undertaking.

(5) A proportion of loan moneys raised overseas accrues to the Commonwealth as revenue and is spent accordingly. This is bad finance.

(6) We believe that there will be substantial improvement in the future arising from—

(*a*) The validation of the financial agreement and the establishment of the Loan Council; and

(*b*) from the work of the Development and Migration Commission and of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

(7) Banks and other financial authorities, and particularly, in the case of loans placed in London, the Bank of England, should be consulted in advance as to the time at which and the terms on which loans should be raised; and the objects of each loan should be fully stated in the prospectus.

(8) Present circumstances in Australia are not favorable to migration, and recent figures of assisted migration show a sensible decline, but good work is being done to promote it, expecially in regard to the migration of children, young people, and women for domestic employment.

(9) The scope of schemes likely to be approved under the £34,000,000 Agreement is comparatively narrow, and those States in particular which are mainly concerned with primary production are likely to be embarrassed in fulfilling their obligation to accept a specific quota of migrants in respect of each scheme.

(10) We consider that the Agreement might be amended and the period of its operation extended so that the funds available under it might be used for work calculated to promote migration into Australia generally, without conditions as to specific numbers of migrants in any State, e.g., for scientific research and for large-scale experiments to test its results before they are adopted.

(11) The more intensive use of land already in occupation in Australia is a matter of the greatest importance. This should be promoted by scientific research and, will increase the country's wealth more surely and rapidly and more cheaply than further extensive development is likely to do.

(12) Most vexed and most important of all Australian questions is that of the cost of production with its effect upon export industries, and of the combined effects of the Tariff and the Arbitration Acts.

(13) Their effects and that of the Navigation Acts have laid an unduly heavy burden on the unsheltered primary industries which have to export at the world's price, and on the States, principally concerned with such industries, viz.:—Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania.

(14) There is ground for the common complaint of a vicious circle of increased prices due to the Tariff, and of increased costs of labour due to Arbitration Awards, and it is urgently necessary to break the vicious circle without lowering the standard of living, i.e., real wages.

(15) The power to alter the Tariff by administrative action must be prudently used if it is not to hamper trade.

(16) The merits of a policy of protection are not in question. It is the settled policy of Australia, and may have been adopted on non-economic as well as on economic grounds. Both grounds may be sound, but it is important that it should be possible to count the economic cost of the sacrifice.

(17) It is a policy difficult to carry out in detail. There is risk of error in the way of giving excessive or too prolonged assistance to infant industries and in the way of protecting inefficient industries, and the total burden of the Tariff has probably reached the economic limits.

(18) Efficiency should be a condition of protection, and protected industries should be liable to furnish the Government with the fullest information as to their prices, costs, and conditions generally.

(19) A full scientific inquiry and investigation should forthwith be instituted by the Commonwealth Government into the whole question of the economic effect of the Tariff and the incidence of its duties. Pending this inquiry there should be no avoidable increase of duties.

(20) Protection when granted should be effective. Reduction of duties may mean decrease in the amount of the British Preference, but if reduction be to the economic advantage of Australia, Great Britain has really more to gain from that source than from preference accorded to her.

(21) The system of settlement of industrial disputes by awards of the Courts set up under the Arbitration Acts has failed, has involved overlapping jurisdiction and conflicting decisions, and has tended to divide employer and employed into two opposing camps. There should be the minimum of judicial and governmental interference with the relations between employer and employed ; and industrial disputes should be settled by way of discussion and frank interchange of views between the parties concerned.

(22) The system of fixing wages by reference to a basic money wage which rises and falls with a varying index figure of the cost of living is open to the gravest criticism as giving no interest to the workers in the reduction of the cost of living.

(23) We hope for the best results from the Industrial Conference which has been begun in Melbourne ; and we look forward to suggestions from that body for the solution of the problem of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment.

The solution of the closely-related problem of Tariff revision should thereby be greatly facilitated."

Part IV.—Supplementary Memoranda and Conclusions on the subjects of—(*a*) Transport ; (*b*) Taxation ; (*c*) Banking ; (*d*) The Development and Migration Commission, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and Economic Research ; (*e*) The Pastoral Industry ; (*f*) Marketing and Distribution ; (*g*) Reciprocal trade between Australia and Great Britain ; and (*h*) The Civil Services.

The Mission inquired into and reported upon each of the above subjects, making many important suggestions which they considered would be for the betterment of Australia.

3. **Unemployment.**—In the following table the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1928. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva :—

Unemployment in various countries during 1928.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed During Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia	..	..	10.7	..	..	11.2	..	..	11.4	..	..	9.9	10.8
Belgium	5.3	4.0	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.2	4.5	3.5
Canada	6.8	7.0	6.5	5.2	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.1	4.2	6.6	4.5
Denmark	29.6	25.9	21.3	16.5	14.0	13.5	13.6	13.1	12.2	14.5	17.7	28.4	18.4
Germany	11.2	10.4	9.2	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.3	9.5	16.7	8.6
Great Britain ..	10.7	10.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.7	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.8	12.2	11.2	10.9
Holland	16.1	9.0	6.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	6.2	11.5	6.9
New Zealand ..	..	..	11.4	..	..	11.5	..	..	11.3	..	..	10.0	11.1
Norway	25.9	25.9	24.4	28.8	18.0	14.4	13.6	13.9	15.5	16.1	17.4	22.1	19.7
Sweden	14.5	13.4	13.3	11.6	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.7	9.0	10.9	17.3	10.7
Switzerland ..	..	..	1.9	..	..	1.2	..	..	1.1	..	..	4.0	2.1

4. **Trade Unionism in other Countries.**—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the *Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions.*

Trade Unions—Membership, 1927.

Country.	No. of Organized Workers.	Country.	No. of Organized Workers.
Argentine	164,874	Italy	2,768,730
Australia	**911,652**	Japan	316,906
Austria	963,550	Jugo-Slavia	57,717
Belgium	762,886	Latvia	34,032
Brazil	22,562	Lithuania	18,486
Canada	209,282	Luxemburg	15,479
Ceylon	40,000	Mexico	2,119,347
Chili	204,000	Mongolia	5,000
China	2,800,000	New Zealand	101,071
Corea	123,000	Norway	104,152
Cuba	250,000	Palestine	21,873
Czecho-Slovakia	1,696,897	Panama	3,000
Denmark	309,885	Paraguay	8,000
Dutch East Indies	24,021	Peru	25,000
Egypt	60,000	Philippines	67,000
Estonia	14,331	Poland	577,581
Finland	75,846	Porto Rico	18,000
France	1,218,250	Portugal	40,000
Germany	8,217,923	Roumania	46,631
Great Britain	4,908,037	Russia	10,248,000
Greece	98,470	South Africa	82,660
Holland	407,665	Spain	262,000
Hungary	185,337	Sweden	529,974
Iceland	4,540	Switzerland	254,992
India	300,000	Uruguay	28,484
Ireland	111,921	United States	4,241,542

5. **Employers' Associations in Great Britain.**—The principal Employers' Association in Great Britain is the Federation of British Industries. There are, moreover, other general associations of employers, such as The National Union of Manufacturers, The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and The National Chamber of Trade, but information concerning membership is not available.

6. **Retail Prices of Food—Various Countries.**—The following table shows the average retail prices of the chief items of food in the principal cities of the countries specified. The prices have been extracted from official publications and reports :—

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1928.
(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports.)

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	Australia.								New Zealand.				United Kingdom.			
		Sydney.				Melbourne.				Wellington.							
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	6.03	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.58	5.58	5.98	5.53	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	4.62	4.62	4.37	4.50
Flour, ordinary	25 lb.	55.75	57.75	56.70	55.50	54.60	54.45	54.30	53.70	65.50	65.25	65.50	65.50	59.00	59.82	57.25	53.93
Tea	lb.	26.85	26.85	26.65	26.65	27.80	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	29.00	29.00	28.75	28.50
Coffee	,,	25.90	26.20	26.70	26.40	27.00	26.80	26.90	26.80	28.25	28.25	28.25	29.25	..	..	..	..
Sugar	,,	4.60	4.60	4.55	4.55	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25
Rice	,,	3.73	3.78	3.73	3.68	3.75	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal	,,	4.48	4.39	4.23	4.17	3.83	3.80	3.77	3.82	3.50	3.71	3.71	3.50	..	..	..	..
Raisins	,,	8.95	8.95	9.15	9.05	9.80	9.70	9.95	9.95	5.50	5.25	5.50	5.25	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	14 lb.	16.42	21.00	17.25	24.67	9.79	9.57	7.57	9.29	23.25	18.00	18.25	28.25	15.00	19.00	15.50	31.50
Onions	lb.	2.67	2.58	2.83	3.25	1.64	1.79	2.21	2.36	2.75	2.25	3.00	4.75	..	..	..	..
Milk	quart	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	7.70	7.65	7.61	7.56	6.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.50	5.75	5.75	6.50
Butter	lb.	21.35	22.35	24.30	23.30	21.50	21.20	22.35	22.45	18.50	19.25	20.25	19.50	23.25	23.00	23.75	24.00
Cheese	,,	14.70	14.85	15.05	15.20	17.70	17.30	17.10	16.90	11.75	11.75	11.75	12.25	14.25	14.25	14.75	15.00
Eggs	dozen	27.45	37.65	19.25	20.90	23.45	32.60	18.50	15.30	28.00	40.25	20.00	16.75	21.00	18.00	27.00	36.00
Bacon	lb.	19.70	18.70	19.25	20.30	22.70	21.35	21.95	23.60	15.50	17.00	16.75	16.25	14.75	14.75	16.75	16.25
		12.67	11.78	12.17	12.33	13.88	13.13	13.50	14.50								
Beef, sirloin	,,	11.06	10.80	10.55	10.25	11.50	11.10	10.00	9.85	9.00	9.00	9.25	9.25	..	..	..	..
,, rib	,,	8.33	8.05	8.05	7.80	9.65	9.25	8.60	8.30	6.50	6.50	6.75	7.00	(*a*)16.00	(*a*)16.75	(*a*)17.35	(*a*)16.75
														(*b*) 9.75	(*b*)10.25	(*b*)10.50	(*b*)10.25
,, steak, rump	,,	15.39	15.60	15.10	14.75	16.50	16.30	14.90	15.20	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	..	..	..	..
Mutton, leg	,,	8.33	8.40	8.20	7.95	8.05	8.10	7.50	6.95	8.75	9.00	9.00	9.00	(*a*)17.75	(*a*)18.75	(*a*)18.50	(*a*)18.00
														(*b*)11.00	(*b*)11.25	(*b*)11.75	(*b*)11.75
,, chops	,,	7.56 to 10.61	7.80 to 11.00	7.75 to 10.70	7.10 to 10.10	5.40 to 9.56	4.60 to 7.80	5.40 to 8.94	4.75 to 8.44	5.25 to 8.50	5.25 to 8.50	5.50 to 8.75	5.75 to 9.50	..	..	..	..
Pork chops	,,	15.22	15.25	15.50	14.85	15.22	15.33	15.00	15.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For footnotes see next page.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1928—*continued.*

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	Union of South Africa. Capetown. Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Canada (Montreal). Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	United States of America. New York. Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Bread	2 lb.	7.92	7.92	7.92	7.92	(*d*) 7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	9.10	8.80	8.70	8.60
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	85.20	85.20	85.30	85.30	65.00	68.75	66.25	62.50	65.00	67.75	66.25	67.50
Tea	lb.	35.30	35.20	34.20	33.10	33.75	35.15	34.50	34.70	34.05	34.00	34.30	33.60
Coffee	,,	21.90	21.60	21.80	22.10	29.90	29.80	29.65	29.65	23.40	23.15	23.05	22.70
Sugar	,,	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.71	3.50	3.55	3.45	3.35	3.15	3.25	3.15	3.00
Rice	,,	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.30	4.95	4.95	5.00	5.05	5.00	4.95	4.95	4.85
Oatmeal	,,	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.40	2.90	3.00	2.95	2.95	4.30	4.30	4.35	4.75
Raisins	,,	..	..	..	..	8.60	8.75	9.20	8.10	6.60	6.90	6.55	6.00
Potatoes	14 lb.	28.22	24.85	24.22	24.26	14.25	11.80	11.90	10.55	25.20	29.40	16.80	17.50
Onions	lb.	2.20	2.30	2.90	2.60	3.15	3.85	2.80	3.50	2.70	3.85	2.80	3.30
Milk	quart	7.66	7.66	7.66	7.66	7.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	7.50	8.00	8.00
Butter	lb.	26.10	27.50	28.00	29.30	20.25	20.35	22.65	23.00	28.45	27.80	28.00	29.70
Cheese	,,	20.80	20.60	21.60	21.20	15.55	15.55	16.15	16.05	20.15	20.40	20.25	20.65
Eggs	dozen	27.00	36.70	22.30	20.90	27.30	22.40	27.10	36.35	27.10	23.55	27.30	37.25
Bacon	lb.	26.50	26.50	26.00	26.00	16.05	17.45	20.60	19.35	22.50	22.50	23.50	23.20
		16.00	15.30	15.30	14.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beef, sirloin	,,	..	..	..	..	15.75	16.75	17.90	15.15	21.35	21.45	22.65	22.45
,, rib	,,	(*c*) 7.30	(*c*) 7.30	(*c*) 7.20	(*c*) 7.20	17.55	18.95	19.45	16.70	24.85	24.80	28.00	26.95
,, steak, rump ..	,,	..	..	..	..	15.50	16.65	15.45	14.10	..	..	..	..
Mutton, leg	,,	(*c*) 8.70	(*c*) 8.70	(*c*) 8.30	(*c*) 8.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, chops ..	,,	..	..	..	..	11.60	13.35	15.30	12.20	17.20	19.35	21.85	19.95
Pork chops	,,	..	..	..	..								

(*a*) British. (*b*) Chilled or frozen. (*c*) General average. (*d*) Dominion average. Montreal price varies from 5.3d. to 8.0d.

7. **International Comparison of Real Wages.**—In July, 1923, the British Ministry of Labour published index-numbers of real wages in London and in the capital cities of certain other countries. The method of computation adopted is described in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* and may be briefly stated as " the ascertaining of the quantities of each kind of food of working class consumption that could be purchased in each city at the retail prices there current with the wages payable for a given amount of labour measured in hours."

In consequence of a resolution passed at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians in November, 1923, these comparisons, with certain modifications, are being continued by the International Labour Office, and are published in the *International Labour Review* at quarterly periods. It is emphasized in the *Review* that the comparative levels of real wages as shown by the index-numbers are subject to important reservations. In the first place, the calculations are based on the wages of a few categories of workers only, and secondly, they are based on the assumption that the whole of the worker's wage is spent on the foodstuffs for which prices are obtained and included in the computation. It is also pointed out that the wage statistics are unsatisfactory for some cities and the results, therefore, must be taken as an approximation only of the relation between the cities specified in the tables. Notwithstanding these qualifications the tables given in the *Review* are of considerable interest.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1927 and 1928.

Commodity.	Unit.	1927.	1928.
		s. d.	s. d.
Group I. Metals—			
Iron—Pig—			
Mixed Nos.	ton	140 0	140 0
Rod and Bar	,,	416 8	414 7
Angle and Tee	,,	346 8	340 0
Plate ..	,,	300 10	295 10
Hoop ..	,,	380 0	378 9
Galvanized Corrugated	,,	563 4	503 9
Wire Fencing	,,	290 0	286 3
Zinc—Sheet ..	,,	1,235 5	1,262 6
Lead—Sheet ..	,,	827 6	720 0
Piping	,,	973 4	800 0
Copper—Sheet	lb.	1 5¼	1 5¼
Coal (on Wharf)	ton	45 9½	45 9
Tinned Plates	cwt.	36 3	26 1
Quicksilver ..	lb.	4 2⅝	3 11 1/16
Group II. Textiles Leather, etc.—			
Jute Goods—			
Branbags ..	doz.	9 10 15/16	9 3⅛
Cornsacks ..	,,	9 7⅞	10 1 3/16
Woolpacks ..	each	4 7¾	4 7 5/16
Leather—			
Chrome Box Hide ..	ft.	1 7⅜	1 5½
Sole Leather—Factory Sides ..	lb.	2 3½	2 1 11/16
Rough Tanned —Split ..	,,	1 4 3/16	1 5 5/16
Cotton—Raw	,,	0 9½	0 10⅜
Wool ..	,,	1 6 13/16	1 7 5/16
Twine—Reaper and Binder	,,	*a*	*a*
Tallow ..	ton	605 1	692 7 3/16
Group III. Agricult'l Produce—			
Wheat ..	bushel	5 4⅞	5 1⅞
Flour ..	ton	264 10½	255 8 3/16
Bran ..	,,	144 1 11/16	128 11⅝
Pollard ..	,,	154 1⅜	146 5⅝
Oats ..	bushel	4 2 3/16	3 9 1/16
Oatmeal ..	ton	520 0	553 9
Barley—English	bushel	4 5 7/16	5 1 5/16
Cape	,,	3 11 7/16	4 0 9/16
Maize ..	,,	6 4⅝	4 5⅝
Hay ..	ton	179 3 13/16	200 0
Straw ..	,,	69 11½	64 7 3/16
Peas ..	bushel	7 1 13/16	8 0 1/16
Potatoes ..	ton	148 0½	82 3 3/16
Malt ..	bushel	7 5 5/16	8 2
Chaff ..	ton	134 3	119 8 3/4
Onions ..	,,	80 4⅜	195 8½
Group IV. Dairy Produce—			
Ham ..	lb.	1 9 7/16	1 8⅝
Bacon ..	,,	1 3 1/16	1 3 7/16
Cheese ..	,,	1 2⅜	1 2 1/16
Butter ..	,,	1 8 5/16	1 7 7/16
Lard ..	,,	0 10¼	0 10⅜
Eggs ..	doz.	1 5 7/16	1 2⅜
Honey ..	lb.	0 4 11/16	0 5 7/16
Beeswax ..	,,	1 10⅜	1 11
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	11 5¼	11 5¼

Commodity.	Unit.	1927.	1928.
		s. d.	s. d.
Group V. Groceries, etc.—			
Currants ..	lb.	0 7½	0 7½
Raisins ..	,,	0 6⅝	0 6⅝
Herrings ..	doz. 1 lb. tins	7 9	7 8⅛
Salmon ..	,,	19 3	19 3
Sardines ..	doz.hlvs.	7 9	7 7¾
Tea ..	lb.	1 6 3/16	1 5
Coffee ..	,,	2 1½	2 1½
Cocoa ..	,,	1 3	1 3
Sugar ..	ton	777 0	777 9⅝
Macaroni ..	lb.	0 5½	0 5½
Tapioca ..	cwt.	21 0	21 11½
Rice ..	ton	506 3	530 0
Salt—Fine ..	,,	130 0	110 0
Rock ..	,,	150 0	150 0
Mustard ..	doz. 1 lb. tins	45 4½	45 2
Starch ..	lb.	0 11	0 11
Blue ..	,,	0 11 5/16	0 11 5/16
Matches ..	gross	5 2⅞	5 3¼
Candles ..	lb.	0 9⅜	0 8⅞
Kerosene ..	gallon	1 7½	1 7⅜
Tobacco ..	lb.	*a*	*a*
Group VI. Meat—			
Beef ..	100 lb.	43 11⅝	40 1 5/16
Mutton ..	lb.	0 4 1/16	0 3 1/16
Lamb ..	,,	0 6 5/16	0 6⅝
Veal ..	,,	0 4½	0 4 11/16
Pork ..	,,	0 9⅝	0 10⅝
Group VII. Building Material—			
Timber, Flooring			
6 x 1¼ ..	100 ft.lin.	19 10½	23 3⅜
6 x ⅞ ..	,,	15 7	17 11 13/16
6 x ¾ ..	,,	13 7 7/16	15 9⅛
6 x ½ ..	,,	9 11 1/16	11 8 1/16
Weatherboards	,,	10 11½	12 5½
Oregon ..	1,000 ft. sp.	217 6 13/16	235 1⅜
Shelving ..	,,	431 3	449 4½
Cement ..	cask	20 4½	20 7⅜
White Lead ..	ton	1,249 7	1,169 2
Slates ..	1,000	*a*	*a*
Group VIII. Chemicals—			
Cream of Tartar	lb.	1 2 5/16	1 4
Carbonate of Soda ..	ton	275 0	281 8
Saltpetre ..	,,	715 0	715 0
Sulphur ..	,,	223 9	220 0
Caustic Soda ..	,,	550 0	550 0
Potassium Cyanide ..	lb.	1 7½	1 7½
Alum ..	ton	435 0	435 0

a Not available.

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Section II.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1928.

Items.	Bread.	Flour.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Jam.	Oat-meal.	Rais-ins,	Cur-rants.	Starch.
Unit of Quantity ..	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney	6.00	56.81	26.77	26.31	4.59	3.75	3.51	7.45	4.31	9.03	9.12	9.64
Newcastle ..	5.92	58.78	27.19	25.59	4.92	4.03	3.96	8.28	4.81	9.81	9.42	9.96
Broken Hill ..	6.43	57.77	32.92	29.80	5.17	5.58	5.56	8.35	4.64	10.64	9.36	10.85
Goulburn ..	6.26	53.35	27.98	28.43	5.00	3.98	3.83	8.26	4.77	11.52	9.55	11.71
Bathurst ..	6.00	54.58	28.50	27.10	5.00	4.30	4.59	8.47	5.13	10.48	9.28	10.97
Weighted Average ..	**6.01**	**56.93**	**26.99**	**26.37**	**4.64**	**3.83**	**3.61**	**7.56**	**4.37**	**9.18**	**9.16**	**9.73**
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	5.58	54.16	28.02	26.86	4.50	3.77	3.32	7.17	3.80	9.85	8.91	10.34
Ballarat	6.00	49.45	24.53	24.58	4.96	3.76	3.48	6.97	4.01	9.29	9.13	10.49
Bendigo	6.00	53.75	24.28	22.86	5.15	4.33	3.87	6.66	4.41	8.76	8.97	10.60
Geelong	6.00	51.73	25.63	26.53	4.50	3.76	3.60	6.44	3.76	9.43	9.36	9.79
Warrnambool ..	6.00	51.95	24.78	28.63	4.99	3.99	3.53	6.97	4.37	10.07	9.13	9.73
Weighted Average ..	**5.63**	**53.84**	**27.63**	**26.63**	**4.55**	**3.79**	**3.36**	**7.12**	**3.83**	**9.78**	**8.94**	**10.33**
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	5.54	56.16	26.02	29.77	4.48	3.42	2.94	7.53	3.91	10.58	9.69	8.92
Toowoomba ..	5.73	64.48	27.17	26.93	4.74	4.00	3.43	8.18	4.54	9.68	10.02	10.79
Rockhampton ..	5.79	65.18	27.17	31.54	4.75	3.54	3.04	8.23	4.79	9.00	9.52	9.77
Charters Towers ..	6.47	71.45	30.74	31.62	5.26	4.12	4.03	9.31	5.08	12.40	10.51	11.78
Warwick ..	5.56	66.08	29.43	27.63	5.00	3.96	3.80	9.00	4.85	11.40	10.55	10.87
Weighted Average ..	**5.61**	**58.36**	**26.45**	**29.73**	**4.56**	**3.51**	**3.04**	**7.74**	**4.10**	**10.45**	**9.75**	**9.28**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	5.49	53.48	27.40	27.48	4.38	3.83	3.40	6.75	3.70	7.59	8.04	8.87
Kadina, etc. ..	6.00	53.01	29.81	32.29	4.87	4.72	4.57	7.79	4.54	10.16	8.85	10.67
Port Pirie ..	5.50	62.52	28.55	29.64	4.72	4.42	4.38	7.43	4.60	10.05	9.10	9.96
Mt. Gambier ..	5.89	60.45	30.52	31.78	4.95	4.42	4.54	7.43	4.08	9.47	9.09	10.50
Peterborough ..	6.00	63.98	30.40	31.93	4.93	5.00	4.20	8.16	4.67	9.80	9.32	10.86
Weighted Average ..	**5.52**	**53.96**	**27.61**	**27.86**	**4.43**	**3.91**	**3.51**	**6.84**	**3.78**	**7.83**	**8.14**	**9.02**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth	5.83	55.87	25.52	22.75	4.51	3.51	3.30	7.57	3.99	8.10	8.37	9.47
Kalgoorlie ..	6.50	61.95	29.40	29.14	5.46	4.70	5.03	8.65	4.34	9.44	9.51	11.39
Northam ..	5.83	58.48	30.42	23.00	5.38	3.75	3.88	8.43	4.33	9.11	8.54	10.83
Bunbury ..	6.00	63.85	26.63	24.07	5.17	4.06	4.02	9.00	4.60	9.81	9.67	11.58
Geraldton ..	6.00	57.81	32.00	20.52	5.00	4.19	4.00	9.08	5.11	9.46	9.76	12.00
Weighted Average ..	**5.91**	**56.78**	**26.19**	**23.39**	**4.65**	**3.67**	**3.52**	**7.77**	**4.07**	**8.33**	**8.57**	**9.80**
TASMANIA—												
Hobart	5.50	56.24	26.58	23.75	4.50	3.97	3.89	7.07	4.18	9.86	9.56	10.26
Launceston ..	4.88	53.07	24.71	24.73	4.50	3.76	3.26	7.16	3.83	8.70	9.16	10.28
Burnie	5.50	53.90	27.93	25.33	4.51	4.11	3.37	7.93	4.69	9.61	9.07	10.40
Devonport ..	5.75	53.85	28.41	26.08	4.50	4.01	3.59	7.49	4.34	10.42	8.63	10.95
Queenstown ..	5.50	57.41	29.26	27.48	4.52	4.14	4.62	8.52	4.90	12.00	10.11	11.80
Weighted Average ..	**5.34**	**55.19**	**26.30**	**24.34**	**4.50**	**3.93**	**3.71**	**7.20**	**4.14**	**9.63**	**9.40**	**10.36**
Weighted Average, Australia ..	**5.77**	**55.71**	**27.13**	**26.67**	**4.58**	**3.79**	**3.46**	**7.37**	**4.08**	**9.31**	**9.01**	**9.83**

SECTION II.—*continued.*

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1928—*continued.*

Items.	Blue.	C'ndles	Soap.	Potatoes.	Onions	Kerosene.	Milk.	Butter	Cheese	Eggs.	Bacon, Middle	Bacon, Shoulder.
Unit of Quantity ..	dz. sq.	per lb.	per lb.	14 lbs.	per lb.	gallon.	quart.	per lb.	per lb.	per dz.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney	14.41	11.28	5.40	19.13	2.76	23.85	9.05	23.12	14.96	27.66	19.50	12.27
Newcastle ..	16.05	11.91	5.50	20.48	2.83	25.22	7.86	23.13	14.78	27.15	19.58	16.97
Broken Hill ..	14.17	12.78	6.26	20.03	2.65	32.57	11.98	25.20	17.93	21.99	21.30	17.74
Goulburn ..	16.83	12.38	5.56	16.15	3.13	27.21	8.00	22.84	14.95	25.98	19.18	14.43
Bathurst ..	17.30	12.23	5.69	14.83	2.98	24.75	8.00	24.12	17.23	25.26	20.19	14.08
**Weighted Average .. .. ..

SECTION II.—*continued.*

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1928—*continued.*

Items.	Ham.	Beef, Fresh, Sirloin.	Beef, Fresh, Rib.	Beef, Fresh, Flank	Beef, Fresh, Shin.	Steak, Rump.	Steak, Shoulder.	Steak, Stewing.	Beef, Co'ned, Round.	Beef Co'ned, Brisket with Bone.	Beef, Co'ned, Brisket without Bone.	Mutt'n Leg.
Unit of Quantity ..	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney	23.85	10.66	8.06	7.97	5.79	15.27	7.86	6.99	8.63	4.52	6.70	8.28
Newcastle ..	23.87	9.42	7.81	7.21	5.39	12.63	7.13	6.36	8.66	4.49	7.03	9.47
Broken Hill ..	24.01	11.81	9.19	7.87	6.70	17.65	11.88	10.37	12.05	6.81	9.11	11.15
Goulburn ..	21.03	10.38	9.05	5.35	4.54	14.62	8.29	7.02	9.57	6.06	8.56	9.34
Bathurst ..	24.67	8.65	7.16	4.64	5.44	11.60	7.29	6.57	8.02	5.18	7.44	8.45
Weighted Average ..	**23.83**	**10.57**	**8.07**	**7.84**	**5.76**	**15.07**	**7.90**	**7.02**	**8.73**	**4.60**	**6.82**	**8.47**
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	24.06	10.68	8.96	7.25	5.59	15.75	8.29	6.94	9.22	4.87	6.89	7.60
Ballarat	22.72	11.08	8.86	6.52	4.57	15.13	7.86	7.31	10.52	5.76	7.96	8.61
Bendigo	23.49	9.84	8.69	4.57	5.42	13.93	8.51	7.75	9.18	5.84	7.81	8.77
Geelong	22.90	10.93	9.57	6.37	5.94	15.58	8.52	7.77	9.84	6.01	7.71	8.63
Warrnambool ..	23.84	9.42	7.50	5.35	6.46	15.43	7.72	6.85	9.29	5.66	7.03	8.62
Weighted Average ..	**23.94**	**10.67**	**8.96**	**7.08**	**5.56**	**15.65**	**8.28**	**7.01**	**9.30**	**4.99**	**7.00**	**7.73**
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	26.24	8.84	6.09	5.51	3.87	11.40	5.68	5.02	8.20	4.15	6.04	8.39
Toowoomba ..	25.36	6.73	4.60	3.38	2.70	9.17	4.42	3.88	6.29	4.23	5.21	7.54
Rockhampton ..	25.43	8.72	7.00	5.34	3.63	10.70	5.48	4.79	6.95	5.14	6.79	9.98
Charters Towers ..	26.69	8.31	6.10	4.97	3.72	10.17	5.91	5.38	7.12	4.63	6.11	10.30
Warwick ..	25.22	7.09	5.52	2.58	2.38	9.17	4.90	4.40	6.66	4.75	5.49	9.00
Weighted Average ..	**26.09**	**8.61**	**6.04**	**5.25**	**3.72**	**11.07**	**5.56**	**4.91**	**7.87**	**4.27**	**6.03**	**8.55**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	23.65	10.85	8.87	9.25	7.07	15.71	10.01	9.30	11.12	6.89	8.54	9.54
Kadina, etc. ..	21.92	10.07	9.53	7.69	7.35	14.29	10.67	9.87	10.07	7.74	9.18	10.57
Port Pirie ..	22.71	10.05	9.17	5.90	6.97	15.47	10.96	10.10	10.87	7.07	9.60	10.49
Mt. Gambier ..	19.95	9.85	8.80	6.67	6.46	13.66	9.55	8.23	10.04	7.38	9.19	9.95
Peterborough ..	23.62	10.49	9.42	10.03	5.39	15.38	10.94	9.25	12.02	8.50	9.96	10.26
Weighted Average ..	**23.49**	**10.77**	**8.91**	**9.04**	**7.06**	**15.61**	**10.07**	**9.34**	**11.06**	**6.95**	**8.63**	**9.63**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth	23.14	11.10	9.29	10.29	8.30	16.76	10.66	9.46	10.18	6.52	8.25	10.90
Kalgoorlie ..	24.54	11.24	9.23	10.22	8.05	16.45	10.60	8.84	10.69	7.61	9.27	11.05
Northam ..	23.17	10.81	9.28	10.17	8.52	15.74	10.84	10.07	10.69	6.81	8.98	11.05
Bunbury ..	23.13	11.47	10.25	10.10	7.17	15.39	10.97	10.11	10.21	6.84	9.45	13.06
Geraldton ..	25.40	10.13	9.37	8.17	7.81	13.12	10.04	9.13	10.12	6.25	9.13	10.57
Weighted Average ..	**23.34**	**11.10**	**9.31**	**10.23**	**8.24**	**16.59**	**10.65**	**9.42**	**10.24**	**6.64**	**8.42**	**10.96**
TASMANIA—												
Hobart	20.08	10.00	8.56	6.97	5.61	15.02	7.97	7.86	9.54	5.11	8.04	7.97
Launceston ..	21.13	9.96	8.69	6.95	5.18	13.18	8.74	7.99	9.24	5.37	7.75	9.19
Burnie	18.80	10.05	9.50	7.02	7.00	12.07	9.83	9.25	10.00	7.44	9.15	11.70
Devonport ..	18.24	10.36	9.17	5.81	6.36	12.00	9.57	8.76	9.86	6.93	8.33	10.94
Queenstown ..	19.34	11.67	9.33	8.00	11.00	13.67	11.33	10.67	11.33	8.00	10.67	11.33
Weighted Average ..	**20.20**	**10.07**	**8.69**	**6.94**	**5.77**	**14.19**	**8.46**	**8.09**	**9.55**	**5.47**	**8.11**	**8.72**
Weighted Average, Australia ..	**23.90**	**10.45**	**8.34**	**7.60**	**5.80**	**14.99**	**8.22**	**7.25**	**9.20**	**5.10**	**7.14**	**8.54**

SECTION II.—*continued.*

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1928—*continued.*

Items.	Mutton, Shoulder.	Mutton, Loin.	Mutton, Neck.	Chops, Loin.	Chops, Leg.	Chops, Neck.	Pork, Leg.	Pork, Loin.	Pork, Belly.	Pork, Chops.
Unit of Quantity ..	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—										
Sydney	6.26	9.24	6.10	10.68	9.72	7.60	14.28	15.11	12.24	15.14
Newcastle	6.81	9.25	6.95	9.62	9.57	7.48	13.56	13.12	10.74	13.76
Broken Hill	9.50	11.29	9.15	12.07	12.79	11.09	15.74	15.67	14.92	17.35
Goulburn	7.39	10.65	5.33	11.40	9.81	6.65	13.24	13.98	11.52	14.60
Bathurst	6.85	8.46	3.68	8.94	8.71	6.27	11.90	12.33	10.16	12.85
Weighted Average .. .	**6.41**	**9.30**	**6.22**	**10.62**	**9.78**	**7.66**	**14.23**	**14.92**	**12.16**	**15.06**
VICTORIA—										
Melbourne	4.74	7.34	4.11	8.93	9.08	5.30	14.12	14.61	13.75	15.33
Ballarat	6.14	7.94	5.43	9.42	9.94	6.88	13.58	13.69	13.24	13.98
Bendigo	5.96	7.78	5.48	9.56	9.60	6.64	12.89	13.11	12.86	13.50
Geelong	5.65	8.20	5.75	9.55	9.33	7.15	13.93	14.09	14.03	14.82
Warrnambool	5.72	7.73	5.70	8.78	8.88	6.53	11.87	11.87	11.53	12.07
Weighted Average .. .	**4.88**	**7.42**	**4.29**	**8.99**	**9.14**	**5.49**	**14.03**	**14.48**	**13.69**	**15.16**
QUEENSLAND—										
Brisbane	5.80	8.58	5.71	8.79	8.83	7.38	12.29	12.38	10.28	12.84
Toowoomba	3.98	7.47	4.34	7.36	7.50	6.27	11.80	11.65	9.13	11.88
Rockhampton ..	7.36	10.01	5.81	10.08	10.13	8.77	12.07	12.07	10.25	12.07
Charters Towers ..	7.15	10.40	6.99	10.40	10.40	8.67	12.00	12.00	10.62	12.00
Warwick	5.30	9.17	3.95	9.68	9.07	5.55	11.07	11.07	8.15	11.27
Weighted Average .. .	**5.83**	**8.70**	**5.62**	**8.87**	**8.90**	**7.42**	**12.20**	**12.25**	**10.15**	**12.63**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—										
Adelaide	7.75	9.14	6.68	10.27	11.32	8.01	14.15	14.72	14.50	15.40
Kadina, etc.	8.80	10.20	8.03	11.98	11.97	9.49	12.76	12.76	11.54	12.78
Port Pirie	9.26	9.43	7.67	11.36	11.65	9.71	12.01	11.78	11.60	12.33
Mt. Gambier	8.20	9.79	7.65	11.28	11.26	9.30	12.14	12.14	11.83	12.90
Peterborough	8.28	10.23	9.39	11.97	11.97	10.22	12.12	12.00	11.97	13.57
Weighted Average .. .	**7.86**	**9.21**	**6.81**	**10.41**	**11.36**	**8.17**	**13.97**	**14.47**	**14.21**	**15.13**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—										
Perth	7.66	10.17	7.35	11.34	11.60	8.20	15.48	15.25	13.13	15.64
Kalgoorlie	9.19	11.27	8.62	12.31	12.30	9.70	15.54	15.23	13.29	15.51
Northam	8.88	9.80	7.54	11.12	11.28	8.76	13.52	13.37	12.32	13.81
Bunbury	10.53	11.64	8.83	13.08	13.08	10.14	13.86	13.84	12.86	13.75
Geraldton	8.34	9.85	7.73	10.57	10.57	9.56	14.63	14.63	13.10	14.63
Weighted Average .. .	**7.93**	**10.30**	**7.53**	**11.46**	**11.68**	**8.44**	**15.39**	**15.16**	**13.12**	**15.52**
TASMANIA—										
Hobart	6.08	7.68	5.91	10.56	10.57	7.60	12.45	13.13	12.25	13.85
Launceston	7.08	8.93	6.44	12.05	10.63	8.20	12.17	12.36	11.90	12.78
Burnie	9.54	11.32	9.05	12.00	12.00	10.05	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Devonport	8.04	10.59	7.22	11.69	11.64	9.86	11.33	11.36	10.00	11.58
Queenstown	9.00	10.00	8.67	11.00	10.33	9.62	13.61	13.61	12.75	13.62
Weighted Average .. .	**6.69**	**8.40**	**6.34**	**11.10**	**10.69**	**8.05**	**12.34**	**12.80**	**12.04**	**13.35**
Weighted Average, Australia	**6.13**	**8.67**	**5.70**	**9.98**	**9.81**	**7.06**	**13.96**	**14.42**	**12.72**	**14.84**

Section III.

Weekly House Rents(a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1924 to 1928.

TOWN.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	24 8	25 2	24 7	24 5	25 2
Newcastle	20 5	22 3	22 10	23 4	24 0
Broken Hill	12 6	13 6	14 10	15 3	15 5
Goulburn	23 7	22 8	23 5	25 0	26 0
Bathurst	16 11	18 6	19 7	19 1	19 6
Weighted Average	**23 11**	**24 6**	**24 2**	**24 1**	**24 9**
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	21 2	21 7	22 10	23 0	23 11
Ballarat	12 11	13 11	13 9	13 11	14 10
Bendigo	13 3	14 8	16 1	17 4	17 5
Geelong	17 1	17 9	21 1	21 11	21 7
Warrnambool	16 6	16 5	16 3	17 5	18 3
Weighted Average	**20 4**	**20 10**	**22 1**	**22 4**	**23 2**
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	15 7	15 8	17 11	18 4	18 6
Toowoomba	13 11	15 4	16 3	16 4	16 0
Rockhampton	10 9	13 10	14 7	15 4	14 4
Charters Towers	12 3	12 5	12 6	12 5	14 11
Warwick	14 9	14 7	15 9	16 5	14 11
Weighted Average	**14 11**	**15 4**	**17 3**	**17 8**	**17 8**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	20 9	21 2	20 5	20 9	22 6
Kadina, etc.	13 4	11 8	11 1	11 2	10 7
Port Pirie	13 6	14 1	15 3	15 5	15 5
Mount Gambier	10 11	11 1	11 8	11 3	12 1
Peterborough	16 6	17 1	16 5	17 7	16 11
Weighted Average	**20 0**	**20 4**	**19 8**	**20 0**	**21 6**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	17 8	18 0	19 9	20 3	20 8
Kalgoorlie	12 4	12 1	12 1	11 11	11 11
Northam	17 11	18 11	18 10	19 8	20 2
Bunbury	15 7	15 9	15 7	15 8	14 9
Geraldton	18 2	18 10	18 11	19 2	21 0
Weighted Average	**17 1**	**17 5**	**18 10**	**19 3**	**19 8**
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	21 5	22 2	21 11	21 3	20 8
Launceston	17 1	17 9	17 6	17 4	18 7
Burnie	17 6	18 0	17 3	16 11	17 2
Devonport	17 2	16 9	16 8	16 4	15 8
Queenstown	10 11	10 11	8 9	9 4	10 1
Weighted Average	**19 6**	**20 1**	**19 9**	**19 4**	**19 4**
Weighted Average, Australia	**20 10**	**21 5**	**21 10**	**22 0**	**22 8**

(a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1928.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an (*a*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1928. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 89s. 6d. to 95s.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 95s. and 100s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coopering—						
Coopers	115 0	[6]129 0	[6]117 6	109 6	[6]114 0	[6]110 0
Furniture and Bedding—						
Bedding Makers ..	[6]107 0	101 0	[6]104 6	101 0	[6]103 0	96 0
Boults Carver Operators	[6]111 6	111 6	[6]110 11	111 6	[6]109 0	106 6
Cabinetmakers ..	[6]111 0	111 6	[6]110 11	111 6	[6]109 0	106 6
Carpet Cutters ..	[6]119 0	107 6	..	..	..	102 6
„ Layers ..	[6]110 0	102 6	[6]91 6	..	90 0	97 6
„ Planners ..	[6]110 0	111 6	..	111 6	90 0	106 6
Chairmakers ..	[6]111 0	111 6	[6]110 11	111 6	[6]109 0	106 6
Drape Cutters ..	[6]119 0	107 6	..	107 6	..	102 6
French Polishers ..	[6]111 0	111 6	[6]110 11	111 6	[6]106 0	106 6
Upholsterers ..	[6]111 0	109 6	[6]110 11	109 6	[6]109 0	104 6
Wood Carvers ..	[6]111 0	111 6	[6]110 11	111 6	[6]109 0	106 6
„ Machinists ..	[6]111 0	96/6 to 111/6	[6]110 11	96/6 to 111/6	[6]106/ & 109/	91/6 to 106/6
„ Turners ..	[6]111 0	105 6	[6]110 11	105 6	[6]109 0	100 6
Mattress Making—Wire—						
Finishers	[6]106 0	102 6	[6]104 6	102 6	..	97 6
Makers	[6]106 0	102 6	[6]104 6	102 6	[6]103 0	97 6
Varnishers ..	[6]106 0	99 6	[6]104 6	99 6	..	94 6
Organ Building—						
Journeymen ..	[6]115 9	105/6 to 111/6	[6]107 6	105/6 to 111/6	..	..
Overmantels and Mantelpieces—						
Journeymen ..	[6]111 0	110 6	[6]110 11	91 6	[6]109 0	106 0

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (1*a*) 15 hours. (1*b*) 16½ hours. (1*c*) 28 hours. (1*d*) 25 hours. (1*e*) 27 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (3*a*) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4*a*) 41½ hours. (4*b*) 40 hours. (4*c*) 41 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5*a*) 43 hours. (5*b*) 43⅓ hours. (5*c*) 43⅔ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (8*a*) 45¼ hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (10*a*) 46¼ hours. (11) 46½ hours. (11*a*) 46⅔ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12*a*) 47½ hours. (12*b*) 47⅓ hours. (13) 47¾ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49¼ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (18*a*) 51½ hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52¼ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 58 hours. (23) 53¼ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (26*a*) 54¾ hours. (27) 55 hours. (27*a*) 55¼ hours. (27*b*) 55½ hours. (28) 56 hours. (28*a*) 50½ hours. (29) 56¼ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33*a*) 62 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (35*a*) 66 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38*a*) 88 hours per fortnight. (38*b*) 86 hours per fortnight. (38*c*) 84 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39*a*) 96 hours per fortnight. (39*b*) 98 hours per fortnight. (39*bb*) 108 hours per fortnight. (39*c*) 112 hours per fortnight. (39*d*) 114 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (40*a*) 120 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42*a*) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43*a*) 50 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (44*a*) 52 hours (day), 48 hours (night). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47*a*) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47*b*) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (48*a*) 56 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (48*b*) 55½ hours (summer), 54½ hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (49*a*) 56 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (49*b*) 56 hours (summer), 53 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50*a*) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50*b*) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours (four months each in each year). (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (62) 176 hours per month. (63) 200 hours per month. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours winter). (65) 88 hours 30 minutes per fortnight. (66) 91 hours 40 minutes per fortnight.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Piano Making—						
Cabinetmakers ..	c111 0	111 6	c107 6	111 6	..	..
Framemakers—Iron	c107 9	93 6	..	93 6	..	..
Wood	c107 9	96/6 to 111/6	..	96/6 to 111/6	..	..
French Polishers ..	c111 0	111 6	c107 6	111 6	..	..
Veneerers	c111 0	93 6	c107 6	93 6	..	..
Wood Carvers ..	c111 0	96/6 to 111/6	..	96/6 to 111/6	..	..
,, Turners ..	c111 0	111 6	..	111 6	..	..
Picture Framing—						
Compo. Workers ..	c105 0	96 6	c104 0	96 6		
Fitters Up ..	c105 0	96 6	c104 0	96 6		
General Hands ..	c105 0	87 6	c104 0	89 6		
Gilders	c105 0	99 6	c104 0	99 6	c100 0	c 82 6
Joiners	c105 0	99 6	c104 0	99 6		
Mount Cutters ..	c105 0	99 6	c104 0	99 6		
Sawyers—Band or Jig	c105 0	102 6	c104 0	102 6		
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—						
Box and Casemakers	c102 6	c 97 6	c 93 6	c 97 0	92 6	c 94 6
Labourers	c 90 6	c 85 6	c 92 7	c 85 0	c 87 0	c 82 6
Machinists—						
Box Printing ..	c 96 6	c 91 6	c 93 6	c 91 0	..	c 88 6
Boults Carver ..	c111 6	c106 6	c 99 0	c106 0	..	c103 6
Buzzer or Jointer ..	c105 6	c100 6	c 94 5	c100 0	c 99 6	c 97 6
General Jointer ..	c109 6	c104 6	..	c104 0	c105 0	c101 6
Mortising or Boring	c 99 6	c 94 6	c 93 6	c 94 0	c 93 6	c 91 6
Moulding ..	c105 6	c100 6	c 99 0	c100 0	c 99 6	c 97 6
Moulding(own Grinder)	c111 6	c106 6	..	c106 0	c105 6	c103 6
Nailing	c100 6	c 95 6	c 93 6	c 95 0	..	c 92 6
Planing	c108 6	c103 6	c 98 1	c103 0	c99/6 & 105/6	c100 6
Sandpapering ..	c 99 6	c 94 6	c 92 7	c 94 0	c93/6 &96/6	c 91 6
Shaping	c111 6	c106 6	c111 10	c106 0	c109 6	c103 6
Tenoning ..	c105 6	c100 6	c 98 1	c100 0	c99/6 &105/	c 97 6
Ordermen	c102 6	c 97 6	c 95 4	c 97 0	c 99 0	c 94 6
Pullers or Tailers Out	c 96 6	c85/6 & 91/6	c92/7 to95/4	c85/ & 91/	c 90 6	c82/6 & 88/6
Saw Doctors ..	c120/6 & 128/6	c115/6 & 123/6	c108 2	c115/ & 123/	c105 0	c112/6 & 120/6
,, Sharpeners ..	c105/6	c100 6	c 99 11	c100 0	c105 0	c 97 6
Sawyers—						
Band or Jig ..	c108/6 & 110/6	c97/6 & 103/6	c100 10	c97/ & 103/	c96/6 & 102/6	c94/6 & 100/6
Circular	c100/6 & 108/6	c95/6 & 101/6	c 98 1	c95/ & 101/	c94/6 to 102/6	c92/6 & 98/6
Gang Frame ..	c100 6	c96/6 & 99/6	c 95 4	c96/ & 99/	c 98 6	c93/6 & 96/6
Recut Band ..	c100/6 & 108/6	c97/6 & 103/6	c 99 0	c97/ & 103/	c96/6 & 102/6	c94/6 & 100/6
Stackers per hour	2 6	2 6	2 5½	2 6	$1/11^{8}/_{11}$ & $2/0^{8}/_{11}$	2 6
Tallymen	c102 6	c 97 6	c 95 4	c 97 0	c96 6	c 94 6
Wood Turners ..	c108 6	c103 6	c101 9	c103 0	c108 0	c100 6
Undertaking—						
Coachmen .. .	c103 0	[17] 95 0	c92/6 & 100/	87/ to 101/*a*	95 6	80 0*a*
Coffin Makers or Trimmers ..	c112 6	100/ & 106/	c95/ & 100/	90/ to 110/*a*	95/6 & 105/6	100 0*a*
Venetian Blind Making—						
Journeymen ..	c102 6	..	c110 11	99 0	..	102 6

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Agricultural Implements—						
Assemblers ..	c 93 6	94 0	c 94 0	93 6	c 95 4	..
Blacksmiths ..	c108 6	107 6	..	107 0	c113 4	..
Bulldozermen ..	c 92 0	100 0	..	99 6	c101 4	..
Carpenters	c 91 6	104 6	..	104 0	c108 4	..
Drillers	c 92 0	93 0	..	92 6	c 95 4	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural Implements —*continued.*						
Engine Drivers ..	100/ to 106/	97/ to 103/	..	92 0	..	..
Fitters	[6]95/6 & 105/6	100/ to 104/6	..	99/6 & 104/	[6]107 4	..
Grinders	[6] 92 0	97 0	..	96 6	..	..
Labourers—unskilled	[6] 85 0	89 6	..	89 0	[6] 85 0	..
Machinists—Iron ..	[6]92/ & 99/6	97 0	..	97 6	[6]105 4	..
Painters—Brush ..	[6] 85 6	92 6	..	92 0	..	..
Scroll ..	[6] 91 6	104 6	..	104 0	..	..
Patternmakers ..	[6]113 6	112 6	..	112 0	[6]116 4	..
Sheet Iron Workers ..	[6] 92 0	104 6	..	104 0	..	..
Storemen	[6] 96 0	89 6	[6] 88 0	89 0	[6]103 4	..
Strikers	[6] 85 6	94 0	..	93 6	[6] 86 4	..
Turners	[6]103 6	104 6	..	104 0	[6]107 4	..
Wheelwrights ..	[6] 91 6	104 6	..	104 0	..	..
Bedstead Making—Metallic—						
Blacksmiths ..	[6]105/ & 111/8	96 6	[6]100 10	96 6	..	..
Chillfitters—Modellers	[6]106 0	105 0	[6]104 6	105 0	..	..
Other ..	[6]106 0	98 0	[6]91/8 & 97/2	98 0	..	..
Chippers	[6]101 0	93 0	[6] 93 6	93 0	..	..
Cutters, etc. ..	[6]101 0	93 0	[6] 93 6	89 0	..	..
Electroplaters ..	[6]107 6	106 0	[6] 99 0	106 0	..	..
Fitters Up ..	[6]102 0	95/ & 98/	[6] 94 5	95 0	..	..
Foundry Hands ..	[6]101 0	96 0	[6] 93 6	89 0	..	..
Frame Setters ..	[6]104 0	96 6	[6] 96 3	96 6	..	..
Furnacemen ..	[6]101/ & 106/	96 0	[6] 97 2	98 6	..	..
Japanners	[6]102 0	95 0	[6] 92 7	95 0	..	..
Lacquerers ..	[6]105 0	93 0	[6] 92 7	93 0	..	..
Mounters	[6]102 0	98 0	[6] 92 7	96 0	..	..
Polishers	[6]103 0	92 0	[6] 85 0	92 0	..	..
Boiler Making—						
Journeymen ..	[6]119 6	[6]110 6	[6]107 3	[6]114 0	[6]109 0	[6]105 6
Railwaymen ..	[6]112 6	[6]110 6	[6]107 3	[6]109 0	[6]112 0	[6]106 6
Brass Working—						
Coremakers ..	[6]106/6 & 110/6	[6] 98 6	[6]107 3	[6] 97 6	[6]109 0	[6] 93 6
Dressers	[6]103/ & 104/	[6] 95 6	[6] 88 0	[6] 91 6	[6] 91 0	[6] 87 6
Finishers	[6]114 6	[6]110 6	[6]107 3	[6]109 0	[6]109 0	[6]107 0
Furnacemen ..	[6]107/ & 119/	[6] 98 6	[6]88/ to 97/2	[6] 97 6	[6]103 0	[6] 87 6
Moulders	[6]106/6 & 110/6	[6]102/6 & 110/6	[6]103/7 to 107/3	[6]109 6	[6]109 0	[6] 93 6
Polishers	[6]100 6	[6] 98 6	[6]107 3	[6] 97 6	[6] 97 0	[6] 86 0
Cycles—						
Assemblers ..	[6] 92 0	95/ & 100/	[6]99/ & 107/3	[6]109 0	[6]91/ & 100/	80 0
Cleaners	[6] 87 4	..	[6] 86 2	..	..	..
Filers	[6] 89 0	95 0	[6] 86 2	..	[6]100 0	80 0
Fitters	[6] 93 4	100 0	[6]107 3	[6]109 0	[6]100 0	88 0
Frame Builders ..	[6] 93 4	100/ & 102/6	[6]107 3	..	[6]100 0	80 0
Repairers	[6] 93 4	100 0	[6]107 3	..	[6]100 0	80 0
Turners	[6] 93 4	111 0	[6]107 3	[6]109 0	[6]100 0	88 0
„ (Motor) ..	[6]114 6	110 6	[6]110 11	[6]108 0	[6]109 0	[6]107 0
Wheel Builders ..	[6] 89 0	95 0	..	..	[6]100 0	80 0
Electrical Installation—						
Armature Winders ..	[6]121 0	111 6	[6]110 0	111 0	[6]109 0	[6]108 6
Cable Jointers ..	[6]121 0	104 0	[6]107 3	103 6	..	101 0
Fitters	[6]121 0	[6]111 6	[6]110 0	[6]111 0	[6]109 0	[6]108 6
Linesmen	[6]115 0	102 0	[6]107 3	101 6	[6]103 0	99 0
Mechanics	[6]115 0	104 0	[6]107 3	103 6	[6]109 0	101 0
Patrolmen	..	92/ & 104/	[6] 93 0	91 6	..	89/ & 101/
Wiremen	[6]115 0	104 0	[6]107 3	103 6	[6]103 0	101 0
„ Assistant ..	..	85 6	[6] 90 0	..	..	82 6
Other Adults ..	..	85 6	[6] 90 0	85 0	[6] 85 0	82

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	[c]121 0	111 6	[c]110 0	111 0	[c]109 0	108 6
Cable Jointers ..	[c]121 0	104 0	[c]107 3	103 6	..	101 0
Carboner, Arc Lamp Attendant ..	[c]103 0	92 0	[c] 91 8	91 6	..	89 0
Instrument Makers ..	[c]121 0	104 0	[c]110 0	103 6	[c]109 0	101 0
Line-men	[c]115 0	102 0	[c]107 3	101 6	[c]103 0	99 0
Meter Fixers ..	[c]115 0	92 0	..	91 6	..	89 0
„ Testers ..	[c]115 0	100 6	[c]107 3	100 0	..	97 6
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	104 6	[c] 93 0	91 6	..	101 0
Shift Electricians ..	[c]121 0	105/ &111/6	[c]120 0	..	..	102/ &108/6
Sub-Station Attendants	..	105/ &111/6	..	..	..	102/ &108/6
Switchboard Attendants	..	100 6	[c] 90 0	103 6	..	97 6
Switchmen ..	..	92 0	..	103 6	..	89 0
Other Adults ..	..	85 6	[c] 90 0	85 0	..	82 6
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters	[c]121 0	[c]111 6	[c]110 0	[c]111 0	[c]109 0	[c]108 6
Mechanics	[c]115 0	104 0	[c]107 3	103 6	[c]109 0	101 0
Wiremen	[c]115 0	104 0	[c]107 3	103 6	103 0	101 0
Electroplating—						
Platers	[c]106/6 & 114/6	[c]110 6	[c] 99 0	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	88 0
Polishers	[c]101/6 & 103/6	105 0	[c]93/6 & 99/	97 6	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c]110 11	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Bolt and Nut Machinists	[c]102 6	[c] 98 6	[c] 88 0	[c] 97 0	[c] 97 0	[c] 95 0
Borers and Slotters ..	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c]107 3	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Brassfinishers ..	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c]107 3	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Coppersmiths ..	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c]110 11	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Drillers—Radial ..	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c] 99 11	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
„ Other ..	[c]102 6	[c] 98 6	[c] 99 11	[c] 97 0	[c] 97 0	[c] 95 0
Drophammer Smiths..	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c]110 11	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Fitters	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c]107 3	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Lappers and Grinders	[c]106/6 & 114/6	[c]102/6 & 110/6	[c]107 3	[c]101/ to 109/	[c]101/ & 109/	[c]99/ & 107/
Millers—Universal ..	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	..	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
„ Other ..	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c]107 3	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Oliversmiths ..	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c]110 11	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Pattern Makers ..	[c]123 6	[c]119 6	[c]112 9	[c]118 0	[c]118 0	[c]116 0
Planers—						
Rail and Plate Edge	[c]106 6	[c]102 6	[c] 92 7	[c]101 0	[c]101 0	[c] 99 0
Other	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c]107 3	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Shapers	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c]107 3	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Springsmiths ..	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	..	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Turners	[c]114 6	[c]110 6	[c]107 3	[c]109 0	[c]109 0	[c]107 0
Farriery—						
Firemen	[c]111 0	[c]110 0	[c]100 0	111 0	109 0	..
Floormen	[c]106 0	[c]110 0	[c]100 0	106 0	100 0	..
Shoeingsmiths ..	[c]111 0	[c]110 0	[c]100 0	111 0	109 0	..
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Boilermakers' Helpers	[c]101 0	[c] 95 6	[c] 88 0	[c] 96 0	[c] 91 0	[c] 88 6
„ Labourers	[c] 95 0	[c] 89 6	[c] 88 0	[c] 90 0	[c] 85 0	[c] 84 0
Engineers' Labourers	[c] 95 0	[c] 85 6	[c] 86 2	[c] 90 0	[c] 91 0	[c]83/ & 89/
Furnacemen's Assists.	[c]101 0	[c] 91 6	[c] 86 2	[c] 96 0	[c] 91 0	[c] 88 6
Moulders' Labourers	[c] 95 0	[c] 85 6	[c] 86 2	[c] 90 0	[c] 91 0	[c] 88 6
Strikers	[c]101 0	[c] 92 6	[c] 88 0	[c] 98 0	[c] 97 0	[c]83/ & 89/
Moulding—Iron—						
Coremakers—Machine	[c]110 6	97 6	[c]107 3	102 6	109 0	105 6
„ Other ..	[c]119 6	[c]115 6	[c]107 3	[c]114 0	109 0	[c]112 0
Dressers and Fettlers	103/ & 104/	92 6	[c] 88 0	99 0	[c] 91 0	87 6
Furnacemen ..	107/ & 119/	96 6	[c]88/ to 97/2	102 0	[c]103 0	87 6
Moulders—Machine ..	[c]106 6	97 6	[c]103 7	90 6	109 0	105 6
„ Other ..	[c]119 6	[c]115 6	[c]107 3	[c]114 0	109 0	[c]112 0
Moulding—Piano Frames—						
Moulders	[c]106/6 & 111/6	105 6	[c]103/7 to 107/3	..	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Moulding-Pipes—Bank—						
Casters and Finishers	[6] 90 0	88 6	[6] 97 2	97 6	..	..
Coremakers ..	[6] 90 0	105/6 to 112/6	[6] 89 10	97 6	..	..
Footmen—4 in. and under ..	[6] 98 0	97 6	[6] 99 0	97 6	[6]101 10	105 6
„ 5 and 6 in.	[6]100 0	101 6	[6] 99 0	97 6	..	..
Headmen—4 in. and under ..	[6]104 0	105 6	[6]106 4	102 6	[6]107 4	105 6
„ 5 and 6 in.	[6]106 0	112 6	[6]106 4	102 6	..	..
Moulding-Pipes—Machine						
Coremakers—Faucet	[6] 90 0	105/6 to 112/6	[6] 89 10	..	..	..
„ Spigot ..	[6] 90 0	97/6 to 101/6	[6] 89 10	..	..	..
Finishers and Casters	[6] 90 0	105/6 to 112/6	[6] 97 2	..	..	..
Moulding-Pipes—Vertical						
Casters	[6] 93 0	94 6	[6] 97 2	..	[6] 98 6	105 6
Coremakers ..	[6] 93 0	94 6	[6] 89 10	97 6	[6] 92/6 & 98/6	105 6
Corers	[6] 93 0	94 6	[6] 97 2	..	[6] 92 6	..
Rammers	[6] 93 0	94 6	[6] 91 8	97 6	[6] 98 6	105 6
Moulding—Steel—						
Coremakers ..	[6]110/6 & 119/6	[6]115 6	[6]107 3	[6]101/6 & 114/	109 0	[6]102/6 & 112/
Moulders	[6]110/6 & 119/6	[6]115 6	[6]103/7 to 107/3	[6]101/6 & 114/	109 0	[6]102/6 & 112/
Moulding—Stove—						
Moulders	[6]106/6 & 111/6	105 6	[6] 92 7	100 0	109 0	..
Ovenmaking—						
Blacksmiths ..	[6]104 6	96 6	[6]110 11	100/ & 103/	109 0	..
Grinders and Polishers	[6]103 6	98 0	[6] 86 2	98 0	85 0	..
Ovenmakers ..	[6]106/6 & 112/6	100/ & 103/	[6] 92 7	100/ & 103/	105 6	..
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers ..	[6] 91 6	93/ & 98/	[6] 99 4	97 6	98 0	108/ & 112/
Japanners—						
Coating or Brush-work	[6]90/ to 96/	98 0	[6]101 2	93 0	..	..
Grainers, Liners, etc.	..	99 0	[6]101 2	95 0	..	..
Ornamental ..	[6] 99 0	105 0	[6]101 2	105 0	..	..
Machinists .	[6]85/6 & 91/6	101 0	[6]101 2	89/6 to 96/	105 6	..
Solderers	[6]85/6 & 89/6	98/ & 101/	[6]101 2	91 6	98/ & 105/6	..
Tinsmiths ..	[6] 99 6	105/6 & 114/	[6]101 2	102/ & 109/	105/6 & 114/	108 0
Wireworking — Barbed Wire*b*—						
Toolsharpener or Machinist ..	[6]103 6	98 0	..	85/6 to 91/6	96 6	..
Galvanizing*b*—						
Galvanizers ..	[6]102 6	108 0	[6]114 0	102 0	..	..
Picklers	[6] 97 0	102 0	[6] 97 6	98 0	..	..
„ Assistant ..	[6] 91 0	96 0	..	..	..	..
Nailmaking*b*—						
Case Wirers ..	[6] 91 0	90 0	..	85 6	..	..
Labourers	[6] 91 0	90 0	..	85 6	..	..
Setters Up ..	[6]110 0	101 0	..	85/6 to 100/	..	..
Storemen	[6] 97 6	96 0	..	85 6	..	..
Toolmakers ..	[6]110 0	108 0	..	85 6	..	..
Wire Netting Working*b*—						
Hand-Loom Weavers	[6]102 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom Weavers	[6]102 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Strikers	..	92 6	..	..	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeymen ..	[6]105 0	100 0	..	90 0	96 6	105 0*a*

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Rates for Sydney are taken from awards covering employees of Lysaght Bros. & Co. Ltd.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Aerated Water and Cordials—						
Bottlers	93 0	88 6	[6] 85 0	93 0	90 0	92 0
Bottlewashers ..	90 6	86 0	[6] 85 0	90 0	85 0	90 0
Drivers (Motor) ..	97/6 to 105/6	92/6 to 100/6	[6]94/ to 102/	92/6 to 100/6	97 0	92/6 to 100/6
,, (One Horse)..	92 6	[64] 87 6	[6] 92 0	[64] 87 6	97 0	[64] 87 6
,, (Two Horses)	97 6	[64] 92 6	[6] 97 0	[64] 92 6	97 0	[64] 92 6
Grooms or Stablemen	91 6	86 6	[6] 85 0	86 6	93 6	86 6
Loaders	90 6	86 0	[6] 85 0	90 0	85 0	90 0
Packers	90 6	86 0	[6] 85 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Wirers	90 6	86 0	..	90 0	90 0	90 0
Baking (Bread)—						
Board Hands ..	[6]128 6	[6]128 4	[6]103/ & 108/	107 6	[6]109 0	107 0
Carters (One Horse)	[6]111 0	[39]*a*106 0	[6] 94 0	96 6	95 6	87 6
,, (Two Horses)	[6]111 0	[39]*a*111 0	[6] 97 0	96 6	95 6	92 6
Doughmen	[6]131/ & 133/6	[6]128 4	[6]110 6	107 6	[6]114 0	107 0
Forehands	[6]133/6 & 138/6	[6]139 4	[6]110/6 & 115/6	107 6	[6]116/6 & 119/	117 0
Ovenmen	[6]133 6	[6]128 4	[6]108 0	107 6	[6]111 6	107 0
Singlehands ..	[6]133 6	[6]139 4	[6]110 6	107 6	[6]114 0	107 0
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)—						
Adult Males ..	[6] 91 0	88 6	[6] 85 0	85 6	95 0	83 0
Bakers	[6]106 0	100 0	[6] 92 6	90 6	105 0	92 0
Brakesmen ..	[6] 97 0	96 0	[6] 85 0	88 6	..	87 6
Mixers	[6] 97 0	100 0	[6] 92 6	88 6	105 0	96 0
Oven Firemen ..	[6] 98 6	100 0	[6] 90 0	88 6	..	92 6
Storemen	[6]102 0	88 6	[6] 89 0	85 6	95 0	83 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males ..	[6] 95 0	[6]100 0	[6] 92 0	[6] 97 6	[6]100 0	90 0
Bottle Packers ..	[6] 95 0	[6]100 0	[6] 92 0	[6] 97 6	[6]100 0	90 0
Bottlers and Washers	[6] 95 0	[6]100 0	[6] 92 0	[6] 97 6	[6]100 0	90 0
Cellarmen	[6] 98 0	[6]103 3	[6] 97 0	[6] 97 6	[6]100/ & 105/	90 0
Drivers (One Horse)	95 0	87 6	[6] 93 0	[6] 97 6	[6]100 0	87 6
,, (Two Horses)	98 0	92 6	[6] 98 0	[6]100 6	[6]100 0	92 6
,, (Motor under 3 tons) ..	103 6	92/6 & 96/6	[6] 95/ to 103/	[6]103 6	..	92/6 & 96/6
,, (Motor 3 tons and over) ..	103 6	100 6	[6]108/ & 113/	[6]106 6	[6]107/6 & 110/6	100 6
Engine Drivers ..	[6]100/ to 106/	[6]114 9	[6]100/ to 129/	[6]118 6	[6]118 0	92/6 to 98/6
Firemen	[6]94/ to 97/	[6]105 0	[6]100 0	[6]112 6	[6]103 0	86/6 to 89/6
Greasers and Trim mers	[6]92/6 to 94/	[6] 98 3	[6]96/ & 97/	[6]106 6	[6]100 0	85/ to 86/6
Malt Hands ..	[6] 95 0	[6]100 0	[6] 92 0	[6] 97 6	[6]100 0	90 0
Stablemen and Grooms	95 0	[6] 86 6	[6] 85 0	[6]100 6	[6]100 0	89 6
Towermen	[6] 97 0	[6]104 0	[6] 92 0	[6]100 0	[6]100 0	92 0
Butchering (Carcase)—						
Carters (One Horse) ..	[6]104 6	87 6	[6] 93 6	95 0	90 0	80 6
,, (Two Horses)	[6]112 0	92 6	[6] 96 6	95 0	90 0	85 6
Chilling Room Hands	[6]110 0	..	[6]102 6	95 0	[6] 85 0	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	[6]105 0	[10] 98 0	[6] 90 0	95 0	[6] 90 0	82 6
,, (Mutton)	[6] 94 0	[10] 98 0	[6] 90 0	95 0	[6] 85 0	82 6
Scalders	[6]117 0	105 0	[6]102 6	109 0	[6] 85/ & 107/6	..
Slaughtermen (Beef)	[6]145 0	[10]130 0	112 6	[7]130 0	[6]107 6	120 0
,, (Mutton)	*b*	[10]130 0	[6]112 6	[7]130 0	[6]107 6	120 0
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	[6]112 0	104 6	[6]102 6	104 0	95 0	95 0
,, (One Horse)	[6] 94 6	92 0	[6] 93 6	91 6	85 0	..
,, (Two Horses)	[6] 94 6	92 0	[6] 96 6	91 6	85 0	..
General Hands ..	[6] 94 6	104 6	[6]102 6	104 0	95 0	95 0
Salters	[6]112 0	102 0	[6]102 6	101 6	100 0	95 0
Shopmen	[6]104/6 to 112/	104 6	[6]102 6	104 0	95/ & 105/	95 0
Smallgoodsmen	[6]112 0	102 0	[6]102 6	101 6	100/ & 105/	102 6
,, (Assistant)	[6]104 6	90 6	[6]90 0	90 0	..	95 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butter Making—						
Buttermakers ..	[6]114 0	101 0	[6]100 0	93 6	..	81 0
Cream Graders ..	[6]106 0	107 0	[6] 95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Cream or Milk Testers	[6]101 0	102 0	[6] 95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Machinists—						
Milk Drying, etc. ..	..	97 0	..	..	..	
Pasteurizer ..	[6] 90 0	93 0	..	..	..	81/ & 90/
Separator, Weighing, etc.	[6] 90 0	93 0	..	..	..	
Storemen or Packers	[6]90/ to 101/	93 0	[6] 90 0	88 6	..	..
Other Adults ..	[6] 90 0	92 0	[6] 85 0	88 6	..	..
Cheesemaking—						
Journeymen ..	..	104 0	[6]100 0	..	..	80 0
Other Adults ..	..	92 0	[6] 85 0	..	..	80 0
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Carters (Motor) ..	[6] 95 6	92/6 to 100/6	[6]94/ to 102/	92/6 & 100/6	99/6 & 103/6	[64]92/6 to 100/6
„ (One Horse) ..	[6] 91 0	[64] 87 6	[6] 92 0	87 6	[64]94 6	[64] 87 6
„ (Two Horses)	[6] 93 6	[64] 92 6	[6] 97 0	92 6	[64] 99 6	[64] 92 6
Chamber Hands ..	[6]101/ & 105/	[6]110 0	[6]129 3	91/ to 95/*a*	87 6	90 6
Pullers and Stackers	[6] 96 0	[6]110 0	[6]134 9	91/ to 95/*a*	87 6	90 6
Confectionery—						
Journeymen ..	[6]108 0	98 0	[6] 92 6	90/6 & 96/	[6]115 0*a*	97 9
Labourers	[6] 86 0	87 6	[6] 85 0	85 6	[6]85/ to 90/*a*	87 3
Storemen—Head ..	[6]108 0	97 0	[6]92/6 to 115/	90 6	101 6*a*	95 3
Other ..	[6] 86 0	92 0	[6] 89 0	85 6	..	90 3
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Casing Cleaners—Foreman	[6]98/ & 104/	111 6	[6]114 0	..	..	103 0
Curers—First Hand ..	[6]121 0	111 6	[6]114 0	113 6	113 0	102 6
Assistant ..	[6]105 0	101/6 & 104/	[6] 97 0	103 6	98 6	95 0
Cutters Up—First Hand	[6]107 0	104 0	[6]108 0	106 0	103 6	95 0
Assistant	[6] 98 6	104 0	[6] 97 0	..	98 6	..
Ham Baggers ..	..	97 0	[6]102 0	99 0	98 6	95 0
Lardmen	[6] 93 6	97/ & 104/	[6]102 0	99 0	103 6	95 0
Rollers and Trimmers	[6] 98 6	104 0	[6] 95 9	106 0	98/6 &103/6	95 0
Scalders	[6] 93 6	104 0	[6]104 6	106 0	106 0	95 0
Shavers	[6] 93 6	104 0	[6] 93 0	106 0	98 6	95 0
Slaughtermen ..	[6]107 6	111 6	[6]114 0	113 6	113 0	120 0
„ Assistant	[6]100 0	104 0	[6] 94 0	106 0	98 6	95 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand ..	[6]107 0	111 6	[6]114 0	113 6	113 0	102 6
Assistant.. ..	[6] 93 6	99 0	[6] 93 0	101 0	103 6	95 0
Smokers—First Hand	[6] 99 6	104 0	[6]108 0	106 0	98 6	95 0
Assistant ..	[6] 93 6	97 0	[6] 93 0	..	96 0	..
Washers—First Hand	[6] 99 6	..	[6] 95 9	106 0	98 6	95 0
Assistant ..	[6] 93 6	97 0	[6] 93 0	..	96 0	..
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Adult Males ..	88 6	88 6	[6] 85 0	88 6	90 0	88 6
Solderers	95 6	95 6	[6]101 2	95 6	90 0	95 6
Malting—						
Maltsters	98 0	100 0	[6] 85 0	[6]103 6	[6]100 0	83 0
Meat Packing *b*—						
Cappers	[6]106 0	90/ to 98/	[6]129 3	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers ..	[6] 95 0	[10] 93 0	[6]113 8	..	..	..
Guillotine Hands ..	[6] 93 1	90 0	[6] 119 2	..	..	..
Jokermen	[6]106 0	90/ & 98/	[6]121/11 & 125/7	..	..	..
Lacquerers ..	[6]100 10	[10] 98 0	[6]113/8 & 119/2	..	..	..
Margarine Makers ..	[6] 90 0	[10] 98 0	..	..	..	..
Packers	[6] 94 11	[10] 93 0	[6]113 8	..	..	..
Seamers	[6]105 11	90/ & 98/	[6]134 9	..	..	..
Milk Delivery—						
Carters—One Horse ..	[38]*a*96 0	87 6	[6] 87 6	87 6	94 6	87 6
Two Horses	[38]*a*96 0	92 6	[6] 92 6	92 6	99 6	92 6

[6] Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders	[6] 99 6	88 6	[6] 86 6	88 6	..	80 0
Mixers or Blenders	[6] 92 6	90 6	[6] 86 6	89 6	..	80 0
Stone Dressers	[6]100 0	96 0	[6] 86 6	95 6	..	80 0
Other Adults	[6] 92 6	85 6	[6] 86 6	85 0	..	80 0
Milling—Flour—						
Engine Drivers	[6]101/6 & 104/6	[6]101/6 & 104/6	[6]96/ to 112/	[6]101/6 & 104/6	[6]101/6 & 104/6	92/6 to 98/6
Firemen	[6] 92 6	[6] 92 6	[6] 94 0	[6] 92 6	[6] 92 6	..
Millers—Head	[6]119 6	[6]119 6	[6]107 6	[6]119 6	[6]119 6	130 0
Shift	[6]106/6 & 117/	[6]106/6 & 117/	[6]99/ to 107/	[6]106/6 & 117/	[6]106/6 & 117/	105/ & 114/
Millwrights	[6]113 6	[6]113 6	..	[6]113 6	[6]113 6	114 0
Packermen	[6] 94 6	[6] 94 6	[6] 87 6	[6] 94 6	[6] 94 6	95 0
Purifiermen	[6] 97 6	[6] 97 6	[6] 87 6	[6] 97 6	[6] 97 6	90 0
Silksmen	[6] 97 6	[6] 97 6	[6] 87 6	[6] 97 6	[6] 97 6	90 0
Smuttermen	[6] 97 6	[6] 97 6	[6] 89 6	[6] 97 6	[6] 97 6	..
Storemen—Head	[6] 99 6	[6] 99 6	[6] 92 6	[6] 99 6	[6] 99 6	100 0
Topmen	[6] 97 6	[6] 97 6	[6] 87 6	[6] 97 6	[6] 97 6	95 0
Truckers and Others	[6]89/6 & 92/6	[6]89/6 & 92/6	..	[6]89/6 & 92/6	[6]89/6 & 92/6	90 0
Wheat Carriers, per hr.	2 3	2 3	2 11	2 3	2 3	2 3
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen	[6] 95 0	89 0	[6] 86 6	88 6	..	90/ & 95/
Millers—Head	[6]105 6	96 0	[6]90/6 & 105/6	95 6	..	115 0
Milling—Rice—						
Dryingroom Hands	[6] 98 6	85 6	[6] 86 6	85 0	..	..
Millers—Head	[6]105 6	96 0	[6]90/6 & 105/6	95 6	..	..
Stone Dressers	[6]100 0	96 0	[6] 86 6	95 6	..	..
Other Adults	[6] 92 6	85 6	[6] 86 6	85 0	..	..
Pastrycooking—						
Carters	[6] 95 0	87 6	[6] 92 0	96 6	94 6	87 6
Packers	[6] 95 0	87 6	[6] 87 6	..	..	83 0
Pastrycooks	[6]109 0	111 6	[6]113 0	107 6	105/ & 112/6	100 0
,, Assistant	[6] 92 0	104 3	[6]105 6	..	..	83 0
Poulterers—						
Bench Hands*b*—						
1st Rate	[6] 96 6	99 0	..	..	..	..
2nd Rate	[6] 96 6	94/6 & 99/	..	..	..	..
Foremen	[6]120 0	112 9	..	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						
Foremen	[6]125 0*a*	106 0	[6]90/6 & 105/6	112 0	..	..
Headmen	[6] 96 0*a*	98 0	[6]90/6 & 105/6	102 6	92 0	..
Other Adults	[6] 91 0*a*	92 0	[6]86 6	88 6	90 0	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers	[6]100 0	[6]100 0	[6]100 0	[6]100 0	[6]101 3	[6]100 0
Dyeing and Cleaning—						
Clothes Cleaners	[6]92/ to 99/	[6]92/ to 99/	[6]92/ to 99/	[6]92/ to 99/	[6] 85 0	..
Dyers—Black	[6]117 0	[6]117 0	[6]117 0	[6]117 0	[6] 85 0	..
Colour	[6]117 0	[6]117 0	[6]117 0	[6]117 0	[6] 85 0	..
Dye-house Labourers	[6] 89 0	[6] 89 0	[6] 89 0	[6] 89 0	[6] 85 0	..
Hatmaking—Straw—						
Bleachers	[6] 89 0	[6] 89 0	[6] 89 0	[6] 89 0	..	..
Blockers	[6]102 6	[6]102 6	[6]102 6	[6]102 6	..	..
Stiffeners	[6]102 6	[6]102 6	[6]102 6	[6]102 6	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Chiefly employed at piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters	[6]117 0	[6]117 0	[6]117 0	[6]117 0	[6]124 6	[6]117 0
Pressers	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]114 6	[6]107 0
Tailors	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]114 6	[6]107 0
Trimmers	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]114 6	[6]107 0
Tailoring—Ready-made—						
Brushers	[6] 90 6	[6] 90 6	[6] 90 6	[6] 90 6	..	[6] 90 6
Cutters	[6]110 0	[6]110 0	[6]110 0	[6]110 0	[6]102 0	[6]110 0
Folders	[6] 90 6	[6] 90 6	[6] 90 6	[6] 90 6	..	[6] 90 6
Machinists	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	..	[6]107 0
Pressers—Coat Hands	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]102 0	[6]107 0
Trouser and Vest Hands	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]102 0	[6]107 0
Tailors	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]102 0	[6]107 0
Trimmers	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]107 0	[6]102 0	[6]107 0
Under Pressers—						
Coat Hands	[6] 92 0	[6] 92 0	[6] 92 0	[6] 92 0	[6] 97 0	[6] 92 0
Trouser and Vest Hands	[6] 90 6	[6] 90 6	[6] 90 6	[6] 90 6	[6] 97 0	[6] 90 6
Textile-Working—Woollen Mills—						
Carders	[6] 88 0	87 6	[6] 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Dyehousemen	[6] 89 6	87 6	[6] 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Labourers—						
General	[6] 88 0	87 6	[6] 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Willyhouse	[6] 88 0	87 6	[6] 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Milling Hands	[6] 88 6	87 6	[6] 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Pattern Weavers	[6] 88 0	90 6	*b*	88 6	82 0	87 0
Scourers	[6] 88 6	87 6	[6] 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Spinners	[6] 89 0	87 6	[6] 96 0	85 6	79 0	84 0
Tuners	[6]92/ & 103/6	89/ to 104/	[6]85/ to 96/	87/ to 102/	80/6 to 95/6	85/6 to 100/6
Twisters in	[6] 90 0	90 6	*b*	88 6	82 0	87 0
Warpers	[6] 93 6	90 6	..	88 6	82 0	87 0
Other Adults	[6] 88 0	87 6	[6] 85 0	85 6	79 0	84 0

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bookbinding—						
Feeders	..	[6] 89 0	[6] 90 0	[6] 89 0	..	[6] 89 0
Finishers	[6]113 0	[6]113 0	[6]112 0	[6]113 0	[6]115 0	[6]113 0
Journeymen Bookbinders	[6]113 0	[6]113 0	[6]112 0	[6]113 0	[6]115 0	[6]113 0
Marblers	[6]113 0	[6]113 0	[6]112 0	[6]113 0	[6]115 0	[6]113 0
Paper Rulers	[6]113 0	[6]113 0	[6]112 0	[6]113 0	[6]115 0	[6]113 0
Engraving (Process)*c*—						
Engravers	[6]113 6	[6]120 0	..	[6]104 6	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone	[6]121 0	[6]110/ & 120/	[6]115 0	[6]117 0	..	..
,, Line	[6]113 6	[6]117 6	[6]110 0	[6]103 0	..	..
Mounters	[6]106 0	[6]105 0	[6]102 6	[6] 93 0	..	..
Operators	[6]121 0	[6]110/ & 120/	[6]115 0	[6]117 0	..	..
Printers	[6]113 6	[6]112 6	[6]105 0	[6] 93 0	..	..
Routers	[6]106 0	[6]110 0	[6]102 6	[6] 93 0	..	..
Lithographing—						
Printers	[6]113 0	[6]113 0	[6]116 0	[6]113 0	..	[6]113 0
Rotary Machinists	[6]113 0	[6]113 0	[6]116 0	[6]113 0	[6]105 0	[6]113 0
Stone Polishers	[6] 97 0	[6] 97 0	[6] 96 0	[6] 97 0	..	[6] 97 0

b Piece-work rates. *c* Other than in newspaper offices.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—						
Compositors—						
Day Work ..	[6]135 0	[6]127 6	[5]119 10	[6]123 6	[6]140 0	[6]113 6
Night Work ..	[5]145 0	[6]140 0	[6]127 2	[5]132 6	[5]155 0	[5]122 6
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work ..	[6]130 0	[6]105 10	[6]106 0	[6] 99 6	[6]130 0	[6] 94 6
Night Work ..	[5]140 0	[5]117 7	[6]111 0	[5]108 6	[5]145 0	[5]103 6
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work ..	[6]161/ & 171/	*b*	[6]131 1	*b*	[5]151 0	*b*
Night Work ..	[5]171/ & 181/	*b*	[6]138 5	*b*	[4]*b*166 0	*b*
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work ..	[6]135 0	[6]117 7	[6]128 6	[6]123 6	[6]135 0	[6]113 0
Night Work ..	[5]145 0	[5]135 3	[5]133 6	[5]132 6	[5]150 0	[5]122 0
Publishers	[6] & [5]115/ & 125/	[6] & [5]105/10 & 114/10	[6]95/ to 111/	[6] & [5]102/6 & 111/6	[6] & [5]115/ to 132/	[6] & [5]92/ & 101/
Readers—						
Day Work ..	[6]140 0	[6]127 6	[6]116 0	[6]126 6	[6]140 0	[6]116 0
Night Work ..	[5]150 0	[6]130 0	[6]121 0	[5]135 6	[5]155 0	[5]125 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work ..	[6]110 0	[6] 92 6	[6]101 0	[6] 99 6	[6]111 0	[6] 91 0
Night Work ..	[5]120 0	[6]95/ & 100/	[6]106 0	[5]108 6	[5]126 0	[5] 98 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work ..	[5]127 6	[6]111 9	[6]108/6 & 116/	[6]111 6	[4]127 6	[6]101 0
Night Work ..	[4]*b*137 6	[5]122 1	[6]113/6 & 121/	[5]120 6	[4]142 6	[5]110 6
Stereotypers' Assts.—						
Day Work ..	[5]120 0	[6]100 0	[6]100 0	[6] 99 6	[6]115 0	[6] 89 0
Night Work ..	[4]*b*130 6	[5]110 7	[6]105 0	[5]108 6	[5]130 0	[5] 98 0
Printing (Job Offices)—						
Compositors ..	[6]113 0	[6]113 0	[6]112 0	[6]113 0	[6]115 0	[6]113 0
Electrotypers ..	[6]113 0	[6]113 0	[6]112 0	[6]113 0	..	[6]113 0
General Hands ..	[6] 89 0	[6] 89 0	[6] 96/0	[6] 89 0	..	[6] 89 0
Linotype Operators ..	[6]125 0	[6]125 0	[6]116/ & 123/4	[6]125 0	[5]137 0	[6]125 0
Machinists ..	[6]113 0	[6]113 0	[6]96/ to 112/	[6]113 0	[6]115 0	[6]113 0
Monotype Operators	[6]125 0	[6]125 0	[6]111/ & 117/	[6]125 0	[5]137 0	[6]125 0
Monotype Casting Machinists ..	[6]113 0	[6]113 0	[6] 96 0	[6]113 0	..	[6]113 0
Readers	[6]119 0	[6]119 0	[6]112 0	[6]119 0	[6]115 0	[6]119 0
Stereotypers ..	[6]113 0	[6]113 0	[6]112 0	[6]113 0	[6]115 0	[6]113 0
Typograph Operators	[6]125 0	[6]125 0	[6]116/ & 123/4	[6]125 0	[5]137 0	[6]125 0

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Asphalting—						
Layers—Cold Work ..	[6]102 6	93 6	..	87 0	..	
,, Hot Work ..	[6]102 6	93 6	..	..	..	
Mastic Boilers ..	[6]102 6	..	..	..	..	85/6 to
Potmen	[6]102 6	87 6	..	..	..	91/6
Rubbers Down ..	..	90 0	..	..	..	
Yardmen and Labourers	[6]100 6	87 6	..	87 0	..	

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Brickmaking—						
Burners	[6]103 0	94 0	[6]93/ to 99/	97 6	[6]92/6 & 106/	93 0
Carters—One Horse	[6] 93 6	87 6	[6] 92 0	87 6	94 6	88 0
„ Two Horses	[6]103 6	92 6	[6] 97 0	92 6	99 6	93 0
Clayholemen	[6]101 0	93 0	[6] 87 6	99 6	[6] 92 6	90 0
Drawers	[6]103 0	93/6 to 98/6	[6] 87 6	105 6	*b*	93 0
Labourers	[6] 97 0	88 0	[6] 85 8	94 6	[6] 92 6	90 0
Loaders Out	[6] 97 0	..	[6] 85 8	..	..	90 0
Loftsmen	[6] 94 0	88 0	[6] 85 8	94 6	[6] 92 6	90 0
Machinemen	[6] 99 0	89 6	[6] 87 6	97/6 & 100/6	[6]92/6 & 95/6	90 0
Panmen	[6]97/ & 101/	89/6 & 93/6	[6] 85 8	97/6 & 100/6	[6] 92 6	90 0
Pit Foremen	[6]109 0	..	[6] 91 2	105 6	[6] 98 6	..
Pitmen	[6]101 0	94/ & 99/	[6] 87 6	99 6	[6] 92 6	90 0
Pit Shooters	[6]105 0	94/ & 99/	[6] 91 2	104 6	[6] 98 6	93 0
Setters	[6]103 0	93/6 & 98/6	[6]85/8 & 87/6	105 6	[6]100 6	96 0
Truckers	[6] 97 0	88 0	[6] 85 8	94 6	[6] 92 6	90 0
Wheelers	[6] 97 0	88 0	[6]85/8 & 87/6	94 6	[6]92/6 & 95/6	90 0
Yardmen	[6] 97 0	88 0	[6] 85 8	94 6	[6] 92 6	90 0
Broom-making (Millet)—						
Sorters—Head	[6]118 0	115 0	[6]105 0	..	..	[12] 84 0*a*
„ Other	[6]101/ & 106/	103 0	[6] 92 6	..	..	[12] 60 0*a*
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers	[6]107 6	95 0	[6]102 6	98 6	..	..
Finishers	[6]107 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Machinists—						
Boring	[6]107 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Boults Carver	[6]111 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Paint Brush Makers	[6]112 0	100 0		105 0	..	..
Pan Workers—Hair and Bass	[6]107 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers	[6] 90 0	91 6	[6] 89 0	91 0	..	..
General Hands	[6] 88 0	85 6	[6] 85 0	85 0	85 0	..
Glycerine Distillers	[6] 92 6	91 6	[6] 85 0	91 0	95 0	..
Moulders	[6] 90 0	91 6	[6] 89 0	91 0	94 0	80 0
Press-room Gangers	[6] 90 0	91 6	[6]86/ & 88/	91 0	94 0	..
Stillmen	[6] 93 0	91 6	[6] 89 0	91 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Guillotine and other Cutters	[6]101/ & 104/	[6]101/ & 104/	[6]100 0	101 0	[6]98/ & 99/6	[6]101/ & 104/
Other Adults	[6] 89 0	[6] 89 0	[6] 87 6	89 0	[6] 85 0	[6] 89 0
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers	114 6	110 0	[6]109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Labourers	90 6	86 6	[6] 88 0	84 6	85 0	82 6
Painters	[6]114 6	[6]110 0	[6]109 1	[6]108 6	109 0	106 6
„ Labourers	[6] 97 6	[6] 93 0	[6] 95 4	[6] 91 6	94 0	89 6
Smiths	114 6	110 0	[6]109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
„ Strikers	95 6	91 0	[6] 88 0	89 6	90 6	87 6
Trimmers	114 6	110 0	[6]109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Vycemen	97 6	93 0	[6] 95 4	91 6	92 0	89 6
Wh'lmaking Machinists	114 6	110 0	[6]109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Wheelwrights	114 6	110 0	[6]109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Coachmaking (Axle-making)—						
Centre Turners	114 6	110 0	[6]109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Faceplate Workers	114 6	110 0	[6]109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Coachmaking (Spring-making)—						
Fitters	114 6	110 0	[6]109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6
Springmakers	114 6	110 0	[6]109 1	108 6	109 0	106 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Fellmongering *d*—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bate Hands ..	93 6	89 0	[6] 92 6	91 0	88 0	..
Green Hands ..	93 6	89 0	[6] 89 6	91 0	88 0	..
Labourers	90/6 & 93/6	86/ & 89/	[6] 88 0	91 0	88 0	..
Limepit Men ..	93 6	89 0	[6]92/6 & 95/6	91 0	88 0	..
Machinists—						
Burring	96 6	92 0	[6] 98 6	..	..	..
Fleshing	96 6	92 0	[6] 85 6	..	..	..
Scouring ..	96 6	92 0	[6] 89 6	91 0	88 0	..
Setting out ..	96 6	92 0	[6] 95 6	91 0	..	..
Soakhole Men ..	96 6	92 0	[6] 95 6	91 0	88 0	..
Sweathouse Men ..	90 6	86 0	[6] 95 6	91 0	88 0	..
Wool Sorters ..	108 6	104 0	[6] 95 6	91 0	88 0	..
Fibrous Plaster Working—						
Fixers' Assistants ..	[6]103 8	[6]106 4	..	[6] & 91/8 & 99/	*e* 93 8	..
Shop Hands ..	[6]122 0	[6]106 4	..	[6] & 91/8 & 99/	111 8	..
Other Adults ..	[6]103 8	[6] 88 6	..	[6] & 91/8 & 99/	*e* 93 8	..
Gas Making and Supply—						
Blacksmiths ..	*d*114 6	[6]115 9	[6]112 9	[6]116/ & 121/	109 0	[6]106 7
Coke Trimmers ..	[6]105 0	[6] 99 5	[6] 85 0	..	..	..
Engine Drivers ..	[6]109 0	[6]107 6	[6]96/ to 112/	[6]110/9 & 112/3	90/ to 96/	..
Gas Fitters ..	[6]121 0	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	[6]121 0	[6]121 0	[6]106 0
Labourers	[6] 93 0	[6] 91 2	[6] 85 0	[6] 91 0	[6] 85 0	[6] 84 3
Mainlayers	[6]109 0	118 0	[6] 96 0	[6]117/ & 118/	[6] 97 0	[6] 99 7
Metermakers ..	[6]100 0	115 0	..	[6]121/ & 144/8	[6]109 0	106 0
Meter Testers ..	[6]109 0	109 4	..	[6]109 0	..	..
Service Layers ..	[6]109 0	118 0	[6] 96 0	[6]121 0	[6]100 0	[6] 99 7
Service Layers' Labourers	[6] 93 0	95 7	[6] 87 9	[6] 91 0	[6] 91 0	[6] 88 3
Stokers	[6]113 0	[6]109/7 to 113/9	[6]110/ & 112/	[6]110/9 & 112/3	[6]101 9	[6]104 9
Yardmen	[6] 93 0	[6] 91 2	[6] 85 0	[6] 91 0	[6] 85 0	[6] 84 3
Glassfounding—						
Bottlestoppers ..	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	..
Furnacemen ..	[6] 99 6	[6] 95 6	[6] 94 0	[6] 94 0	[6] 97 0	..
,, Assistant	[6] 90 6	[6] 86 6	[6] 85 0	[6] 85 0	[6] 88 0	..
Labourers	90 6	86 6	85 0	85 0	88 0	..
Lehrmen	[12]*a* 94 0	[12]*a* 90 0	[12]*a* 88 6	[12]*a* 88 6	[12]*a* 88 0	..
Packers	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	..
Sorters	93 0	89 0	87 6	87 6	88 0	..
Glassworking and Glazing						
Bevellers	[6]115 8	109 6	[6]108 0	105 6	[6]106 0	106 0
Cementers	[6] 89 0	92 6	..	85 6	..	..
Cutters and Glaziers—						
Plate	[6]111 0	109 6	[6]102 0	105 6	..	..
Other	[6]111 0	109 6	[6]102 0	105 6	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	[6]111 0	109 6	..	105 6	..	..
Packers	[6] 96 0	96 6	..	88 6	..	..
Silverers—						
Using own Recipe ..	[6]115 8	..	..	..	..	..
Other	[6]115 8	109 6	[6]108 0	105 6	[6]106 0	..
Horsehair Working—						
Curlers	[6]100 0*a*	105 0	..	..	..	..
Drafting Hands ..	[6]100 0*a*	105 0	..	..	..	..
Wet Hacklers and others	[6] 90 0*a*	88/ to 105/	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking *c*—						
Chainmakers ..	[6]105/ to 107/	101 6	[6] 97 6	[11]100 0	106 0	[12]80/ to 90/*a*
Engravers	[6]107 6	[11]107 6	[6]97/6 & 100/	[11]102 6	106 0	[12]80/ to 90/*a*
Mounters	[6]105 0	101 6	[6]97/6 & 100/	[11]110 0	106 0	[12]80/ to 90/*a*
Setters	[6]107 6	104 0	[6]100 0	[11]110 0	106 0	[12]80/ to 90/*a*
Watch and Clock-Makers	[6]111 0	[6]90/ & 100/	[6]102 6	[11]106/ & 110/	110 0	..
Repairers ..	[6]111 0	[6]90/ & 100/	[6]102 6	[11] 106/ & 110/	110 0	95/ to 100/*a*

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Piece-work rates. *c* Sydney rates with deductions for holidays. *d* Commonwealth Court award—48 hours. *e* 44 and 48 hours

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Leather—Small Goods—						
General Hands ..	110 0	110 0	[6]110 0	102 6	104 0	110 0
Manures—Animal *a*—						
Fertilizer Hands ..	[6] 96 6	106 0	[6]119 2	..	..	..
Manures—Artificial—						
Acid Retortmen ..	..	93 6	..	94 0	98 6	..
Bagging Men ..	..	87 6	..	88 0	89 6	..
Bin Workers ..	..	87 6	..	88 0	89 6	..
Bone Mill Feeders ..	..	87 6	..	88 0	89 6	..
Chamber Burners ..	..	93 6	..	94 0	98 6	..
Crushers and Mixers ..	..	93 6	..	94 0	98 6	..
Labourers	..	87 6	..	88 0	89 6	..
Masonry — Marble and Stone—						
Carvers	[4]*b*156 8	[6]152 2	[6]130 2	[6]152 8	[6]113/8 & 117/4	..
Machinists—						
Carborundum ..	[4]*b*130 0	108 0	[6]130 2	[6]115/8 & 126/8	[6]113/8 & 117/4	..
Other	117/4 & 126/6	120 0	[6]130 2	[6]115/8 & 126/8	[6]113/8 & 117/4	..
Masons	[4]*b*130 0	[6]125 0	[6]130 2	[6]126 8	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Polishers—						
Machine—						
Granite ..	[6]113 8	112 0	[6]108 2	[6]108 4	[6] 88 0	..
Marble ..	[6]113 8	112 0	[6]108 2	[6]108 4	[6] 88 0	..
Other—						
Granite ..	[6]113 8	[6]103 0	[6]108 2	[6]108 4	[6] 88 0	..
Marble ..	[6]113 8	[6]103 0	[6]108 2	[6]108 4	[6] 88 0	..
Masonry—Monumental—						
Carvers	[4]*b*143 4	[6]137 6	[6]130 2	126 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Fixers	[4]*b*130 0	97 0	[6]130 2	110 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Labourers	[6] 99 0	97 0	[6]108 2	90 0	[6] 85 0	[6] 99 0
Letter Cutters ..	[4]*b*130 0	[6]125 0	[6]130 2	118 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Masons	[4]*b*130 0	[6]125 0	[6]130 2	118 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Opticians—						
Journeymen ..	[6]103/6 & 118/6	[3]*a*100 0	[6]97/6 & 110/	*b*105/ to 117/6	96 0	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters ..	[6]101 0	[6]101 0	[6]102 6	[6]101 0	[6]105 0	[6]101 0
Machinists ..	[6]104 0	[6]104 0	[6]103 6	[6]104 0	[6]105 0	[6]104 0
Paper Making—						
Beatermen ..	[6]105 0	109 0	..	..	..	..
,, Assistant ..	[6] 88 0	88 0	..	..	..	..
Breakermen ..	[6] 88 0	94 0	..	..	..	..
Cutters	[6] 88 0	91/ & 94/	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men ..	[6] 88 0	91 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists ..	[6]105 0	112 0	..	..	..	..
,, Assistant ..	[6] 88 0	88 0	..	..	..	..
Packers	[6] 87 6	88 0	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen ..	[6] 90 0	91 0	..	..	..	..
Rippers	[6] 87 6	91 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	[6] 85 0	88 0	..	..	..	..
Polish Making—						
Foremen	..	90 6	..	89 0	..	..
Grinders	..	90 6	..	89 0	..	..
Millhands	..	90 6	..	89 0	..	..
Mixers	..	90 6	..	89 0	..	..
Other Adults ..	..	85 6	..	85 0	..	..

a Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award. *b* Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Potteries—General—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Burners—Head ..	[6]100 0	93 0	[6] 93 0	100/ to 102/*a*	..	84 0
Assistant ..	[6]94/ & 96/6	90 0	[6] 93 0	100 0*a*	..	78 0
Hollow-ware Pressers	[6]105 0	91 0	[6] 85 8	100/ to 102/*a*	..	84 0
Labourers	[6] 94 0	86 0	[6] 85 8	78/*a*	..	78 0
Sagger Makers ..	[6] 96 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Pressers ..	[6]111 0	92 0	[6] 85 8	..	..	84 0
Throwers—1st Class ..	[6]111 0	98 0	[6]104 0	108/ to 110/*a*	..	87 0
2nd Class..	..	88/ & 92/	[6] 93 0	..	..	81 0
Turners	[6]102 0	91 0	..	..	..	..
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	[6]100 6	93 0	[6] 99 0	102 0*a*	97 0	84 0
Assistant ..	..	90 0	[6] 93 0	..	85 0	78 0
Drawers	[6] 95 0	90 0	[6] 85 8	102 0*a*	85 0	..
Junction Stickers ..	[6] 97 0	90 0	[6] 85 8	..	89 0	79 6
Moulders	[6]102 0	86 0	[6] 85 8	..	97 0	78/ & 79/6
Mould Makers ..	[6] 97 0	98 0	[6] 87 6	102 0*a*	95 0	..
Setters	[6] 99 0	91 0	[6] 85 8	..	89/ & 97/	79 6
Potteries—Tile Making (other than Roofing)—						
Labourers	[6] 94 0	86 0	[6] 85 8	87 0	..	78 0
Moulders or Pressers..	[6] 95/ & 98/	91 6	[6]85/8 & 89/4	95 0	..	78/ to 84/
Setters—Head ..	[6]101 0	91 0	[6] 85 8	95 0	..	..
„ Other ..	[6] 95 0	91 0	[6] 85 8	95 0	..	79 6
Quarrying—						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine ..	[6]104 6	[6]102 0	[6] 94 2	103 0	[6] 91 7½	88 0
Assistant.. ..	[6] 97 6	[6] 93 0	[6] 88 2	97 0	..	81 0
Dressers	[6]113 8	109 0	[6] 88 2	97 0	..	84 0
Faceman	[6]106 6	102 0	[6] 94 2	97 0	..	78 0
Gutterers	[4*b*]118 8	..	[6] 97 10	..	..	84 0
Hammermen ..	[6]99/8 & 102/6	[6]109 0	[6] 94 2	97 0	[6] 88 8¼	84 0
Labourers or Strippers	[6]107 6	[6] 93 0	[6] 88 2	97 0	[6] 85 11¾	78 0
Loaders, Pluggers, or Truckers ..	[6]107 6	[6] 93 0	[6] 88 2	97 0	[6] 85 11¾	78 0
Machine Feeders ..	[6]108 6	[6] 98 0	[6]89/7 & 93/8	97 0	[6] 91 7¾	81 0
Quarrymen ..	[6]113 8	..	[6] 97 10	97 0	[6]106 3¾	88/ & *a*102/
Spallers	[6]104 2	[6]102 0	[6] 92 4	97 0	[6] 91 7¾	84 0
Rope Making—						
Clothes Line Lappers	87 3	86 6	[6] 91 0	..	..	..
Feeders for First Spreader ..	91 3	90 6	[6] 91 0	89 6	..	..
Foremen—Head ..	103 3	..	[6] 99 0	102 6	..	..
„ Jenny ..	103 3	..	..	97 6	..	..
Knockers Out and Dampers Down ..	87 3	86 6	[6] 91 0	85 6	..	..
Oilers	90 3	89 6	..	88 6	..	..
Packers	92 3	91 6	[6] 91 0	85 6	..	..
Reelers—Hand ..	88 3	87 6	[6] 91 0	88 6	..	..
„ Steam ..	88 3	87 6	[6] 91 0	97 6	..	..
Rubber Working—						
Calender Hands ..	[10]*a*110/ & 114/	[10]*a*106/ & 110/	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*92 6	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	[10]*a*95 0	[10]*a*92 6	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*92 6	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists ..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*92 6	..	..	..	..
Heaters	[10]*a*98 6	[10]*a*94 6	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*92 6	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands	[10]*a*100 0	[10]*a*96 0	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	[10]*a*102 6	[10]*a*98 6	..	..	..	..
Moulders—Other ..	[10]*a*98 6	[10]*a*94 6	..	..	..	..
Press Hands ..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*92 6	..	..	..	..
Spreaders	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*92 6	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing, and other Makers ..	[10]*a*97 6	[10]*a*93 6	..	..	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rubber Working—*continued.*						
Textile Cutters ..	[10]*a*96 6	[10]*a*92 6	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers ..	[10]*a*100 0	[10]*a*96 0	[6] 88 0	93 0*a*	..	..
„ Joiners ..	[10]*a*100 0	[10]*a*96 0	[6] 88 0	93 0*a*	..	..
Tyre Moulders ..	[10]*a*112 6	[10]*a*108 6	..	..	..	..
Vulcanizers ..	[10]*a* 98 6	[10]*a* 94 6	[6] 88 0	87/6 to 110/*a*	..	..
Wrappers	[10]*a* 94 6	[10]*a* 90 6	[6] 88 0	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	[10]*a* 92 6	[10]*a* 88 6	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness-making—						
Collarmakers ..	110 0	110 0	110 0	102 6	104 0	110 0
Harnessmakers ..	110 0	110 0	110 0	102 6	104 0	110 0
Machinists	110 0	110 0	110 0	102 6	104 0	110 0
Saddlers	110 0	110 0	110 0	102 6	104 0	110 0
Sail Making—						
Sailmakers	110 0	110 0	110 0	97 6	90 0	110 0
Ship Building—						
Carpenters and Joiners	[6]119 2	[6]119 2	[6]119 2	[6]119 2	[6]119 2	[6]119 2
Dockers	124 0	124 0	[6]113 8	124 0	[6]113 8	..
Painters	124 0	124 0	[6]113 8	124 0	[6]113 8	..
Shipwrights—						
New Work ..	136 0	124 8	[6]124 8	136 0	136 0	[6]119 2
Old Work ..	136 0	124 8	[6]124 8	136 0	136 0	[6]119 2
Soap Making—						
Foremen	[6]95/ & 97/6	96 0	[6] 90 0	95 6	..	95 0
General Hands ..	[6] 88 0	85 6	[6] 85 0	85 0	85 0	80 0
Mixers	[6] 88 0	91 6	[6] 85 0	91 0	92 0	..
Soap Makers ..	[6]100 0	..	[6] 85 0	..	90 0	100 0
„ Assistants	[6] 88 0	96 0	[6] 85 0	95 6	90 0	95 0
Tallow Making—						
Tallowmen *b* ..	101 6	101 6	[6]113/8 to 116/5	95 0	90 0	102 0
Tanning and Currying—						
Beamsmen ..	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6
Curriers	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
Fancy Leather Finishers	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Japanners or Enamellers	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0
Jiggers and Grainers (R'kbinding Leather)	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0
Labourers	86 6	86 6	86 6	86 6	86 6	86 6
Limemen and Yardmen	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0
Machinists—						
Fleshing	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6
Scouring	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Scudding.. ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Shaving	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Splitting	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
Unhairing ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Whitening ..	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Other	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Rollers and Strikers ..	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Tablemen	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters—1st Hand ..	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/		..	[12]*a*130 0*a*
„ 2nd Hand ..	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/		..	[12]*a* 90 0*a*
Dressers	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	97 6	..	..
Machinists ..	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/		..	..
Sewers—Hand ..	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/		..	..
Tent Makers ..	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/	104/ & 110/		90 0	..
Wickerworking—						
Bamboo or Wicker Workers	[6]116 6	105 6	[6]110 11	105 6	[6]106 0	100 6
Basket Makers and Repairers ..	[6]116 6	105 6	[6]97/6 & 100/6	105 6	..	..
Upholsterers ..	[6]111 0	105 6	[6]110 11	105 6	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Rates taken for Brisbane from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VII.—BUILDING

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bricklaying—						
Bricklayers—						
Surface	[6]126 6	[6]129 3	[6]120 6	[6]121 0	[6]117 4	[6]106 4
Sewer and Tunnel	[6]132 3	[6]137 6	[6]120 6	[6]121 0	[6]117 4	[6]112/4 & 118/4
Carpentering—						
Carpenters	[6]127 6	[6]118 3	[6]120 6	[6]118 3	[6]121 0	[6]115 6
Labouring (Builders)*b*—						
Bricklayers' Labourers	[6]102 8	[6] 98 1	[6]102 2	[6] 98 1	[6]102 8	[6] 94 5
Carpenters' Labourers	[6]102 8	[6] 98 1	[6]102 2	[6] 98 1	[6] 93 6	[6] 94 5
Concrete Workers ..	[6]102 8	[6] 98 1	[6]102 2	[6] 98 1	[6] 97 2	[6] 94 5
Earth Excavators ..	[6]102 8	[6] 98 1	[6]102 2	[6] 98 1	[6] 93 6	[6] 94 5
Gear Workers ..	[6]102 8	[6] 98 1	[6]102 2	[6] 98 1	[6]102 8	[6] 94 5
Masons' Labourers ..	[6]102 8	[6] 98 1	[6]102 2	[6] 98 1	[6]102 8	[6] 94 5
Plasterers' Labourers	[6]102 8	[6] 98 1	[6]102 2	[6] 98 1	[6]102 8	[6] 94 5
Scaffold Hands ..	[6]102 8	[6] 98 1	[6]108 2	[6] 98 1	[6]102 8	[6] 94 5
Lathing and Ceiling—						
Lathers	[6]102 0*a*	*c*	[6]120 6	*c*	*c*	[6] 95 4
Metal Ceilers ..	[6]119 6	[6]114 0*a*	[6]120 6	..	[6]122 0*a*	[6]110 0*a*
Masonry—						
Masons	[4]*b*130 0	[6]125 0	[6]130 2	[6]126 8	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]106 4
Painting (House) and Glazing—						
Glaziers	[6]118 4	[6]113 8	[6]120 6	[6]113 8	[6]113 8	[6]106 4
Painters	[6]118 4	[6]113 8	[6]120 6	[6]113 8	[6]119 2	[6]106 4
Paperhangers ..	[6]118 4	[6]113 8	[6]120 6	[6]113 8	[6]119 2	[6]106 4
Signwriters ..	[6]125 8	[6]113 8	[6]120 6	[6]113 8	[6]119 2	[6]106 4
Plastering—						
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	[6]108 4	[6]106 4	[6]120 6	[6] 99 0	111 8	[6]106 4
Plasterers—						
Surface	[6]108 4	[6]123 9	[6]120 6	[6]121 0	[6]117 4	[6]106 4
Sewer or Tunnel ..	[6]112 2	[6]137 6	[4]*a*126/6 & 129/6	[6]121 0	..	[6]112/4 & 115/4
Plumbing and Gasfitting—						
Galv. Iron Workers ..	[6]129 4	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	[6]110 0	[6]121 0	[6]99/ & 121/
Gasfitters	[6]129 4	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	[6]110 0	[6]121 0	[6]106 0
Plumbers	[6]129 4	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	[6]110 0	[6]121 0	[6]99/ & 121/
Roofing—						
Shinglers	[6]129 4	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	..	..	..
Slaters	[6]129 4	[6]126 6	[6]120 6	*c*	..	[6]110 0*a*
Tilers	[6]129 4	[6]121 0	[6]120 6	[6]121 0	[6]119 2*a*	[6]110 0*a*
Tile Laying—						
Tile Layers ..	[6]110 0	*c*	[6]120 6	*c*	..	[6]106 4
Tuckpointing—						
Tuckpointers ..	[6]100 0	[6]121 11	[6]120 6	[6]121 0	*c*	[6]110 0*a*
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Carpenters	[6]127 6	[6]118 3	..	106/ to 118/3*a*	[6]107 4	108 0
Concrete Workers ..	[6]103/ & 108/	[6]113 8	[6]96/to105/2	96/ & 99*a*	[6] 89 4	88 6
Labourers	[6] 97 6	[6] 91 2	[6] 85 0	93/ & 99/*a*	[6] 85 0	82 6
Miners—Sewer ..	[1]*d* 121/ & [3]*a*&[6]139/6	[6]101/2 & 106 8	[6]112 6	..	[6] 92 4	94 6
Pipe-jointers & Setters	[6]106/ & 110/6	[6]103 2	[6]90/6 & 92/4	98/6 & 102/*a*	[6]92/4 & 101/4	88 6
Timbermen.. ..	[6]109 0	..	..	102 0*a*	[6] 92 4	94 6
Toolsharpeners ..	[6]107 6	[6]105 0	[6]112 6	97/6&105/*a*	[6] 92 4	94 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Brisbane and Perth are those payable under State Award or Agreement. The rates quoted for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart were awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. *c* Piece-work.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Coal Mining*c*—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Blacksmiths ..	[6]116/6 to 123/6	123 0	[38]*b*127/6 to 140/6		4*b* & [5] 126/	110/ & 124/6
Bracemen	[38]*b*111/6 to 113/6	[38]*b*119 6	[38]*b*111/ to 130/6		..	..
Carpenters ..	[6]119/6 to 127/6	119 6	[38]*b*121/6 to 140/6		..	110 0
Deputies	[38]*b*135/6 to 146/	136 0	[38]*b*130/6 to 134/		..	128/ & 129/
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	[6]120/ to 138/	115/ & 123/6	[38]*b*120/6 to 156/		[5]121/6 to 129/	116/ to 127/6
Other	[6]111/6 to 122/	115 0	[38]*b*111/6 to 144/		..	..
Labourers—						
Surface	[6]108 0	108 0	[38]*b*108/ to 123/6		..	105/ & 106/6
Underground ..	[38]*b*108/ to 111/6	[38]*b*108 0	[38]*b*108/ to 126/6		[5] 99 0	[38]*b*105/ & 106/6
Miners—						
Machine ..	*b*	*b*	[38]*b*127/ to 146/		[5]119/6 to 127/6	..
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	*b*	*b*	*b*		[5]117 6	*b*
Wet Work ..	*b*	*b*	*b*		..	*b*
Platmen or Banksmen	[38]*b*111/6 to 115/	[38]*b*119 6	[38]*b*108/ to 126/6		[5]109 0	[38]*b*106 6
Shaftsinkers—						
Dry Work ..	[38]*b*110/3 to 115/	[38]*b*132 0	[38]*b*130/6 to 148/6		..	*b*
Wet Work ..	[38]*b*113/8 to 129/6	[38]*b*138 0	[38]*b*139/9 to 157/9	Not Mined.	..	*b*
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	[38]*b*108/ to 132/6	[38]*b*119 6	[38]*b*122/6 to 140/6		[5]119 6	[38]*b*122/6 to 126/
Wet Work ..	[38]*b*108/ to 132/6	[38]*b*125 6	[38]*b*131/9 to 149/9		..	..
Shotfirers	[38]*b*129/6 to 135/6	..	[38]*b*122/6 to 140/6		[5]119 6	..
Shovellers	[38]*b*103/ to 111/6	[38]*b*108 0	..		[5]110 0	..
Skip-repairers ..	[6]108/ to 112/6	108 0	..		..	[38]*b*110 0
Strikers	[6] 108 0	108 0	..		..	..
Timbermen	[38]*b*108/ to 125/	[38]*b*132 0	[38]*b*122/6 to 140/6		[5]109 0	..
Weighmen ..	[6]115/ to 118 6	[38]*b*126 0	..		..	[38]*b*117 0
Wheelers	[38]*b*109/6 to 115/	[38]*b*111 6	[38]*b*111[6]6 to 132/6		[5]109/6 & 115/6	[38]*b*106 6
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)*d*—						
Battery Feeders ..	[6] 89/6 to 103/	77/9 to 89/6	[6]86/2 to 100/10	..	[6]86/ to 98/	78 0
Bracemen	[3]*a* & 92/6 to 103/	[6]82/9 to 94/6	[6]89/5 to 106/4	..	[6]95/ to 107/	79 0
Engine Drivers—						
Stationary ..	[6] & 98/ to 106/	88/6 to 112/	[6]89/5 to 121/	..	99/ to 105/	88/6 to 93/6
Winding and Loco.	[6] & 108/ to 118/	98/6 to 119/	[6]100/10 to 132/	..	102/ to 117/	93/6 to 100/6
Firemen	[6] & 89/ to 102/	82/6 to 100/	[6]86/2 to 111/10	..	92/ & 98/	74/6 to 82/6
Labourers	[3]*a*&[6]89/6 to 97/	[6]77/9 to 89/6	[6]84/ to 100/10	..	[6]86/ to 101/	[6] 76 0
Miners—						
Machine ..	[3]*a* & [6]98/6 to 106/	[6]83/9 to 107/6	[6]91/1 to 114/7	..	[6]99/ to 118/	[6]85/ & 88/
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	[3]*a* & [6]98/6 to 106/	[6]86/9 to 105/6	[6]91/1 to 114/7	..	[6]94/ to 113/	[6]85/ & 86/6
Wet Work ..	[3]*a* & [6]107/6 to 112/	[6]92/9 to 111/6	[6]95/4 to 115/6	..	[6]103/ to 122/	[6]91/ & 92/6
Platmen	[3]*a* & [6]92/6 to 103/	[6]82/9 to 94/6	[6]89/5 to 106/4	..	[6]95/ to 107/	[6] 79 0
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	[3]*a* & [6]101/6 to 106/6	[6]92/9 to 107/6	[6]91/1 to 115/6	..	[6]101/ to 118/	[6] 91 0
Wet Work ..	[3]*a* & [6]110/6 to 112/	[6]98/9 to 113/6	[6]91/1 to 115/6	..	[6]110/ to 127/	[6]114 3
Shift Bosses ..	..	[6]95/9 to 107/6	[6]111/10 to 125/7	..	..	..
Timbermen ..	[3]*a* & [6]97/ to 112/	[6]88/3 to 106/	[6]97/1 to 114/7	..	[6]101/ to 118/	[6]88/ to 94/

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Piece-work rates. *c* The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by a special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act as follows :—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one

[*For continuation of footnote see next page.*

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Railways*a*—						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)–						
1st Class ..	[38]*a*136 0	133 0	[6]120/1 to 130/2	129 6	[6]131 0	127 6
2nd Class ..	[38]*a*130 0	127 0	[6]114/7 to 124/8	126 6	[6]123 0	121 6
3rd Class ..	[38]*a*124 0	121 0	[6]101/9 to 118/3	120 6	[6]115 0	115 6
4th Class ..	[38]*a*118 0	115 0	[6]101/9 to 111/10	114 6	[6]109 0	109 6
5th Class ..	[38]*a*112 0	109 0	[6]101/9 to 111/10	..	[6]109 0	103 6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	[38]*a*106 0	103 0	[6]95/4 to 105/5	107 0	[6]106 0	97 6
2nd Class ..	[38]*a*100 0	97 0	[6]95/4 to 105/5	102 6	[6]100 0	91 6
3rd Class ..	[38]*a* 94 0	91 0	[6]89/10 to 99/11	99 6	[6] 95 0	85 6
Guards—						
1st Class ..	[38]*a*103/ to 115/	115/ & 118/	[6]115/6 to 125/7	113/ to 116/	[6]109 0	103/ to 106/
2nd Class ..	[38]*a*97/ to 103/	110/6 & 113/6	[6]110/ to 120/1	108/6 to 111/6	[6]106 0	97/ to 100/
3rd Class ..	[38]*a*94/ to 97/	92/6 to 104/6	[6]99/11 to 110/	90/6 to 99/6	[6]100/ & 103/	91/ to 94/
Porters	[38]*a*88/ to 97/	86/6 to 101/6	[6]86/2 to 99/11	87/6 to 93/6	[6] 85 0	79/ to 88/
Shunters—						
1st Class ..	[38]*a*115/ to 121/	[38]*a*113/6 to 119/6	[6]115/6 to 125/7	103 6	[6] 94 0	91 0
2nd Class ..	[38]*a*110/6 to 113 6	[38]*a*109/ to 112/	[6]108/2 to 118/3	100 6	[6] 91 0	88 0
3rd Class ..	[38]*a*103/ to 106/	[38]*a*104 6	[6]104/6 to 114/7	..	..	..
Ordinary ..	[38]*a*94/ to 100/	[38]*a*92/6 to 98/6	[6]96/3 to 106/4	..	[6] 91 0	..
Signalmen—						
Special	..	[38]*a*122/6	[6]109/1 to 121/	108/ to 117/	[4]112 0	..
1st Class ..	[38]*a*123 6	[38]*a*113 6	[6]107/3 to 117/4	105 0	[6]103 0	88/ to 91/
2nd Class ..	[38]*a*117 6	107 6	[6]102/8 to 112/9	102 0	[6] 97 0	82/ to 85/
3rd Class ..	[38]*a*112 6	103 0	[6]96/3 to 106/4	96 0	[6] 91 0	..
4th Class ..	[38]*a*99/6 to 108/6	98 6	[6]91/8 to 101/9	93 0	[6] 88 0	..

a The hours of labour for railway employees are 88 per fortnight in New South Wales and 96 per fortnight in Victoria, except in the following cases :—Victoria—Shunters and signalmen in 1st and special class boxes, 88 hours per fortnight. Queensland and Western Australia—44 per week. South Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of railway employees in the various States only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for foremen.

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half-hour for meal time on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. An industrial agreement registered under the State Arbitration Act in Western Australia provides that no person shall be employed below ground in coal mines for more than seven consecutive hours in twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-two hours in any week. The wages for Victoria are those paid at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi. *d* The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows :—**N.S.W.**—Broken Hill—Underground workers, 35 hours ; surface workers, 44 hours. Other Districts—Underground workers, 43 hours ; surface workers, 44 hours. **Victoria, W. Australia and Tasmania**—Miners and others underground, 44 hours ; engine-drivers and workers above ground, 48 hours. **Queensland**—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shifts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week ; engine-drivers and others above ground, 44 hours. Mt. Perry—Miners, &c., 46 hours. Other Districts—Miners, &c., 44 hours. **South Australia**—Particulars relating to rates of wage and hours of labour in the mining industry are not specified, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data, due to the depression in the industry.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tramways (Electric and Cable)—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Car Washers or Cleaners	[6]88/ & 91/	92 0	[6] 92 7	88 0	[6] 85 0	85 6
Conductors—						
1st Year	[6] 93 6	92 0	[6] 88 0	90/ & 92/	[6] 87 0	84 0
2nd Year ..	[6] 96 6	95 0	[6]88/ to 93/	92 0	[6] 97 0	87 0
3rd Year ..	[6] 99 6	98 0	[6]93/ to 103/	96/ & 98/	[6] 97 0	90 0
Firemen—						
Four Fires ..	..	104 0	[6] 94 0	103 0	[6]102 4	..
Less than Four Fires	..	101 0	[6] 94 0	..	[6] 96 4	..
Horse Drivers ..	[6] 90 0	98 0	[6] 92 0	95 0	91 0	87 6
Labourers	[6] 88 0	86/ & 92/	[6] 85 0	86 0	[6] 85 0	82/6 to 85/6
Lamp Trimmers ..	[6] 87 6	..	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	[6]91/ to 97/	95 0	[6] 92 7	89 6	[4] 91 0	88 6
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year	[6] 96 6	92 0	[6] 88 0	92 0	[6] 97 0	85 6
2nd Year ..	[6] 99 6	95 0	[6]88/ to 93/	95 0	[6] 97 0	88 6
3rd Year ..	[6]102 6	98 0	[6]93/ to 103/	98/ & 99/6	97 0	91 6
Night Watchmen ..	[6] 88 0	95 4	[6] 88 0	89 0	[28]102 0	82 6
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading	[6]115/6 to 124/6	111 6	[6]123 11	101 6	[6]113 0	107 0
Other	[6]109/6 to 118/6	103 6	[6]110 2	99 0	[6]103 0	99 0
Pitmen	[6]103 0	104/ & 110/	[6]93/6 to 100/10	92/ & 95/	[6] 97 0	91/6 & 97/6
Signalmen	[6]102/6 to 112/6	101/ & 107/	[6]96/ & 103/8	98/ to 104/6	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers—						
Horse	[65] 95 0	98 0	[6] 92 0	95 0	[6] 91 0	..
Motor	[66]100 6	98 0	..	98 0	[6]106 0	99 0
Track Cleaners ..	[6]91/ to 97/	92 0	[6] 88 0	89 0	[6] 91 0	85 6
Trimmers or Fuelmen	[6] 90 6	..	[6] 90 0	100 0	[6] 89 4½	..

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carriers—						
One Horse ..	[6] 96 0	87 6	[6] 92 0	87 6	94 6	87 6
Two Horses ..	[6]101 0	92 6	[6] 97 0	92 6	99 6	92 6
Three Horses ..	[6]106 0	94 6	[6]100 0	94 6	101 6	94 6
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	[6]100 0	87 6	[6] 92 0	87 6	[6] 93 0	87 6
Two Horses ..	[6]107 6	92 6	[6] 97 0	92 6	[6] 98 0	92 6
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	[6] 96 0	95 6	[6] 99 0	95 6	102 6	95 6
Two Horses ..	[6]100 0	100 6	[6]104 0	100 6	107 6	100 6
Sanitary Carters ..	[6]104/ & 109/	[6]91/6 & 101/6	[6] 93 0	91/6 to 101/6	[6] 94 0	91/6 & 101/6
Stable Hands ..	[6]95/6 & 100/6	86 6	[6] 85 0	88 6	93 6	86 6
Tip Dray Drivers ..	[6]96/ & 101/	87 6	[6] 92 0	89 6	94 6	87 6
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	[6]98 to 108/	92/6 to 96/6	[6]94/ to 102/	92/6 & 96/6	99/6& 103/6	92/6 to 96/6
3 tons or over ..	[6]108/ to 112/6	100 6	[6]107/ to 112/	100 6	107 6	100 6
Lift Attendants—						
Goods	[6] 89 0	90 0	[6] 90 0	78/ to 85/6*a*	85 0	..
Passenger	[6] 89 0	90 0	[6]85/ & 87/	78/ to 85/6*a*	85 0	84 0*a*

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Waterside Working—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Wharf Labourers per hour[a]	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11
Passenger Vessels—Intra-State[d]—						
Cooks—						
Chief per month	343/6 to 413/6	398 6	398 6	398 6	398 6	245/6 to 398/6
Second ,,	273/6 to 313/6	288 6	288 6	288 6	288 6	215/6 to 288/6
Third ,,	273/6	..	..	..	248 6	..
Ships' ,,	313 6	..	..	..	..	..
Pantrymen ,,	317 6	317 6	317 6	317 6	317 6	..
,, Assistant per month	287/6 to 297/6	287/6 to 297/6	287/6 to 297/6	287/6 to 297/6	287/6 to 297/6	..
Stewards ,,	300/ to 340/	300 to 340/	300 & 340/	300/ to 340/	300/ & 340/	188/ to 340/

Industry and Occupation.	Wages in Vessels of over 4,000 tons Gross Register.	
Passenger Vessels—Interstate[b]—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bakers per month	318 6	378 6
Barmen ,,	297 6[d]	297 6[d]
Butchers ,,	318 6[c]	358 6[c]
Cooks—		
Chief ,,	428 6[c]	458 6[c]
Second ,,	348 6[c]	348 6[c]
Third ,,	288 6[c]	288 6[c]
Ships' ,,	338 6[c]	338 6[c]
Pantrymen ,,	317 6[d]	317 6[d]
Scullerymen ,,	268 6[c]	268 6[c]
Stewards—		
Chief Saloon ,,	310 0[d]	310 0[d]
Second ,,	340 0[d]	340 0[d]
Second Saloon ,,	340 0[d]	340 0[d]
Fore Cabin ,,	320 0[d]	320 0[d]
Bedroom and Other ,,	290 0[d]	300 0[d]
All Vessels—Interstate[b h]—	*s. d.*	
A.B. Seamen per month	327 6	
Boatswains ,,	347 6	
Donkeymen ,,	387 6	
Firemen .. ,,	367 6	
Greasers .. ,,	367 6	
Lamp Trimmers ,,	347 6	
Fuel Trimmers ,,	327 6	

	Vessels. 100 *N.H.P. and under.*	Vessels. Over 100 *N.H.P.*
Marine Engineers[b c g]—		
Chief per month	617/6 to 667/6	687/6 to 1,027/6
Second ,,	507/6	507/6 to 667/6
Third ,,	457/6	457/6 to 557/6
Fourth ,,	..	397/6 to 497/6
5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th ,,	..	387/6

	Interstate Passenger Vessels.		Interstate Cargo Vessels.	
	Lowest Class, 125 tons and under.	*Highest Class, over 10,000 tons.*	*Lowest Class, 60 tons and under.*	*Highest Class, over 8,000 tons.*
Merchant Service[b f g]—				
Masters per month	640/6	1,630/6	552/6	1,130/6
Officers—				
Chief ,,	500/6	660/6	440/6	600/6
Second ,,	440/6	600/6	400/6	520/6
Third ,,	..	540/6	..	480/6
Fourth and Fifth ,,	..	400/6	..	400/6

a Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. *c* Not more than 9 hours per day; in the tropics 8 hours. *d* Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, nor 8 per day when in terminal ports *e* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. *f* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. *g Marine Engineers*—Not more than 8 hours per day in cases where one and where three or more engineers are employed, and not more than 12 hours per day where two engineers are employed, to be worked without payment for overtime. *Masters and Officers.*—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours; five intervals of 24 consecutive hours' leave to be allowed each master, officer or engineer each calendar month. *h* Not more than 8 hours per day.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Farming*d*—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
General Hands *b* ..	57 6	30/ to 50/*a*	30/ to 40/*a*	30/ to 40/*a*	40/ to 50/*a*	42/ to 48/*a*
Harvesters *b* ..	86 6*f*	48/ to 84/*a*	[3]78/ & 95/*f*	70/ to 80/*a*	40/ to 70/*a*	48/ to 72/*a*
Milkers *b*	25/ to 40/*a*	30/ to 40/*a*	30/ to 40/*a*	30/ to 40/*a*	30/ to 50/*a*	30/ to 40*a*/
Ploughmen *b* ..	86 6*f*	30/ to 45/*a*	[6] 78 0*f*	40 0*a*	40/ to 50*a*	30/ to 50/*a*
Chaffcutters—						
Portable	..	[10] 98 6	[6] 78 0	} [16]75/ to	52/6 to }	[32]92/6 & 95/
Stationary ..	..	[10] 92 6	[6] 78 0	} 86/1	80/ }	[32]92/6 & 95/
Gardening *c*—						
Gardeners	[6] 99 6	91 0	[6] 94 8	88/6 & 91/6	[6] 91 0	85 6
Labourers	[6] 87 0	87 0	[6] 85 0	85/6 & 88/6	[6] 85 0	82 6
Nurserymen ..	[6] 99 6	91 0	[6] 91 6	91/6 & 97/6	[6] 97 0	85 6
Labourers	[6] 87 0	86 0	[6] 85 0	85/6 & 91/6	[6] 85 0	82 6
Pastoral Workers *e*—						
Cooks *b*	91 6	91 6	[6]122 6	91 6	91 0	91 6
Shearers .. per 100	41 0	41 0	[6] 45 0	41 0	40 0	41 0
Shed Hands *b* ..	81 0	81 0	[6]102 6	81 0	83 6	81 0
Wool Pressers *b* ..	104 0	104 0	[6]122 6	104 0	103 6	104 0
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	85/ to 100/6	80/ to 93/	[6] 78 0	77/ to 94/	81/6 to 87/6	..

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Clubs (Residential)—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Barmen	[6] 85 0	82 6	[6] 91 0	92 0	105 0	..
Billiard Markers ..	[6] 85 0	84 6	[6] 85 0	85 6	88 0	66 0
Lift Attendants ..	[6] 85 0	[19] 90 0	[6] 85 0	85 6	88 0	..
Porters—Day Work	[6] 85 0	84 6	[6] 85 0	88 0	88 0	63 3
,, Night Work	[6] 85 0	84 6	[6] 85 0	93 0	93 0	63 3
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—						
Chefs	[6]107/6 to 200/	104/ to 133/	[6]110/ & 115/	110/6 to 135/6	105/ & 113/	72/5 to 127/11
Cooks—Second ..	[6]97/6 to 150/	98/ to 116/	[6]100 0	95/6 to 110/	91/ & 97/	57/7 to 102/1
,, Third ..	[6]95/ to 120/	98 0	[6]100 0	95/6 to 99/	90 0	57/7 to 82/4
Kitchenmen ..	[6] 87 0	92 0	[6] 87 6	85 6	85 0	64 2
Hairdressing—						
Full Hands ..	[6]111 0	[12]150 0	..	..	..	..
Hairdressers ..	[6]106 0	105 0	[6]100 0	110 0	105 0	100/ & 105/
Hotels—						
Barmen	[6] 94 6	94 6	[6] 91 0	92 0	105 0	88 0
Billiard Markers ..	[6] 85 0	92 0	[6] 85 0	85 6	85 0	64 2
Handymen ..	[6] 85 0	92 0	[6] 85 0	85 6	85 0	52/7 & 58/8
Lift Attendants ..	[6] 85 0	[19] 90 0	[6] 85 0	85 6	..	55/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work	[6] 85 0	92 0	[6] 85 0	88 0	85 0	55 11
,, Night Work	[6] 90 0	92 0	[6] 85 0	93 0	90 0	64 2
Waiters—Head ..	[6] 94 0	94 6	[6] 85 0	92 6	..	82/4 & 95/6
,, Other ..	[6] 87 0	92 0	[6] 85 0	88 0	89 0	63/1 & 82/4
Restaurants—						
Pantrymen ..	[6]85/ to 87/6	84 6	[6] 87 6	85 6	85 0	64 2
Waiters	[6]85/ to 90/	84 6	[6] 87 6	88/ & 89/	89 0	63/1 & 82/4

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. *c* Brisbane, Perth and Hobart rates are for employees of local authorities. *d* Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. *e* Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated. Woolpressers and cooks are frequently engaged at the piece work rates provided in the Award. *f* Without keep.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bill Posting—						
Billposters	91 0	87 6	[6] 85 0	85 6*a*	100 0*a*	84 0
Factory Engine Driving—						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class	103/ & 106/	101/ to 104/	[6]112 0	97/ & 100/	98 & 101/	94/6 & 97/6
2nd Class ..	100/ & 103/	98/ to 101/	[6]104 0	94/ & 97/	95/ & 98/	91/6 & 94/6
3rd Class ..	100/ & 103/	98 to 101/	[6] 96 0	94/ & 97/	95/ & 98/	91/6 & 94/6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	97 0	98 0	[6] 94 0	94 0	92 0	88 6
2nd Class ..	94/ & 95/6	90/6 to 95/	..	86/6 & 93/	89/ & 90/6	85/6 & 87/
Greasers	94 0	90 6	[6] 94 0	88 0	89 0	85 6
Trimmers	92 6	90 6	[6] 90 0	86 6	87 6	84 0
Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke)—						
Baggers and Loaders	[6] 96 0	[6]110 0	..	88 6	..	84 0
Carters—						
One Horse ..	[6] 96 0	88 0	[6] 92 0	87 6	94 6	87 6
Two Horses ..	[6]101 0	93 0	[6] 97 0	92 6	99 6	92 6
Trimmers	[6] 96 0	[6]110 0	..	88 6	..	84 0
Fuel Distribution (Firewood)—						
Carters—One Horse ..	[6] 96 0	90 0	[6] 92 0	87 6	94 6	87 6
,, Two Horses	[6]101 0	95 0	[6] 97 0	92 6	99 6	92 6
Sawyers	[6] 96 0	94 6	[6] 92 7	101 0	..	96 0
Yardmen	[6] 96 0	93 6	..	92 0	..	84 0
Other Adults ..	[6] 96 0	88/6 to 90/6	..	94 0	..	84 0
Marine Stores—						
Bottle Washers ..	90 6	86 0	[6] 85 0	[6] 90 0	[6] 95 0	..
Foremen	93 6	89 0	[6] 90 0	[6]100 0	..	..
General Hands ..	90 6	86 0	[6] 85 0	[6]90 0	[6] 95 0	..
Municipal—						
Labourers	[6]100 0	89 0	[6] 85 0	85 6	[6] 85 0	82 6
Street Sweepers ..	[6]100 0	94 0	[6] 85 0	85 6	[6] 85/ & 87/	82 6
Shop & other Assistants—						
Boot Salesmen ..	[6]102 0	[12]110 0	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	[10]85/ to 100/
Chemists' Assistants	[6]97/6 to 105/	110 0	[6]111 6	[22] 80 0	..	110 0
Clerks	[6] 91 6	[5]*a* & [10]92 6	[6]100 0	[6] 97 0	*b*95 0	[10]110 0
Confectionery Salesmen	[6] 85 0	81 6	[6]100 0	..	95 0	88 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	[6]102 6	[12]110 0	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	[10]85/ to 100/
Fruit Salesmen ..	[6] 85 0	81 6	[6]100 0	..	..	88 0
Furniture Salesmen ..	[6]102 6	[12]112 6	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	107 0
Grocery Salesmen ..	[6] 97 6	99 0	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	88 0
Newsagents' Assistants	[6] 85 0	82/6 & 95/	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants ..	[6] 85 0	82/6 & 95/	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts.	[6] 93 6	95 0	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	88 0
Clothing (Men's)—						
Collectors, Doormen, and Travellers ..	[6]102 6	[12]115 0	..	..	99 6	..
Departmental Managers	[6]110/ & 115/	[12]120 0	..	..	..	[10]105 0
Parcels Officemen ..	..	[12] 95 0	..	..	95 0	..
Salesmen	[6]102 6	[12]110 0	[6] 95 0	97 0	95 0	[10]85/ to 100/

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* 38 hours except in special circumstances.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Hardware						
Managers—						
Branch	[6]106/ & 111/	105 0	..	..	..	..
Departmental ..	[6]106/ & 111/	110/ to 128/	..	..	..	110 0
Salesmen—						
Junior	[6]84/ & 88/6	62/6 to 75/	[6]85/ & 92/6	88/ & 89/	..	60/ to 85/
Outside	..	105 0	..	97 0	..	95 0
Senior	[6] 98 6	100 0	[6]100 0	97 0	95 0	90 0
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	[38]*a*89/ & 92/6	[19] 95/4 to 110/9	[6] 88 0	[28] 92 0	..	[36]60/ to 90/*a*
Office Cleaners ..	[6]91/6 to 101/6	[10] 88 6	[6]85/ & 87/	..	85 0	[17] 75 0
Packers—General ..	[6]91/6 to98/6	92 6	[6] 90 0	88 6	90 0	85 6
Storemen—General ..	[6]90/ to 96/	92 6	[6] 90 0	88 6	90 0	85 6
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers—Head ..	[6]95/ to116/6	97/6 to 108/	[6]95/ & 120/	102 6	90 0	87/6 & 94/
„ Other ..	[6] 91 6	92 6	[6] 90 0	88 6	90 0	80 0
Storemen—Head ..	[6]95/to 116/6	100/ to 116/	[6]95/ & 120/	102 6	92 0	87/6 & 94/
„ Other ..	[6] 90 0	92/6 to 100/	[6] 90 0	88 6	90 0	80 0
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers	[6]94/ to 96/	97 6	[6] 90 0	85 6	90 0	80 0
Storemen	[6]90/ to 95/	97 6	[6] 90 0	85 6	90 0	80 0
Surveying—						
Surveyors' Cooks (for 7 days)	[6] 94 0	80 0*a*	[6] 88 0	112 0*a*	91 0*a*	..
„ Foremen	[6] 97 6	96 0*a*	..	..	[6] 97 0*a*	..
„ Labourers	[6] 91 6	90 0*a*	[6] 88 0	91 6*a*	[6] 91 0*a*	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1928.

(*See Explanatory Note at top of page* 172.)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Biscuit Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 48 6	44 0	[6] 43 0	39 6	[6] 47 8	45 0
Butter Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	53 6	[6] 43 0	44 6	..	40/ & 54/
Cheese Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	53 6	[6] 43 0	..	..	..
Confectionery—						
Chocolate Dippers ..	[6] 46 0	50 0	[6] 43 0	40 0	..	51 0
Other Adults ..	[6] 46 0	50 0	[6] 43 0	40 0	[6]45/ to 60/*a*	51 0
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Fillers	52 9	52 9	[6] 48 6	52 9	[6] 45 0	52 9
Other Adults ..	46 9	46 9	[6] 45 0	46 9	45 0	46 9
Pastry Cooks—						
Adult Females ..	[6]49/6 to 75/6	42 0	[6] 44 0	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						
Head Women ..	[6] 46 9	59 0	[6]44/6 to 54/	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	[6] 46 9	51 0	[6] 41 0	44 6	45 0	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars)—						
Ringers	[6] 46 0	[6] 54 0	..	*b*	48 0	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	[6] 50 0	[6]50/ & 55/	..	*b*	48 0	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking—						
Machinists — Wax Thread	[6] 59 9	[6] 59 9	[6] 53 9	[6] 59 9	..	[6] 59 9
Other Adults ..	[6] 51 0	[6] 51 0	[6] 53 9	[6] 51 0	[6] 52 0	[6] 51 0
Dressmaking—						
Adult Females ..	[6]49/6 to 70/	[6]49/6 to 70/	[6]49/6 to 70/	[6]49/6 to 70/	[6]50/8 & 52/8	[6]49/6 to 70/
Dyers and Cleaners—						
Adult Females ..	[6]49/6 to 55/6	[6]49/6 to 55/6	[6]49/6 to 55/6	[6]49/6 to 55/6	[6] 55 0	[6]49/6 to 55/6
Hat Making (Straw)—						
Finishers	[6] 52 6	[6] 52 6	[6] 52 6	[6] 52 6	..	[6] 52 6
Machinists	[6] 52 6	[6] 52 6	[6] 52 6	[6] 52 6	..	[6] 52 6
Millinery—						
Adult Females ..	[6]49/6 to 52/6	[6]49/6 to 52/6	[6]49/6 to 52/6	[6]49/6 to 52/6	[6] 48 8	[6]49/6 to 52/6
Shirt Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6]49/6 to 65/	[6]49/6 to 65/	[6]49/6 to 65/	[6]49/6 to 65/	[6]48/8 & 56/8	[6]49/6 to 65/
Tailoring (Order)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	[6] 60 0	[6] 60 0	[6] 60 0	[6] 60 0	[6] 63 10	[6] 60 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[6] 54 6	[6] 54 6	[6] 54 6	[6] 54 6	[6] 63 10	[6] 54 6
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	[6] 60 0	[6] 60 0	[6] 60 0	[6] 60 0	[6] 63 10	[6] 60 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[6] 54 6	[6] 54 6	[6] 54 6	[6] 54 6	[6]54/5 to 55/10	[6] 54 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Piece rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION V.—*continued.*

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tailoring (Ready-made)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	[6] 57 6	[6] 57 6	[6] 57 6	[6] 57 6	[6] 51 8	[6] 57 6
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[6] 52 6	[6] 52 6	[6] 52 6	[6] 52 6	[6] 48 8	[6] 52 6
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	[6] 57 6	[6] 57 6	[6] 57 6	[6] 57 6	[6] 51 8	[6] 57 6
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[6] 51 6	[6] 51 6	[6] 51 6	[6] 51 6	[6] 48 8	[6] 51 6
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—						
Comb Minders ..	[6] 51 0	47/ to 48/6	[6] 43 0	46/ & 47/6	42/6 & 44/	45/3 & 46/9
Drawers and Menders	[6]55/ to 60/	45/6 to 54/6	[6] 43 0	44/6 to 53/6	41/ to 50/	43/9 & 52/9
Gillbox Minders ..	[6] 51 0	45 6	[6] 43 0	44 6	41 0	43 9
Warpers	[6]55/ to 60/	48 0	[6] 43 0	47 0	43 6	46 3
Weavers—Loom ..	[6] 60 0	49 6	[6] 43 0	48 6	45 0	47 9
Other Adults ..	[6] 51 0	45 6	[6] 43 0	44 6	41 0	43 9
Underclothing—						
Adult Females ..	[6]49/6 to 63/	[6]49/6 to 63/	[6]49/6 to 63/	[6]49/6 to 63/	[6]50/8 & 52/8	[6]49/6 to 63/

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bedding and Furniture—						
Bedding Machinists ..	[6] 51 0	[6] 51 3	[6] 45 10	[6] 51 3	53 3	[6] 48 6
Mattress (Wire)Workers	..	[6] 61 3	..	..	53 3	[6] 58 6
Picture Frame Workers	[6] 56 0	[6] 55 3	..	..	53 3	..
Bookbinding—						
Folders	[6] 56 0	[6] 56 0	[6] 47 9	[6] 56 0	[6] 53 2	[6] 56 0
Sewers	[6] 56 0	[6] 56 0	[6] 53 0	[6] 56 0	[6] 53 2	[6] 56 0
Brush Making—						
Bass Broom Drawers	[6] 54 6	..	[6] 45 0	42 6	*d*	..
Bench Drawers ..	[6] 54 6	44 0	[6] 45 0	42 6	*d*	..
Machinists — Treadle Knot	[6] 54 6	44 0	[6] 45 0	42 6	*d*	..
Candle Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 47 6	45 0	[6] 43 0	45 6	..	35 0
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ..	[6]53/ to 58/	[6]53/ to 58/	[6] 45 0	[6]53/ to 58/	[6] 47 6	[6]53/ to 58/
Other Adults ..	[6]48/ to 52/	[6]48/ to 52/	[6] 45 0	[6]48/ to 52/	[6] 47 6	[6]48/ to 52/
Jewellery*c*—						
Chainmakers ..	[6]54/6 & 59/6	60 0	[6] 65 0	..		..
Enamel Fillers ..	[6] 46 0	47 6	[6] 55 0	..		..
Gilders	[6] 54 6	67 6	[6] 55 0	*b*55 0	58 4	..
Polishers	[6] 54 6	70 0	[6] 55 0	*b*55 0		..
Scratch Brushers ..	[6] 54 6	47 6	[6] 55 0	*b*55 0		..
Workers, N.E.I. ..	[6] 59 6	90 0	[6] 55 0	..		..
Leather Small Goods—						
Hand Stitchers ..	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	50 0	[8] 52 0	[8] 54 5
Other Adults ..	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	50 0	[8] 52 0	[8] 54 5
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 46 0	45 9	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6]48/ to 53/	[6]48/ to 53/	[6] 45 0	[6]48/ to 53/	[6] 51 0	[6]48/ to 53/
Polish Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6]50/ to 60/*a*	45 0	..	45 6	..	.
Portmanteau Making—						
Adult Females ..	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	50 0	[8] 52 0	[8] 54 5
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 46 0	[10] 44 0	[6] 48 0	..	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Hours of labour per week : 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). *c* Sydney rates with deductions for holidays. *d* Piecework.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION V.—*continued.*

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assists.	[6] 56 0	[6] 56 0	[6] 47 9	[6] 56 0	[6] 53 2	[6] 56 0
Lithographing Feeders	[6] 55 0	[6] 55 0	[6] 47 9	[6] 55 0	[6] 53 2	[6] 55 0
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 48 0	[6] 46 5	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness Making—						
Adult Females ..	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	50 0	[8] 52 0	[8] 54 5
Sail Making—						
Adult Females ..	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	46 6	[6]48/ to 50/*a*	[8] 54 5
Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 47 6	45 0	[6] 43 0	45 6	..	35 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making						
Machinists ..	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	[8] 54 5	45 0	[6]48/ to 50/*a*	[8] 54 5
Wickerworking—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 56 0	..	..	55 0	53 3	51 6

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hotels—						
Barmaids	[6] 70 0	71 6	[6] 78 0	80 0	105 0	66 0
Housemaids ..	[6] 55 0	59 0	[6] 45 6	56 0	62 3	48/2 & 52/7
Laundresses ..	[6] 60 6	62 0	[6] 51 6	61 0	62 3	55 11
Waitresses—Head ..	[6] 61 0	62 0	[6] 45 6	61 0	..	63/1 & 69/8
Other ..	[6] 56 0	58 0	[6] 45 6	56 0	62 3	48/2 & 56/5
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	[6] 46 0	[6] 42 6	[6] 44 0	42 6	54 0	24 0
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	[6]46/ & 49/6	[6] 52 6	[6] 44 0	46 6	60 0	24/ & 30/
Sorters	[6] 48 0	[6] 42 6	[6] 44 0	46 6	54 0	24 0
Starchers	[6] 46 0	[6] 50 0	[6] 44 0	42 6	54 0	24 0
Washers	[6]46/ & 52/	[6]50/ to 85/	[6] 44 0	42 6	66 0	36 0
Office Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	[4]48/ to 53/3	[6] 73 4	[6]58/ to 60/	[1]*c*35 0	*b*1 6	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	[6] 53 6	51 0	[6] 46 6	43 6	[6] 57 6	49 4
Waitresses ..	[6]53/6 to 56/6	51 0	[6] 46 6	50/ & 55/	[6] 59 6	48/2 to 56/5

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Clerks, &c.—						
Cashiers	[6] 49 9	[5]*a* & [10]56/	[6] 73 0*c*	[5] 47 0	*d*60 0	[10] 60 0
Clerical Assistants ..	[6] 49 9	[5]*a* & [10]56/	[6] 73 0*c*	[5] 47 0	..	[10] 60 0
Saleswomen—						
Boot	[6] 53 6	[12] 50 0	[6] 58 6	44 0	[6]51/6 & 56/6	[10] 50 0
Drapery	[6] 59 6	[12] 52 6	[6] 58 6	44 0	[6]51/6 & 60/	[10] 50 0
Fruit and Confectionery	[6] 45 6	45 0	[6] 58 6	..	[6] 51 6	55 0
Newsagent and Bookstall	[6] 50 0	45/ & 50/	[6] 58 6	44 0	[6] 49 6	60 0
Tobacconists ..	[6] 60 6	85 0	[6] 58 6	51 6	49 6	55 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* Per hour, with minimum of 25 hours per week. *c* In retail shops same hours as other employees. *d* 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

APPENDIX.

Section VI.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries.

Industry and Occupation.	Australia (Sydney).				Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London).				New Zealand (Auckland).				Canada (Montreal).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
Furniture—	*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
Cabinet Makers	60 0	48	111 0	44	39 5	46½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0 to 123 3	50 to 55
Upholsterers	60 0	48	111 0	44	38 8	46½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0 to 123 3	50 to 55
French Polishers	60 0	48	111 0	44	37 5	46½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0 to 123 3	50 to 55
Sawmilling—																
Machinists, Planing	63 0	48	108 6	44	..	..	..	..	57 0	47	105 0*a*	47	60 0	55	98 7 to 115 1	44 to 55
„ Shaping	69 0	48	111 6	44	..	..	..	..	45 0	47	105 0*a*	47	68 2	55	98 7 to 115 1	44 to 55
Sawyers, Band or Jig	68 0	48	108 6 and 110 6	44	..	..	..	..	54 0	47	102 0	47	68 2	55	123 3	55
„ Circular	54 0 to 60 0	48	100 6 and 108 6	44	..	..	..	..	48 0	47	..	..	61 7	55	119 2	60
Brassworking—																
Moulders	68 0 and 72 0	48	106 6 and 110 6	44	..	..	..	..	64 7½	47	99 0	44	70 2	54	143 10 to 157 10	48

(*a*) 1st Class.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Australia (Sydney).				Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London).				New Zealand (Auckland).				Canada (Montreal).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
Engineering—	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Fitters and Turners	70 0	48	114 6	44	38 11	53 to 54	62 11	47	64 7	47	99 0	44	..	..	90 5 to 178 9	44 to 58
Patternmakers	74 0	48	123 6	44	42 1	53 to 54	67 4	47	89 0	49	99 0	44	88 0	55	135 7 to 184 11	44 to 55
Moulding (Iron)—																
Moulders	68 0 and 72 0	48	110 6 to 119 6	44	41 8	53 to 54	62 11	47	64 7½	47	99 0	44	78 0	60	98 7 to 145 11	40 to 50
Sheet Metal Working—																
Tinsmiths	60 0	48	99 6	44	..	..	..	..	62 8	47	99 0	44	58 10	54	115 1	44 to 59
Milling (Flour)—																
Millers (Shift)	63 0 and 70 0	48	106 6 to 117 0	44	..	..	..	..	48 0	48	91 0a	48	78 0	60	123 3 to 156 2	60
Packermen	51 0	48	94 6	44	..	..	..	..	48 0	48	87 0	48	60 0	60	110 11	60
Bootmaking—																
Bootmakers	60 0	48	100 0	44	30 0	52½	56 0	48	52 6	45	88 11	44	93 0	55	123 3 to 164 4	48 to 57½
Tailoring (Ready made)—																
Cutters	65 0	48	110 0	44	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	84 0	44	72 0 to 80 0	49	147 11 to 176 8	44 to 48
Pressers (Coat)	60 0	48	107 0	44	..	..	..	..	55 0	45	87 6	44	60 0 to 80 0	49	147 11 to 172 7	44 to 48
Trimmers	65 0	48	107 0	44	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	84 0	44	60 0	49	123 3 to 156 2	44 to 48

(*a*) Kilnmen.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
Bookbinding—																
Bookbinders	65 0	48	113 0	44	33 11	50 to 51	80 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	72 0	48	147 11	48
Paper Rulers	65 0 to 77 6	48	113 0	44	33 11	50 to 51	80 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	80 0	48	147 11	48
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—																
Compositors (Day work)	88 0	48	135 0	44	35 8	50	89 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	88 0	48	164 4	48
Readers	80 0	48	140 0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 0	48	156 2	48
Printing (Jobbing Offices)—																
Compositors	65 0	48	113 0	44	35 8	50 to 51	89 0	48	65 0	48	102 6	44	74 0	48	164 4	48
Linotype Operators	80 0	48	125 0	44	..	..	..	..	74 0	48	110 0	42	..	..	..	..
Building—																
Bricklayers	78 0	48	126 6	44	40 7	49½	77 0	44	70 6	47	99 3	44	118 10	54	203 5	44
Carpenters	72 0	48	127 6	44	39 11	49½	77 0	44	64 7½	47	101 9	44	97 2	54	126 7 to 135 7	44
Labourers—Carpenters	60 6	44	102 8	44	27 0	49¼	58 8	44	51 4	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	74 0 to 98 7	50 to 60
Concrete Workers ..	60 6	44	102 8	44	27 0	49¼	58 8	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	74 0 to 98 7	50 to 60
Earth Excavators ..	60 6	44	102 8	44	27 0	49¼	58 8	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	74 0 to 98 7	50 to 60
Painters	64 0	48	118 4	44	36 3	49½	73 4	44	60 6	44	99 0	44	86 5	54	108 6	44

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Australia (Sydney).				Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London.)				New Zealand (Auckland).				Canada (Montreal).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1928.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Building—*continued.*																
Paperhangers	64 0	48	118 4	44	36 3	49½	73 4	44	60 6	44	99 0	44	86 5	54	108 6	44
Plasterers	78 0	48	108 4	44	40 0	49½	77 0	44	66 0	44	96 6	44	105 7	48	180 10 to 203 5	44
Plumbers	72 0	48	129 4	44	39 8	49½	77 0	44	62 4 to 66 0	44	99 0	44	91 10	54	153 8	44
Tramways—																
Conductors—																
1st year	48 0	48	93 6	44	27 5	*a*	64 0 to 73 0	48	42 0 to 48 0	48	92 0	48	52 10	60	104 9	60
2nd year	51 0	48	96 6	44									52 10	60	115 11	60
3rd year	54 0	48	99 6	44									55 2	60	125 9	60
Motormen—																
1st year	54 0	48	96 6	44	30 11	*a*	64 0 to 73 0	48	48 0 to 54 0	48	96 0	48	52 10	60	104 9	60
2nd year	57 0	48	99 6	44									52 10	60	115 11	60
3rd year	60 0	48	102 6	44									55 2	60	125 9	60
Carrying (Merchandise)—																
Carters (1 horse)	50 0	56½	96 0	44	25 7	*b*	57 0	48	48 0	48	88 0	48	84 0	54	69 10 to 90 5	57 to 63
Municipal—																
Labourers	57 0	48	100 0	44	26 9	*b*	60 3 to 66 6	47	50 11 to 58 9	47	90 1	47	48 7	54	98 7	60
Street Sweepers	49 6 and 54 0	48	100 0	44	26 9	*b*							48 7	54	98 7	60

(*a*) Hours were reduced in 1919. (*b*) Not available.

By Authority: H. J. GREEN, Government Printer, Melbourne.